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ABSTRACT

The digest provides extensive data on postsecondary education in the state in the form of charts, graphs, and tables, with only occasional narration; it is designed for the layman, and only summary information is displayed. The information includes private as well as public institutions, significant trends, opening enrollments and their distribution, extension and ungraded classes, part-time enrollments, student characteristics (sex, ethnicity, enrollment level, age, status), average enrollment, disciplines, degrees conferred, faculty characteristics (including mean salaries, tenure, sex, and degrees held), finance, student aid, off-campus programs, and student college entrance test scores. (MSE)

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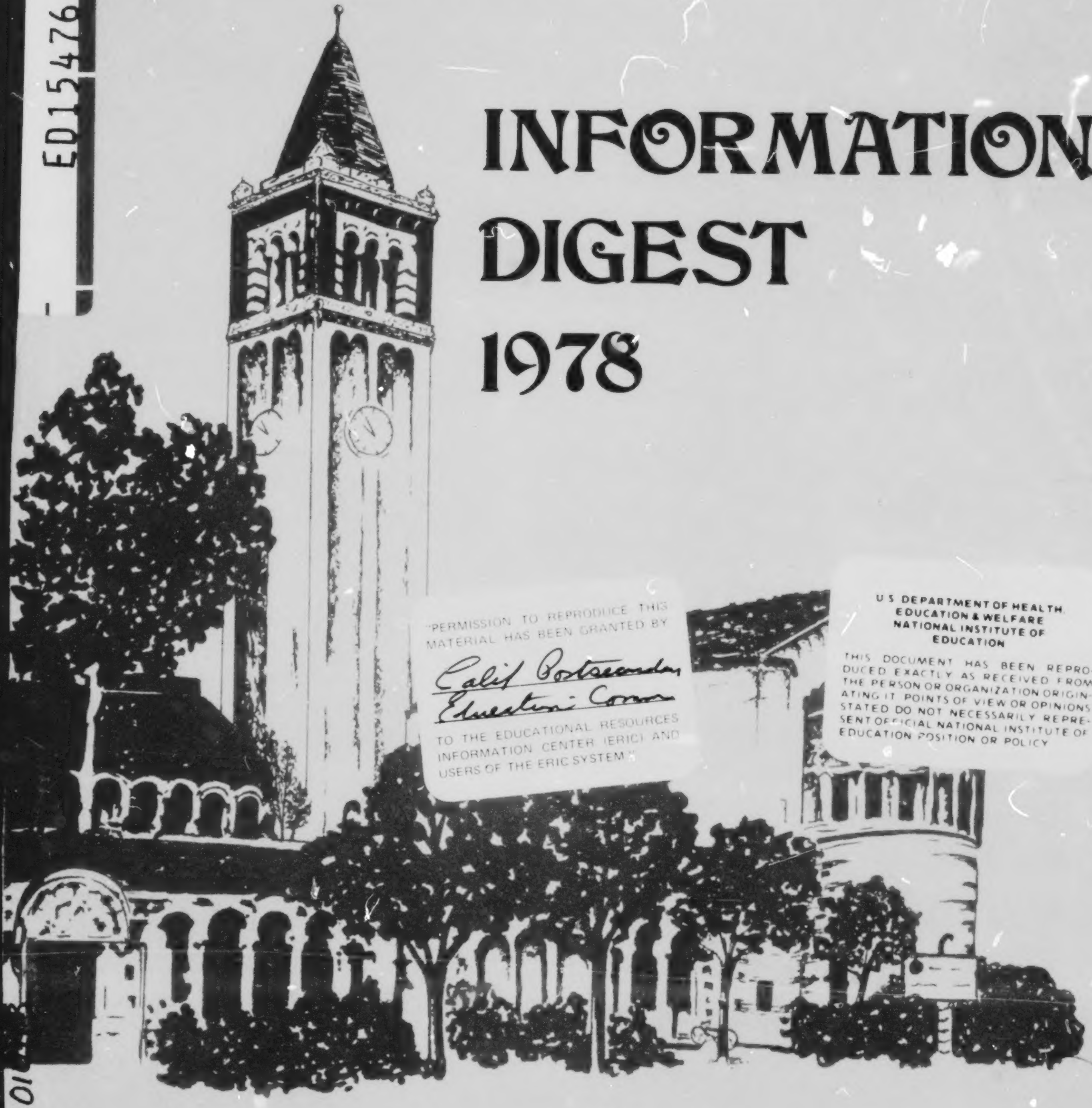
Postsecondary Education in California

INFORMATION DIGEST
1978



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Postsecondary Education in California

INFORMATION DIGEST

1978

Published by the
California Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 Twelfth Street Sacramento, CA 95814

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many persons throughout the State have played a supportive role in helping us prepare and publish the *1978 Information Digest*.

The Commission is indebted to the staff of the systemwide offices of the University of California, the California State University and Colleges, and the California Community Colleges for their aid in preparing and auditing the data that appears in the *Digest*. We have also received valuable contributions from our colleagues in the independent colleges and universities, and the staff of the State Department of Education, Office of Private Postsecondary Education. We acknowledge the aid of the State Level Information Base Task Force (a project funded by the Kellogg Foundation) of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems for the ideas it has contributed during the course of our work.

The Commission received substantial aid from the staff of the Office of the State Printer throughout the development and publication of the *Digest*. The work performed by the graphic artists and particularly Ms. Connie Clark was exceptional and worthy of notice.

It is generally not Commission policy to cite the names of staff members participating in the development of its reports and studies; however, the developmental nature of the document required an extraordinary degree of effort on the part of some members of the Commission staff and their contributions should not go unnoticed.

Dr. Horace Crandell and Mr. Murray Haberman provided primary direction, organization, and general administration in bringing this complicated project to fruition.

Dr. Norman Charles and Dr. William Pickens contributed the excellent commentary appearing in the sections on off-campus centers and finance, respectively.

Mr. Donald Ridenour provided invaluable editorial assistance in reviewing the written portion of the *Digest*.

Many members of our secretarial staff prepared and proofed the written material. The contribution of the Commission's Secretarial Services Unit was particularly noteworthy.

Patrick M. Callan
Director

FOREWORD

The constructive use of information in the formulation and review of postsecondary educational policy is one of the Commission's most important responsibilities. The call for the development of timely, accurate, and comparable information describing California's postsecondary educational community appears repeatedly throughout the Commission's chartering legislation and has been reaffirmed on many occasions by the Legislature. The *1978 Information Digest* represents one response to the need for such information.

The *Digest* has been designed for the layperson. In general, only summary-level information is displayed. We have attempted to present this information in a form that most readily facilitates reader understanding and comprehension. To this end, you will find that charts, graphs, and diagrams are used to pictorially display information where the subject matter permits, and long columns of numbers have been avoided wherever possible. The information appearing in the *Digest* represents only a small portion of the data that have been used to construct its graphs and charts. Additional, and more detailed, information on student enrollment, degrees conferred, faculty, etc., is available from the Commission upon written request.

While much effort has been expended to ensure the *Digest's* "readability," the most significant test of our success in achieving this goal is its usefulness to you. We welcome your comments regarding format and content. Your constructive suggestions will form the basis for changes in future editions and lead to improved ways in which we can describe the complexities of California's postsecondary education system. A prepaid mailer is enclosed for your use. After you have had a chance to familiarize yourself with the *Digest*, please take a moment to jot down your thoughts about its usefulness and send them along to us.

The *1978 Information Digest* has been expanded in two dimensions: to provide more information about topics covered in previous editions, and to address new areas of interest not treated previously. More information has been provided in the sections on student enrollment and degrees conferred. We have made a concerted effort to provide not only more, but more accurate, data describing California's independent degree-granting institutions. National and selected state comparison data have been included for the first time in the student enrollment and degrees conferred sections (for both public and independent institutions). These data permit comparisons of common topics among California, the next five largest states, and the nation as a whole. New topical areas dealing with off-campus centers, student aid, and entrance test scores have also been included. Finally, we have made an extra effort to expand and improve the written commentary that precedes, and describes, each section of the *Digest*.

Data appearing in the *Digest* have been drawn from a variety of sources. In general, data for the sections on student enrollment, degrees conferred, off campus centers, and faculty were obtained directly from the segments' system-wide offices or, in the case of independent institutions, from the individual campuses. Student aid and finance data were excerpted from selected issues of the *Governor's Budget*. National and selected state data appearing in the sections on student enrollment and degrees conferred were provided by the National Center for Education Statistics. Scholastic Aptitude Test score data and introductory comments were obtained from the College Entrance Examination Board.

In preparing the *Digest* for publication, the Commission worked closely with the colleges, universities, and agencies supplying us with information to ensure its accuracy. The segments have been provided opportunities to review the material and to check their data for accuracy prior to publication. We have also expended large quantities of both human and computer time auditing and cross checking data prior to publication. Even though we have employed exhaustive audit procedures some errors may have eluded detection. As post-publication errors are brought to our attention (as they undoubtedly will), we will note them and effect the necessary changes to next year's edition. If you intend to excerpt significant portions of the *Digest* for subsequent publications or utilize its data in major policy development or analysis, we recommend you contact our staff to ensure that you receive any post-publication changes that may have been made.

Where possible, data have been displayed in a method facilitating comparison among segments, and, in some instances, among states. Unfortunately, some information cannot be used to make comparisons due either to inconsistent data definitions or insufficient institutional responses. A portion of the text preceding each section of the Digest, entitled "Caveats—Please Note," documents these inconsistencies. The reader is urged to give particular attention to these caveats, and to cite them when excerpting information from the *Digest*. One area which should receive particular attention is ethnicity. Information describing the ethnic composition of California's faculty was intentionally omitted because we were unable to obtain comparable data from the segments. We hope to be able to provide this information in the 1979 edition. Student ethnicity information has been included, but use of these data should be considered *carefully* prior to employing them in legislative, executive, segmental, or institutional planning. Student ethnicity data were obtained using voluntary student self-designation, and may exhibit statistically significant abnormalities due to high nonresponse rates. The potential for unintentional misuse of student ethnicity information is great, and it should be used with great caution.

Another area requiring attention is the national and selected states comparison data appearing in the student enrollment and degrees conferred sections. These data were obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in Washington, D.C. Enrollment data provided by NCES are for *credit instruction only;* that is, students enrolled in courses and programs that offer college-level credit. Student enrollments in *noncredit* extension, special sessions, and evening school programs are not included in these displays. The reader should be aware that reporting procedures employed by each state, and particularly the five comparison states, while generally similar, may differ from that used in California. For this reason, comparisons among California, the five selected states, and the nation as a whole should be made with a degree of prudence. The different educational programs, funding mechanisms, and governance systems prevalent in the comparison states also differ, and the reader is urged to consider and provide notice of, these differences when using these data.

In sum, the national and comparison states data appearing in the *Digest* provide important indicators of significant differences between and among California, the five selected states, and the nation. These data may not, however, possess sufficient reliability and consistency to permit their use without the aid of additional qualifying and explanatory information.

The structure of postsecondary education in the comparative states is displayed in Appendix B. These descriptions were reprinted from the 1977 edition of *State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook,* published jointly by the Education Commission of the States, the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, and the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association.

The reader should also note that this year's *Digest* covers only degree/certificate-granting colleges and universities. Nondegree/certificate-granting schools (often referred to as "proprietary schools") are not addressed in this year's edition, but we hope to expand our efforts to include this important facet of California's postsecondary education picture in future editions. Readers who desire information about *nondegree/certificate granting schools* should direct their inquiries to:

Office of Private Postsecondary Education
Department of Education
721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Calfiornia 95814

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APPENDIX B B-1

READER COMMENT'S FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA'S PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

California's system of public postsecondary education is the largest in the nation, currently consisting of 136 campuses serving nearly 1.5 million students. This system is separated into three distinct segments: the University of California, the California State University and Colleges, and the California Community Colleges. A fourth area of "other public" institutions includes the Hastings College of Law, the California Maritime Academy, Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County, and the United States Naval Postgraduate School.

To provide guidelines for the orderly development of the three public segments, *A Master Plan for Higher Education in California, 1960-75,* was developed and its recommendations largely incorporated into the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960. The purpose of the Act was to define the function and responsibilities of each segment and to establish an economical and coordinated approach to the needs of public postsecondary education.

The California Community Colleges

A fifteen-member Board of Governors was created by statute in 1967 to provide leadership and direction to the seventy Community College districts (with 104 campuses) that comprise the system. Fourteen members of the Board are appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. The Governor also appoints a student member to a one-year term. Unlike the University and the State University, the Community Colleges are administered by local boards and derive the majority of their funds from local property taxes.

The Community Colleges are limited to lower-division (freshman and sophomore) instruction in the liberal arts and sciences and in occupational or technical subjects. They are authorized to grant the Associate in Arts or the Associate in Science degree. Community services courses are also offered at no cost to the State.

The California State University and Colleges

The State University system is comprised of nineteen campuses, governed by a statutory twenty-three-member Board of Trustees. A student trustee and an alumni trustee each serve two-year terms. The remaining sixteen members, appointed by the Governor, serve eight-year terms. In addition, there are five ex-officio members of the Board. Although the Board of Trustees does not have the constitutional independence of the Regents, the Donahoe Act of 1960 did provide for centralization of policy and administrative functions, which are carried out by the statewide Chancellor's Office.

The State University's primary function is to provide instruction to undergraduate and graduate students in the liberal arts and sciences, in applied fields, and in various professions, including teaching. The granting of bachelor's and master's degrees is authorized, but doctoral degrees may not be awarded except under the joint doctoral program with the University of California. Faculty research is authorized only to the extent that it is consistent with the function of instruction.

The University of California

The University system consists of nine campuses, including a separate health sciences facility at San Francisco, and a number of special research facilities located throughout the State. Medical schools are presently located at the San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Davis, and Irvine campuses. Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, although affiliated with the University, operates under a separate statutory Board of Directors. To govern the University of California, the State Constitution grants full power of organization and governance to a twenty-six-member Board of Regents; seven ex-officio, eighteen appointed for twelve year terms by the Governor with the approval of the Senate, and one student appointed by the Board for a one year term.

The Regents have substantial independence from the legislative or executive branches of State government.

In addition to the function of instruction, which is basic to all three segments of public postsecondary education, the University of California is designated as the primary State-supported agency for research. Instruction is provided to both undergraduate and graduate students in the liberal arts and sciences and in the professions, including teaching. The University has exclusive jurisdiction over graduate instruction in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. It has sole authority for awarding the doctorate degree with the exception that in selected fields, joint doctoral degrees may be awarded with the California State University and Colleges.

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The California Maritime Academy

Established at Vallejo in 1929, the Academy provides a program for men and women who seek to become licensed officers in the United States Merchant Marine. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Governors, who are appointed to four-year terms by the Governor.

Hastings College of Law

Hastings College of Law was founded in 1878. It is designated by statute as the "law department" of the University of California, and is governed by its own Board of Directors. (The University operates three other law schools which are governed by the Regents.) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California is president of the eight-member board. All graduates of Hastings are granted the Juris Doctor degree by the faculty of the University.

Otis Art Institute

The Institute was founded by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1918. Governance is vested in a fifteen-member Board of Governors appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Institute operates as a four-year, upper-division and graduate college of art, awarding the Bachelor of Fine Arts and Master of Fine Arts degrees. It is funded as a department of the County of Los Angeles.

Naval Postgraduate School

The School was established in 1909 as the graduate department of the U.S. Naval Academy. The School was officialy established in Monterey in 1951 to offer advanced education to commissioned officers. An eleven-member Board of Advisors periodically visits the campus to examine educational programs and to consult with the Suprintendent of the School. The insititution is federally funded.

CALIFORNIA'S INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In addition to its public system of postsecondary education, California has approximately 265 degree-granting independent colleges and universities which serve an estimated 185,000 students.

The outstanding feature of California's independent colleges and universities is the diversity of programs, character, and academic emphasis available to the student. Program offerings range from schools with a single program, or related clusters of programs, to those with a full array of bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degree programs, as well as extensive professional and research activities. Enrollments range from a law school with five students to a comprehensive university enrolling over twenty-five thousand students in Fall 1977. Independent, degree-granting institutions fall into at least one of four categories, as defined in the *California Education Code,* Sections 94303(b) and 94310 (see Appendix A).

NON-DEGREE PRIVATE POSTSECENDARY EDUCATION

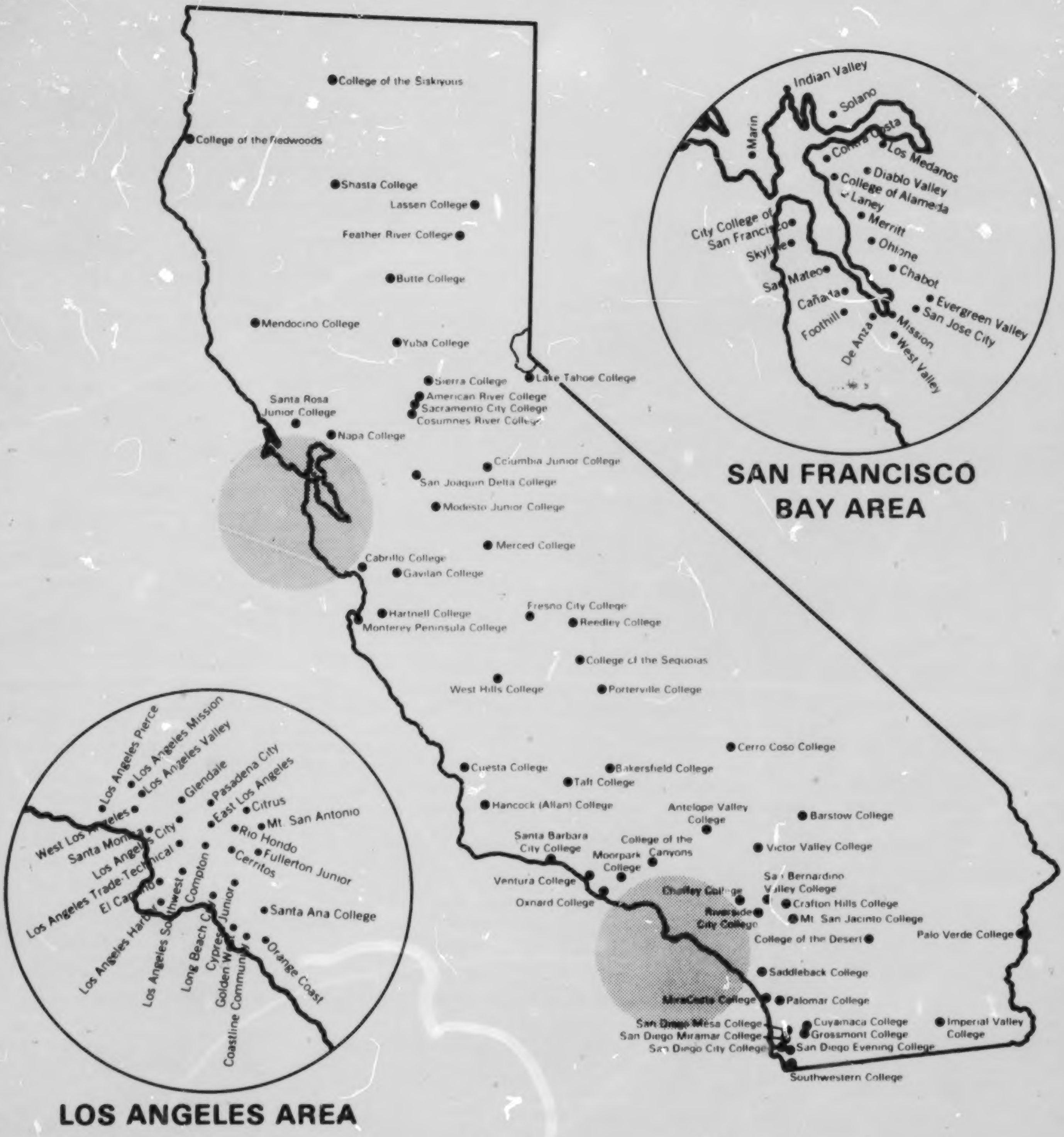
The Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977 *(California Education Code,* Chapter 3, Part 59, Division 10) requires that any private person or institutions which offers instruction leading to an objective that is vocational, educational, professional, or technological, must obtain State approval or authorization to operate or to be otherwise exempted. Following is an explanation as provided by the California State Department of Education, Office of Private Postsecondary Education:

Exempted education (Education Code Section 94303) includes instruction by a public agency, instruction from preschool through 12th grade, instruction that is avocational or recreational in nature, religious instruction limited to the principles of a church, or education sponsored by an organization for its membership at no cost.

Authorized education refers to an act by the California Superintendent of Public Instruction acknowledging the required legal filing. Institutions which file annually for authorization to operate include licensed hospitals offering instruction in connection with the operation of the hospital schools which are accredited, approved, or licensed by a California agency which controls the vocation or profession and schools which are accredited by a nationally-recognized agency.

Approved education refers to the act by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in which he accepts an application, reviews its acceptability and applicability, issues or denies an approval of specific courses which are vocational, educational, professional, or technological in nature, and provides continuing review.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUSES


College of the Siskiyous
College of the Redwoods
Shasta College
Lassen College
Feather River College
Butte College
Mendocino College
Yuba College
Sierra College
Lake Tahoe College
American River College
Sacramento City College
Cosumnes River College
Santa Rosa Junior College
Napa College
Columbia Junior College
San Joaquin Delta College
Modesto Junior College
Merced College
Cabrillo College
Gavilan College
Hartnell College
Monterey Peninsula College
Fresno City College
Reedley College
College of the Sequoias
West Hills College
Porterville College
Cerro Coso College
Cuesta College
Bakersfield College
Taft College
Hancock (Allan) College
Antelope Valley College
Barstow College
Santa Barbara City College
College of the Canyons
Moorpark College
Victor Valley College
Ventura College
Oxnard College
San Bernardino Valley College
Chaffey College
Crafton Hills College
Riverside City College
Mt. San Jacinto College
College of the Desert
Palo Verde College
Saddleback College
MiraCosta College
Palomar College
San Diego Mesa College
San Diego Miramar College
San Diego City College
Cuyamaca College
Grossmont College
San Diego Evening College
Imperial Valley College
Southwestern College
Indian Valley
Solano
Marin
Contra Costa
Los Medanos
Diablo Valley
College of Alameda
Laney
Merritt
City College of San Francisco
Skyline
Ohlone
Chabot
San Mateo
Cañada
Foothill
Evergreen Valley
San Jose City
Mission
De Anza
West Valley
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Los Angeles Pierce
Los Angeles Mission
Los Angeles Valley
Glendale
Pasadena City
East Los Angeles
Citrus
West Los Angeles
Santa Monica
Los Angeles City
Mt. San Antonio
Rio Hondo
Fullerton Junior
Los Angeles Trade-Technical
Cerritos
El Camino
Compton
Santa Ana College
Los Angeles Harbor
Los Angeles Southwest
Long Beach City
Cypress
Golden West
Coastline Community
Orange Coast
LOS ANGELES AREA

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred and Certificated 1976-77		Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
			Associates	Certificates	
Allan Hancock	Santa Barbara	6824	976	—	122
American River	Sacramento	23,105	2406	—	293
Antelope Valley	Los Angeles	5958	476	—	81
Bakersfield	Kern	13,535	762	212	259
Barstow	San Bernardino	1766	157	55	35
Butte	Butte	6399	348	—	101
Cabrillo	Santa Cruz	8484	399	92	167
Canada	San Mateo	8658	386	92	90
Cerritos	Los Angeles	21,040	1136	235	115
Cerro Coso	Kern	3694	137	16	28
Chabot	Alameda	18,400	1063	—	250
Chaffey	San Bernardino	11,685	782	—	201
Citrus	Los Angeles	8592	646	121	118
CC of San Francisco	San Francisco	26,914	1674	—	450
Coastline	Orange	16,482	29	137	—
College of Alameda	Alameda	8044	334	—	82
College of Marin	Marin	5770	620	—	162
College of San Mateo	San Mateo	15,551	772	—	231
College of the Canyons	Los Angeles	3127	252	12	42
College of the Desert	Riverside	5981	442	—	108
College of the Redwoods	Humboldt	8066	414	—	111
College of the Sequoias	Tulare	7000	410	190	122
College of the Siskiyous	Siskiyou	1561	149	1	46
Columbia Junior College	Tuolumne	2676	158	—	39
Compton	Los Angeles	5935	440	83	90
Contra Costa	Contra Costa	9056	416	91	135
Cosumnes River	Sacramento	5647	461	—	83
Crafton Hills	San Bernardino	2820	157	—	39
Cuesta	San Luis Obispo	672	372	—	71
Cypress	Orange	12,273	833	90	195
De Anza	Santa Clara	22,109	805	—	237
Diablo Valley	Contra Costa	19,338	1103	141	247
East Los Angeles	Los Angeles	15,500	1189	253	202
El Camino	Los Angeles	27,355	1607	—	363
Evergreen Valley	Santa Clara	5811	205	—	86
Feather River	Plumas	1024	66	—	21
Foothill	Santa Clara	16,426	548	—	184
Fresno City College	Fresno	15,497	1138	299	223
Fullerton	Orange	19470	1437	—	255
Gavilan	Santa Clara	2847	135	57	57
Glendale	Los Angeles	8166	444	56	140
Golden West	Orange	19,520	968	139	245
Grossmont	San Diego	15,628	1156	—	227
Hartnell	Monterey	5219	354	80	103
Imperial Valley	Imperial	4249	404	—	96
Indian Valley	Marin	2803	155	—	49
Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	1354	42	—	16
Laney	Alameda	11,776	359	80	199
Lassen	Lassen	2364	328	335	40
Long Beach	Los Angeles	31,671	1801	—	315
L.A. Trade-Technical	Los Angeles	15,312	912	1161	258
Los Angeles City College	Los Angeles	19.344	1400	—	304
L.A. Harbor	Los Angeles	11,702	953	—	175
L.A. Mission	Los Angeles	2954	64	—	47

COMMUNITY COLLEGES (Continued)

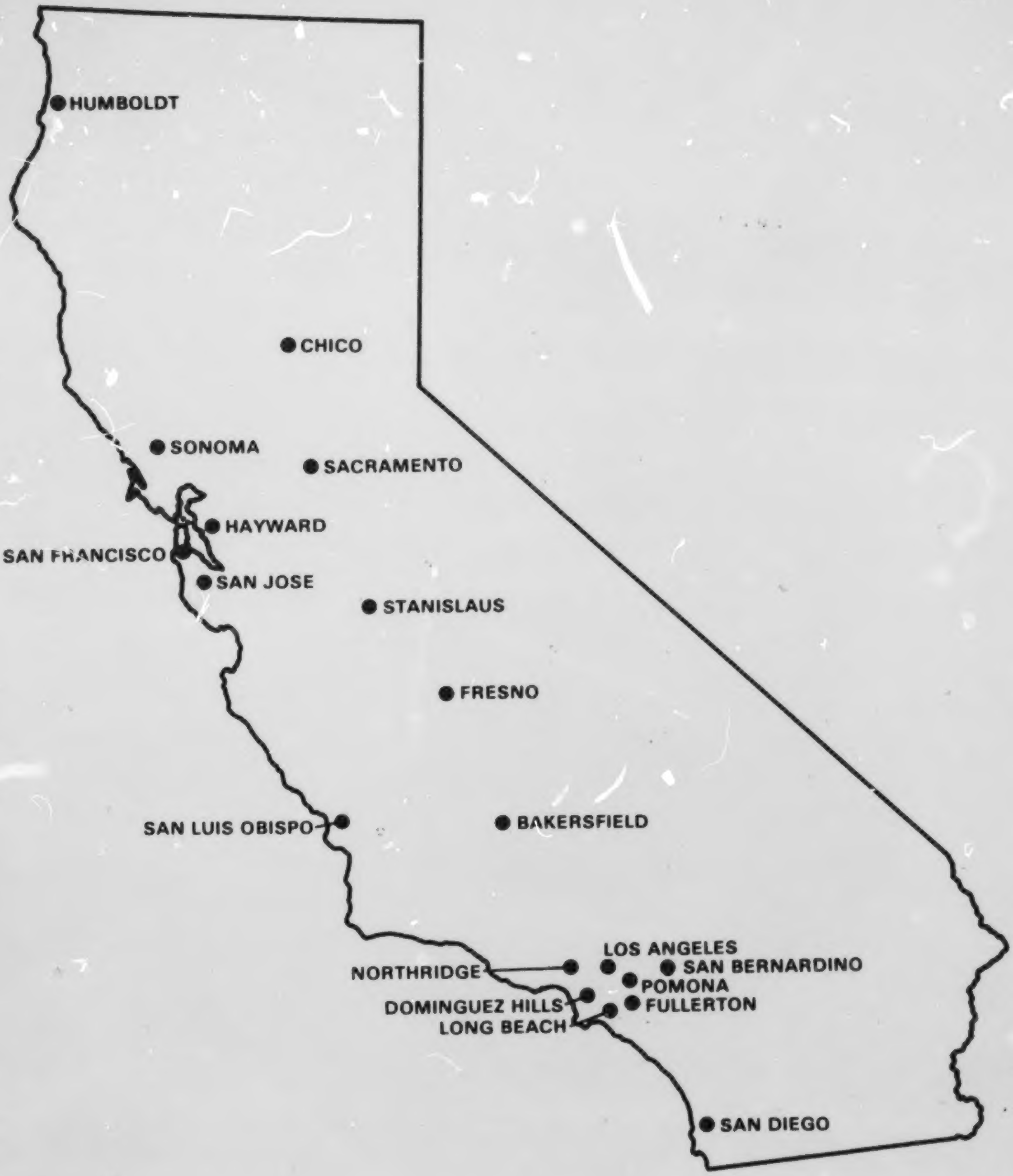
Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred and Certificated 1976-77 Associates	Degrees Conferred and Certificated 1976-77 Certificates	Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
L.A. Pierce	Los Angeles	22,396	1398	—	303
L.A. Southwest	Los Angeles	7086	253	—	88
L.A. Valley	Los Angeles	21,643	2101	293	272
Los Medanos	Contra Costa	4803	180	37	58
Mendocino	Mendocino	2392	136	—	28
Merced	Merced	7255	708	178	131
Merritt	Alameda	9183	410	—	151
Mira Costa	San Diego	4982	275	—	70
Modesto Junior College	Stanislaus	12,849	863	94	215
Monterey Peninsula	Monterey	7890	514	155	107
Moorpark	Ventura	8867	878	—	108
Mount San Antonio	Los Angeles	20,149	1637	68	291
Mount San Jacinto	Riverside	2602	122	58	44
Napa	Napa	5672	494	—	92
Ohlone	Alameda	8345	411	—	90
Orange Coast	Orange	26,691	1374	513	328
Oxnard	Ventura	3946	132	20	36
Palo Verde	Riverside	558	42	—	16
Palomar	San Diego	13,114	778	—	218
Pasadena City College	Los Angeles	18,825	1508	—	344
Peralta	Alameda	2310	N/A	N/A	
Porterville	Tulare	2277	131	—	57
Reedley	Fresno	3461	332	—	85
Rio Hondo	Los Angeles	12,943	744	—	—
Riverside City College	Riverside	14,137	1018	—	180
Sacramento City College	Sacramento	14,716	1727	—	258
Saddleback	Orange	14,822	386	134	143
San Bernardino Valley	San Bernardino	15,590	890	—	208
San Diego City College	San Diego	5462	592	238	143
San Diego Evening College	San Diego	22,725	743	—	18
San Diego Mesa	San Diego	9573	1562	263	219
San Diego Miramar	San Diego	1105	171	51	13
San Joaquin	San Joaquin	16,677	999	4	203
San Jose City College	San Jose	14,452	537	—	141
Santa Ana	Orange	13,769	1012	—	230
Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	8506	647	42	154
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	18,181	896	164	196
Santa Rosa Jr. College	Sonoma	14,826	919	158	182
Shasta	Shasta	10,494	587	1	136
Sierra	Placer	8745	521	89	127
Skyline	San Mateo	8204	483	347	97
Solano	Solano	9520	546	155	144
Southwestern	San Diego	10,150	897	133	176
Taft	Kern	639	64	—	29
Ventura	Ventura	11,543	798	—	147
Victor Valley	San Bernardino	3330	301	66	65
West Hills	Fresno	2076	168	5	52
West Los Angeles	Los Angeles	8597	405	—	92
West Valley	Santa Clara	20,072	1197	17	261
Yuba	Yuba	8802	636	—	90

[1] As reported on the Higher Education General Information Survey, Fall 1977 "Opening Fall Enrollment."

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77				Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
			Bachelors	Masters	First Prof.	Doct.	
Calif. Maritime Academy	Solano	487	7	—	—	—	25
Otis Art Instit.	Los Angeles	187	34	40	—	—	
UC Hastings	San Francisco	1501	—	—	485	—	31
U.S. Naval Post Graduate School	Monterey	1018	37	559	—	6	227

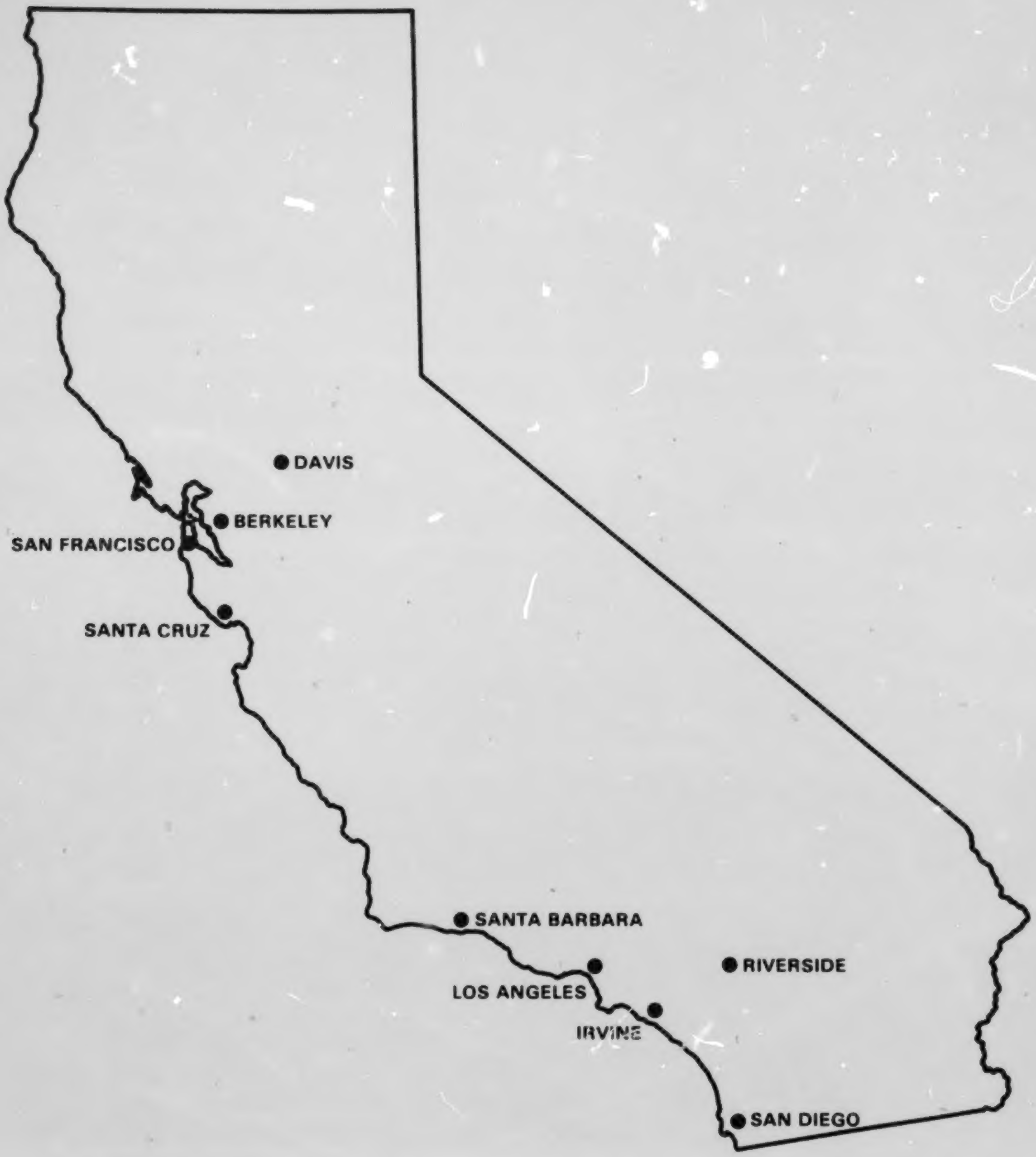
THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES CAMPUSES


HUMBOLDT
CHICO
SONOMA
SACRAMENTO
HAYWARD
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN JOSE
STANISLAUS
FRESNO
SAN LUIS OBISPO
BAKERSFIELD
LOS ANGELES
NORTHRIDGE
SAN BERNARDINO
POMONA
DOMINGUEZ HILLS
FULLERTON
LONG BEACH
SAN DIEGO

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred		Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
			Bachelors	Masters	
Bakersfield	**Kern**	3230	454	150	143
Chico	**Butte**	13,224	2421	253	607
Dominguez Hills	**Los Angeles**	6993	1033	474	246
Fresno	**Fresno**	15,257	2338	442	653
Fullerton	**Orange**	21,714	3080	805	685
Hayward	**Hayward**	10,959	1535	493	470
Humboldt	**Humboldt**	7,467	1178	106	397
Long Beach	**Los Angeles**	32,992	4498	984	978
Los Angeles	**Los Angeles**	24,742	2508	939	743
Northridge	**Los Angeles**	28,023	3260	733	858
Pomona	**Los Angeles**	14,100	1795	247	568
Sacramento	**Sacramento**	21,086	2883	584	819
San Bernardino	**San Bernardino**	4443	599	170	168
San Diego	**San Diego**	30,876	4337	743	1059
San Francisco	**San Francisco**	24,035	3265	1069	801
San Jose	**San Jose**	28,309	4019	1125	885
San Luis Obispo	**San Luis Obispo**	15,502	2453	276	789
Sonoma	**Sonoma**	5913	1141	191	293
Stanislaus	**Stanislaus**	3515	487	62	160
CSUC Consortium		—	7	98	—
TOTALS		312,380	43,291	9944	11,322

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CAMPUSES


DAVIS
BERKELEY
SAN FRANCISCO
SANTA CRUZ
SANTA BARBARA
LOS ANGELES
RIVERSIDE
IRVINE
SAN DIEGO

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77				Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
			Bachelors	Masters	Doctorates	First Prof.	
Berkeley	Alameda	28,346	5283	2160	754	339	1281
Davis	Yolo	17,366	3044	576	201	358	721
Irvine	Orange	9380	1642	244	72	82	307
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	31,753	4431	1962	484	570	1275
Riverside	Riverside	4910	899	262	88	—	264
San Diego	San Diego	10,375	1257	156	149	59	413
San Francisco	San Francisco	3567	269	153	47	306	156
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	14,695	2807	432	153	—	542
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	6103	1246	18	35	—	245
Systemwide Admin.			—	—	—	—	16
TOTALS		126,505	20,878	5963	1983	1714	5220

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77					Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
			Associates	Bachelors	Masters	First Prof.	Doct.	
Academy of Art College	San Francisco	960	—	33	—	—	—	—
Academy of Arts & Humanities	Monterey		—	1	16	—	—	
Ambassador College	Los Angeles	1366	—	118	—	—	—	73
American Acad. of Asian Studies	San Francisco		—	—	6	—	4	
American Acad. of Dramatic Arts	Los Angeles	203	42	—	—	—	—	—
Amer. Baptist Sem. of the West	Alameda	58	—	—	—	8	4	
American College of Law	Orange	166	—	32	—	49	49	—
Amer. Conservatory Theatre Foun.	San Francisco							
American Film Institute	Los Angeles		—	—	—	—	—	
American Graduate University	Orange							
American Sinology Institute	Monterey							
Angeles College	Orange							
Armstrong College	Alameda	615	16	38	44	27	—	—
Art Center College of Design	Los Angeles	1396	—	179	3	—	—	31
Azusa Pacific College	Los Angeles	2113	—	252	436	—	—	69
Bauder College	Sacramento	240	66	—	—	—	—	
Bay Cities Bible Institute	Alameda							
Berean Bible College	San Diego	142	—	4	—	—	—	—
Bethany Bible College	Santa Cruz	520	—	76	—		—	19
Biola College	Los Angeles	3098	—	381	94	55	18	110
Brooks College	Los Angeles	362	84	—	—	—	—	11
Brooks Institute	Santa Barbara	781	—	210	—	—	—	
Cabrillo Pacific University	San Diego							20
California American University	Los Angeles	28	—	—	1	—	—	—
California Baptist College	Riverside	760	—	143	—	—	—	35
California Christian College	Fresno	26	—	6	—		—	6
California Christian University	Los Angeles	58	—	23	11	[illegible]	27	—
Calif. College of Arts and Crafts	Alameda	1115	—	243	24	—	—	30
California College of Commerce	Los Angeles							
Calif. College of Law West Covina	Los Angeles							
Calif. College of Law West L.A.	Los Angeles							
Calif. College of Podiatric Med.	San Francisco	380	—	79	2	78	—	20
California Graduate Institute	Los Angeles	138	—	—	—	—	6	—
Calif. Grad. School of Theology	Los Angeles							
Calif. Institute of Asian Studies	San Francisco	176	—	—	27	—	6	3
California Institute of Technology	Los Angeles	1667	—	198	133	—	97	252
California Institute of the Arts	Los Angeles	651	—	108	56	—	—	53
Calif. Inst. of Transpersonal Psych.	San Mateo	50	—	—	—	—	—	1
California International University	Los Angeles							
California Lutheran College	Ventura	2489	—	227	273	—	—	156
California Missionary Baptist Institute and Seminary	Los Angeles	63	3	18	—	—	—	—
Calif. National Open University	Sacramento		31	49	22	—	12	
California Pacific University	San Diego	151	—	5	2	—	6	20
California Pacifica University	Los Angeles		—	227	273	—	—	
Calif. School of Prof. Psychology	Fresno	124	—	—	17	—	21	—
Calif. School of Prof. Psych.-L.A.	Los Angeles	263	—	8	30	—	54	5
Calif. School of Prof. Psych.—S.D.	San Diego	240	—	3	45	—	48	—
Calif. School of Prof. Psych.—S.F.	San Francisco	270	—	—	27	—	44	—
California Western School of Law	San Diego							18
California Western University	Orange							
Casa Loma Institute of Technology	Los Angeles	166						
Center for Early Education	Los Angeles	33						
Central Coast Univ. College of Law	Santa Barbara		—	—	—	—	—	

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77 Associates	Bachelors	Masters	First Prof.	Doct.	Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
Chapman College	Orange	1689	64	662	504	—	—	94
Christ College Irvine	Orange	97						
Christian Heritage College	San Diego	452	—	55	—	—	—	12
Church Divinity Sch. of the Pacific	Alameda	84	—	—	—	22	—	10
Citrus Belt Law School	Riverside	133	—	5	—	27	—	N/A
City University of Los Angeles	Los Angeles							
Claremont Graduate School	Los Angeles	1332	—	—	250	—	108	58
Claremont Mens College	Los Angeles	868	—	186	—	—	—	78
Cleveland Chiropractic College	Los Angeles	340	—	—	—	119	—	
Cogswell College	San Francisco	241	22	18	—	—	—	15
Colegio De La Tierra	Fresno							
Coleman College	San Diego		78	—	—	—	—	
College of Notre Dame	San Mateo	1131	—	155	64	—	—	46
Columbia College	Los Angeles							
Common College	San Mateo							
Control Data Institute	Orange	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—
D-Q University	Yolo							
Deep Springs College	Inyo	26	—	—	—	—	—	
Dharma Realm Buddhist Univ.	Mendocino							
Dominican College of San Rafael	Marin	689	—	73	41	—	—	40
Don Bosco Technical Institute	Los Angeles	320	92	—	—	—	—	40
Electronic Technical Institute	San Diego	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Empire College	Sonoma		—	—	—	18	—	
Eurbanks Conserv. of Music & Arts	Los Angeles		1	1	—	—	—	
Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising	Los Angeles	632						
Francisian School of Theology	Los Angeles	77	—	—	5	6	—	
Fuller Theological Seminary	Los Angeles	1700	—	—	133	108	44	28
Glendale University College of Law	Los Angeles	184	—	33	—	67	—	
Golden Gate Baptist Theo. Sem.	Marin							
Golden Gate University	San Francisco	9093	53	377	1168	208	1	47
Golden West Univ. School of Law	Los Angeles							
Grace College of Discipleship and Theology	San Diego	21	—	5	—	—	—	N/A
Graduate Theological Union	Alameda	362	—	—	17	6	15	2
Grantham College of Engineering	Los Angeles							
Great Commission Sch. of Theol.	San Bernardino							
Great Western University	San Francisco							
Guild Law School	Los Angeles							
Harvey Mudd College	Los Angeles	480	—	92	4	—	—	53
Heald Engineering College—S.F.	San Francisco							
Hebrew Union College	Los Angeles	205	—	—	34	—	1	7
Heed University	Los Angeles							
Holy Family College	Alameda		—	24	—	—	—	—
Holy Names College	Alameda	613	—	65	72	—	—	47
Humanistic Psychology Institute	San Francisco		—	—	—	—	23	
Humphreys College	San Joaquin	491	30	3	—	27	—	9
Immaculate Heart College	Los Angeles	643	—	157	40	—	—	41
Inner City Cultural Center	Los Angeles							
Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality	San Francisco	65	—	—	7	35	27	
Institute of Buddhist Studies	Alameda	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interior Designers Guild	Los Angeles							
International College	Los Angeles	179	—	21	9	—	18	—

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

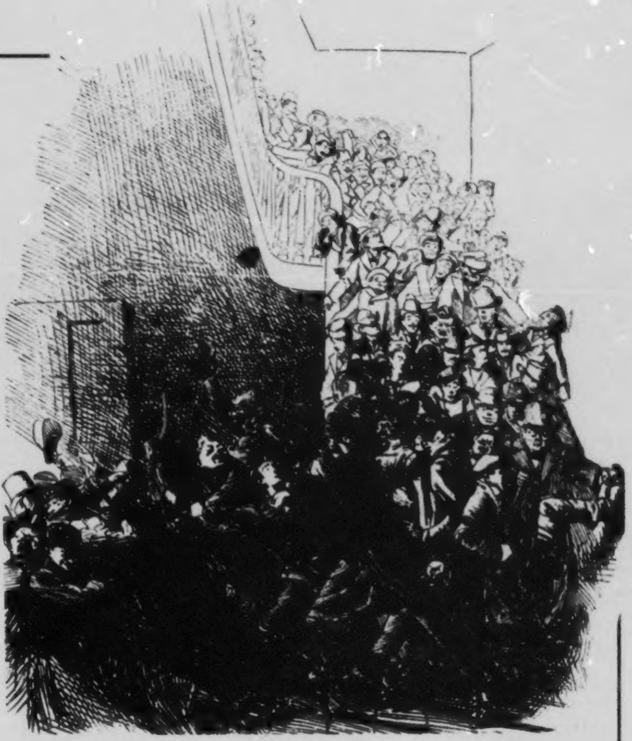
Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77					Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
			Associates	Bachelors	Masters	First Prof.	Doct.	
International Montessori Teachers College	Orange							
Irvine University School of Law	Orange							
Jesuit School of Theology	Alameda	298	—	—	19	30	—	19
John F. Kennedy University	Contra Costa	785	—	15	44	20	—	
John Knox Bible Presbyterian Col.	Los Angeles							
Life Bible College	Los Angeles	533	—	77	—	—	—	7
La Verne College	Los Angeles	34[illegible]	—	378	210	65	—	66
Laguna Beach School of Art	Orange							
Lancaster College of Law	Los Angeles							
Landmark Baptist Schools	Alameda							
Latin American Bible Institute	Los Angeles	72	—	—	—	32	—	5
Laurence University	Santa Barbara	90	—	—	—	—	38	—
Lincoln Univesity	San Francisco	736	—	10	7	107	—	
Linda Vista Baptist College & Sem.	San Diego							
Living Word Bible College	Los Angeles		—	9	—	—	—	
Loma Linda University	San Bernardino	5014	131	566	206	217	9	332
Lone Mountain College	San Francisco	842	—	70	116	—	—	
Los Angeles Baptist College	Los Angeles	378	—	54	—	—	—	18
Los Angeles Bible College & Sem.	Los Angeles							
Los Angeles College of Law	Los Angeles							
Los Angeles Col. of Chiropractic	Los Angeles	640	—	14	—	74	—	
Los Angeles Psycholosocial Center	Los Angeles							
Los Angeles University	Los Angeles							
Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	6027	—	582	276	351	—	222
Magna CArta University	Santa Clara							
Mary Steward International Univ.	Orange							
Marymount Palos Verdes College	Los Angeles	294	41	—	—	—	—	6
Melodyland School of Theology	Orange	563	—	35	—	21	—	
Menlo College	San Mateo	629	77	47	—	—	—	33
Mennonite Brethren Biblical Sem.	Fresno	129	—	—	17	8	—	7
Mid Valley College of Law	Los Angeles							
Mills College	Alameda	980	—	191	56	—	—	—
Missionary Baptist College	Sacramento							
Monterey College of Law	Monterey							
Monterey Inst. of Foreign Studies	Monterey	396	—	32	60	—	—	31
Mount Saint Marys College	Los Angeles	1034	89	124	37	—	—	49
Music and Arts Institute	San Francisco	58	—	4	—	—	—	
Nairobi College	San Mateo		—	—	—	—	—	
National Inst. of Health Sciences	Orange							
National Technical Schools	Los Angeles	731	74	—	—	—	—	53
National University	San Diego	1605	63	363	364	—	—	9
New College of California	San Francisco	311	—	25	—	14	—	6
Newport International University	Orange							
Northern California Bible College	Santa Clara	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northrop University	Los Angeles	1851	—	121	128	19	—	68
Nyingma Institute	Alameda							
Occidental College	Los Angeles	1784	—	355	38	—	—	111
Pacific Christian College	Orange	450	20	75	—	—	—	16
Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College	Los Angeles	586	—	23	—	—	—	20
Pacific Coast University	Los Angeles	71	—	—	—	16	—	
Pacific College	Fresno	677	—	92	5	—	—	26
Pacific Graduate School of Psych.	Santa Clara							
Pacific Inst. for Advanced Studies	Los Angeles							

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77 Associates	Bachelors	Masters	First Prof.	Doct.	Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
Pacific Lutheran Theological Sem.	Alameda	135	—	—	2	13	—	
Pacific Oaks College	Los Angeles	317	—	52	40	—	—	28
Pacific School of Religion	Alameda	227	—	—	11	36	2	12
Pacific States University	Los Angeles	487	—	40	69	—	—	
Pacific Union College	Napa	2204	159	257	20	—	—	129
Pacific Western University	Los Angeles							
Paideia	Alameda							
Patten Bible College	Alameda	162	3	7	—	—	—	3
Peninsula Conservatory of Music	San Mateo							
Peninsula University Col. of Law	Santa Clara							
Pentecostal Bible College	Alameda	26	—	6	—	—	2	—
Pepperdine University	Los Angeles	7666	16	807	2405	180	—	172
Pitzer College	Los Angeles	826	—	129	—	—	—	51
Point Loma College	San Diego	1904	—	211	38	—	—	73
Pomona College	Los Angeles	1315	—	317	—	—	—	120
Psychological Studies Institute	Santa Clara							
Queen of the Holy Rosary College	Santa Clara	126	13	—	—	—	—	—
Rancho Arroyo Schools	Sacramento							
Rand Grad. Inst. of Policy Studies	Los Angeles	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roston Montessori Inst for Teacher Training	Orange							
Sacramento Baptist Col. & Sem.	Sacramento							
Saint Alberts College	Alameda	75	—	10	2	6	—	
Saint Johns College	Ventura	221	—	33	2	12	—	—
Saint Marys College of California	Contra Costa	2047	3	283	72	—	—	49
Saint Patricks College	Santa Clara	58	—	16	—	—	—	3
Saint Patricks Seminary	San Mateo	81	—	—	5	76	—	14
St. Stephens Education Bible Col.	Los Angeles							
San Bernardino Bible College	San Bernardino							
San Diego Bible College	San Diego							
San Diego College of Business	San Diego							
San Diego College of Engineering	San Diego		—	4	—	—	—	—
San Francisco Art Institute	San Francisco	883	—	198	37	—	—	32
San Francisco Baptist Theol. Sem.	San Francisco							
San Fran. Col. of Judaic Studies	San Francisco							
S.F. College of Mortuary Science	San Francisco	91	49	—	—	—	—	
San Francisco Conserv. of Music	San Francisco	177	—	22	7	—	—	14
San Francisco Law School	San Francisco	239						
San Francisco Theological Sem.	Marin	961						
San Joaquin College of Law	Fresno							
San Jose Bible College	Santa Clara	295	—	30	—	—	—	8
San Mateo Law School	San Mateo							
Sawyer College of Business	Los Angeles	418	24	—	—	—	—	14
School of Theology at Claremont	Los Angeles	249	—	—	15	38	2	20
Scripps College	Los Angeles	565	—	104	—	—	—	41
Shiloh Bible College	Alameda	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Simpson College	San Francisco	468	—	64	—	—	—	22
Skadron College of Business	San Bernardino	467	13	—	—	—	—	
South Bay University	Los Angeles							
South Bay Univ. College of Law	Los Angeles							
Southern California Bible College	San Diego	75	—	11	—	—	—	—
Southern California College	Orange	638	—	106	—	—	—	27
Southern Calif. Col. of Optometry	Orange	424	22	63	—	84	—	29
Southern Calif. Comm. Bible Col.	Los Angeles	145	—	12	2	2	—	

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Institution	County	Enrollment Fall 1977	Degrees Conferred 1976-77 Associates	Bachelors	Masters	First Prof.	Doct.	Full-Time Faculty 1977-78
Southern Calif. Conserv. of Music	Los Angeles							
Southern California Institute of Architecture	Los Angeles	252	—	16	2	—	—	
Southern Calif. Inst. of Psychology	Los Angeles							
Southern California Psycho-analytic Institute	Los Angeles	77	—	—	—	—	83	—
Southwestern Univ. School of Law	Los Angeles	1725	—	—	—	393	—	37
Stanford University	Santa Clara	13,046	—	1652	1701	250	460	923
Starr King School for the Ministry	Alameda	46	—	—	—	18	—	3
The Fielding Institute	Santa Barbara	242						
The University of Beverly Hills	Los Angeles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Wright Institute	Alameda							
Thomas Aquinas Cjollege	Los Angeles	106	—	23	—	—	—	11
Trinity School of the Bible	Sacramento	167	—	103	—	—	—	—
Union University	Los Angeles							
United Church of Relig. Science	Los Angeles	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Cjollege of Business	Los Angeles	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States International Univ.	San Diego	2373	15	132	330	—	208	
Universidad De Campesinos Libres	Fresno	95	—	—	—	—	—	5
University of Judaism	Los Angeles	264	—	10	18	—	—	3
University of Oriental Studies	Los Angeles	50	—	1	—	—	2	49
University of Pasadena School of Chiropractic	Los Angeles	174	—	11	—	65	—	10
University of Redlands	San Bernardino	2965	—	849	122	—	—	132
University of San Diego	San Diego	3611	—	244	106	287	—	139
Univ. of San Francisco Col. of Law	Los Angeles	724	—	—	—	535	—	14
University of San Francisco	San Francisco	6392	—	1042	894	201	—	245
University of Santa Clara	Santa Clara	7295	—	691	574	263	6	228
University of Southern California	Los Angeles	27,379	30	2335	3330	579	459	1027
University of the Pacific	San Joaquin	6103	6103	731	143	583	26	340
University of the Trees	Santa Cruz							
Univ. of West L.A. College of Law	Los Angeles	227	—	—	—	95	—	
Valley University School of Law	Los Angeles							
Ventura College of Law	Ventura	167	—	—	—	20	—	
West Coast Bible College	Fresno	203	21	18	—	—	—	7
West Coast Teachers College	Los Angeles		11	2	—	—	—	
West Coast University	Los Angeles	862	12	32	195	—	—	—
West Coast Univ. Orange Campus	Orange	462	10	19	59	—	—	—
Western Apostolic Bible College	San Joaquin							
Western Sch. of Church Growth	Los Angeles	333	—	2	8	—	5	—
Western State Univ. Col. of Law	Orange	2062	—	68	—	468	—	21
Western State Univ. Col. of Law	San Diego	1292	—	44	—	292	—	14
Western States Col. of Engineer.	Los Angeles	81	7	21	—	—	—	2
Western University	San Diego							
Westmont College	Santa Barbara	979	—	183	—	—	—	48
Whittier College	Los Angeles	1837	—	277	37	78	—	94
Windsor University	Los Angeles							
Woodbury University	Los Angeles	1274	4	188	17	—	—	
World College West	Marin	33	—	3	—	—	—	6
World University in Ojai	Ventura	66	8	2	—	—		—



ENROLLMENT

ENROLLMENT

Introduction

Data for the displays appearing in this section were obtained primarily from annual segmental reports: *Statistical Summary of Students and Staff* of the University of California; *Statistical Abstract* of the California State University and Colleges; and analytical summaries produced by the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges. National and selected states' comparative data were obtained from the *Higher Education General Information Survey* (HEGIS) conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. Enrollment data for Fall 1976 and 1977 were obtained from computer tapes submitted by the University of California and the California State University and Colleges. Additional sources of data were the federal *Office of Civil Rights' Student Enrollment Survey;* segmental systemwide offices; and the Population Research Unit of the Department of Finance. All data and displays on California public institutions were verified by the central administrative office of each segment.

Comparative enrollment trends for the nation, California, and the five states producing the greatest enrollments from Fall 1973 through jFall 1976 are displayed. The displays use 1973 as a base year, with each subsequent year's growth or decline measured from that base year. Comments regarding these displays are based on information provided by the following agencies: Michigan—State of Michigan, Department of Education; Pennsylvania—Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Education; and Texas—Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System.

Data reported for independent institutions are for two-year and four-year institutions combined due to the relatively small number of students enrolled in independent two-year colleges.

All enrollment data displayed are for enrollment in courses for credit.

Opening Fall Enrollment

California Trends

Credit enrollment at the California Community Colleges has increased substantially since Fall 1973, when 852,817 students were enrolled. Five years later, in Fall 1977, 1,120,520 students enrolled, for an increase of 31.4 percent. The number of students enrolled in noncredit courses increased by 22.4 percent during the same period.

Enrollment at the California State University and Colleges has increased 9.0 percent over the last five years, from 286,633 to 312,380. After experiencing a decline of 2.3 percent from Fall 1975 to Fall 1976, the State University and Colleges increased enrollments by 2.8 percent from Fall 1976 to Fall 1977. At the University of California, enrollments increased 6.4 percent from Fall 1973 to Fall 1977. However, for the first time in five years, the University experienced a decline in enrollment, from 128,648 in Fall 1976 to 126,505 in Fall 1977 (-1.7%).

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

Enrollment in two-year public institutions, which had been increasing nationally since 1973, decreased in Fall 1976, the latest year of available comparative data. California and three of the comparison states followed the national pattern. Pennsylvania and New York continued to increase their enrollments, although at a reduced rate from previous years. California's enrollment in two-year institutions in Fall 1976 was 26 percent above that in Fall 1973, while the national figures had increased to nearly 30 percent. Illinois led the comparison states with an increase of nearly 50 percent.

Nationally, in California, and in the comparison states, four-year colleges also experienced a slight decline in enrollments in Fall 1976. Texas was an exception, however, as the state's enrollment continued to increase. The Texas Coordinating Board reported that several new colleges had opened in the state. New York's enrollment decline was most severe, dropping 5.3 percent below the enrollment base year of 1973.

Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

California Trends

Part-Time undergraduate enrollment as a percent of total enrollment is increasing in all three public segments. Community Colleges part-time enrollment increased from 64.1 percent in Fall 1973 to 71.3 percent in Fall 1977. In Fall 1973, 27.4 percent of the undergraduate enrollment at the State University and Colleges was part-time, compared to 29.2 percent in Fall 1977. The University, while not enrolling many part-time students, experienced a similar trend of increasing, from 5.5 percent in Fall 1973 to 7.1 percent in Fall 1977.

At the graduate level (in Fall 1977), 77.3 percent of the State University and Colleges' enrollment was part-time while the University enrolled only 5.0 percent of the graduate enrollment part time. Part-time graduate enrollment for the State University and Colleges increased steadily from 73.2 percent in Fall 1973 to 77.3 percent in Fall 1977. The University's percent of part-time graduate enrollment, however, has decreased slightly, from 5.2 percent in Fall 1973 to 5.0 percent in Fall 1977.

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

In four of the five selected states, and in California, part-time enrollment in two-year public institutions increased more rapidly than did full-time enrollment during the 1973-1976 period. This was the national trend as well. New York and Michigan displayed the reverse, however, with full-time enrollment increasing more rapidly than part-time. New York, in Fall 1976, had 1 percent fewer part-time students than in Fall 1973. In California and the nation, part-time enrollment continued to increase, while full-time enrollment decreased in Fall 1976.

California's two-year institutions have enrolled more than 60 percent of their students part-time throughout the 70's. For the past two years, only three out of ten students have been enrolled full-time in California's two-year public institutions. Although part-time enrollment in Michigan declined in 1976, part-time enrollment remains a greater proportion of total enrollment in about the same ratio as in California. Pennsylvania reported that for the first time, in 1976, two-year public colleges enrolled more than one-half of their students part-time.

Part-time enrollment also increased at a greater rate in four-year public institutions throughout the period reviewed. Again, however, New York was the exception, with part-time enrollment decreasing 15.5 percent in Fall 1976, while full-time enrollment was 0.6 percent greater in 1976 than in 1973. Aproximately 30 percent of California's four-year public college students were enrolled part-time in 1976.

Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment

The overall missions of the California State University and Colleges and the University of California differ, but their responsibilities to provide instruction at the undergraduate and master's level are essentially similar.

Although the University of California and the California State University and Colleges cooperate in joint doctoral programs, instruction at the doctoral level is primarily a function of the University. Professional level instruction *i.e.*, law, medicine, pharmacy, etc., is exclusive to the University.

In Fall 1977, the State University and Colleges enrolled 239,895 undergraduate students, an increase of 7.5 percent since Fall 1973; undergraduate enrollment at the University was 89,908, a 5.4 percent increase. Graduate enrollment also increased, 14.1 percent at the State University and Colleges and 9.0 percent at the University during the five-year period reported.

Enrollment by Sex

California Trends

The number of undergraduate women at the California Community Colleges, the California State University and Colleges and the University of California has increased steadily. The Community Colleges increased female enrollment from 45.0 percent in Fall 1973 to 52.6 percent in Fall 1977. The State University and Colleges female undergraduate enrollment increased from 42.7 percent to 47.7 percent, while at the University, the percent of women increased from 45.2 percent to 47.3 percent.

The ratio of men-to-women graduate students at the State University and Colleges has changed remarkably since Fall 1973, when 52.7 percent of the graduate enrollment were men and 47.3 percent were women. In Fall 1977 a reversal had taken place, with women students making up 53.0 percent of the graduate enrollment. For the University, female graduate enrollment also grew, from 27.9 percent to 33.2 percent during the reported period.

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

The nation has also experienced a great increase in female enrollment in two-year public colleges since 1973. By 1976, 41.4 percent more women had enrolled nationally than in the base year. Increases in female enrollment exceeded those in male enrollment in each of the comparison states, with Texas and Illinois producing the largest increases, 63.4 percent and 62.4 pecent, respectively. Nationally, in California, and in four of the five comparison states, male enrollment in two-year public institutions declined in 1976 from 1975 levels. National figures indicte that the increase in male enrollment over the base year dropped from 30.3 percent in 1975 to 20.4 percent in 1976.

The pattern of higher rates of increase in female enrollment over male enrollment was also evident in four-year public institutions, although the differences were not as dramatic. By 1976, female enrollment nationally was 14.5 percent higher than in 1973, while male enrollment had increased only 2.4 percent. This compared to a 14.8 percent increase in female enrollment and 0.5 percent increase in male enrollment in California for the same period. New York alone, among the comparison states, reported declines below the 1973 base year in both male and female enrollment.

Enrollment by Student Level

California Trends

The State University and Colleges enrolled 2.2 percent more lower division students and 3.2 percent fewer upper division students in Fall 1977 compared to Fall 1973. Graduate enrollment, as a percent of the total enrollment, has remained stable, increasing by only 1.0 percent. University of California enrollment at all student levels has also remained relatively constant. In the California Community Colleges, all enrollment is defined as lower division. The University of California and the California State University and Colleges differ in their definition of lower division student. The State University and Colleges defines a lower division student as one possessing less than 90 quarter units; the University's definition is fewer than 84 quarter units.

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

The traditional view of a college education is that students enter an institution as freshmen, some drop by the wayside during their sophomore and junior years, and the depleted remainder manage to survive through their senior year until graduation. The assumption is that this process takes place in the same institution (from beginning to end). This is no longer the case, particularly since the fantastic growth in two-year colleges following the end of World War II. As a result of the injection of two-year college transfers into the upper division level at four-year institutions, a compensating effect has taken place. The former disparity in numbers between lower division (first two years) and upper division (second two years) in four-year institutions has narrowed.

Nationally, four-year colleges reported there was a 7.4 percent increase in lower division students in 1976, versus a 3.8 percent increase in upper division students over 1973 levels. This increased percentage difference was also evident in California and three comparison states. New York was once more the exception to national trends. Both lower division and upper division enrollments in New York declined significantly in 1976. Upper division enrollment in 1975 was 15 percent above the base year, compared to only 0.7 percent over the base year in 1976. Lower division enrollment in 1976 bottomed out at approximately minus 11 percent of 1973 levels.

A composite of lower and upper division enrollments for all two-year and four-year colleges and universities serves to illustrate the impact of community colleges in the various states. In California, in 1976, lower division enrollments in four-year public and independent colleges increased by 10 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively, over 1973. However, when public two-year colleges are added in, California experienced an increase of 23.4 percent in lower division enrollment. Composite lower division enrollment increases exceeded upper division enrollment increases in every comparison state except New York.

As in previous national and comparison states displays, Fall 1975 was the peak year for enrollment growth. By Fall 1976, graduate enrollment in four-year public insititutions had dropped nationally, and in each of the comparison states. New York's decline preceded the national move by one year, and by 1976 was 37.6 percent below its 1973 base year enrollment. Nationally, graduate enrollment in 1976 was 9 percent below the base year. Texas, having opened several new upper division/graduate centers, reported a 29.7 percent increase in 1976 over base year graduate enrollments.

Enrollment by Student Status

The percent of "first-time freshmen" at the California Community Colleges has remained relatively stable during the past five years, while the percent of "transfer" students increased, and the percent of "continuing/returning" students decreased.

The percent of undergraduate students, enrolled by student status at the California State University and Colleges has remained stable for the past five years. In Fall 1973, for example, 10.4 percent of the undergraduate enrollment was "first-time freshmen," compared to 10.5 percent in Fall 1977. At the University of California, however, the percent of "first-time freshmen" decreased from 19.8 percent in Fall 1973 to 17.6 percent in Fall 1977. Also decreasing was the percent of "transfer" students, from 15.7 percent in Fall 1973 to 13.1 percent in Fall 1977. The percent of total "continuing/returning" students increased 4.7 percent over the same five-year period.

Enrollment by Ethnicity

One area of enrollment data requiring caution in its use is ethnicity. Student ethnicity information has been included, but use of these data should be weighed carefully prior to employing them in legislative, executive, segmental, or institutional planning. Student ethnicity data were obtained through voluntary student self-designations and may exhibit statistically significant abnormalities due to high nonresponse rates.

Many students chose not to report their ethnic category in each of the years displayed in the tables. In addition, the data are incomplete for the Community Colleges. Reporting categories established by the federal government have also changed several times over the years. For these reasons, student ethnicity data are not comparable between and within years, inter- or intra-segmentally, or between student level and sex. The potential for unintentional misuse of this information is great.

Enrollment by Discipline

At the California State University and Colleges, enrollment is reported for each discipline by instructional level (level of degree being sought), while the University of California reports enrollment by discipline by student level. In addition, the State University and Colleges report total undergraduate enrollment while the University reports upper-division students only.

Taking into consideration these dissimilarities, the State University and Colleges have noted a steady decrease in the percent and number of undergraduate students enrolled in the Biological Sciences, Education, Foreign Languages, Letters, Mathematics and the Social Sciences. The University showed similarly steady decreases in the same disciplines, with only three years of information reported.

Disciplines showing steady increases in undergraduate enrollment at the State University and Colleges were Agriculture and Natural Resources, Business and Management, Engineering and Health Professions. Disciplines enrolling a greater number of students at the University were Business and Management, Health Professions, and Physical Sciences.

Graduate enrollment at both the State University and Colleges and the University increased in Agriculture and Natural Resources, Business and Management, Computer and Information Sciences, Health Professions, and Public Affairs and Services.

Steady decreases in graduate enrollment were observed at the State University and Colleges in Fine and Applied Arts, Foreign Languages, Letters, Library Sciences, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences; and at the University, in Letters, Public Affairs and Services, and Social Sciences.

In Fall 1977, the discipline division at the State University and Colleges enrolling the largest number of undergraduate students was Business and Management, compared to the University in which upper division students most often chose the Social Sciences. Education enrolled the greatest number of graduate students at the State University and Colleges, compared to Biological Sciences at the University.

Age and Credit Load

Enrollment information on age and credit load has been included in this edition of the *Information Digest*. Because only two years of data appear, trend analysis pertinent to these two factors would not be meaningful. The displays, however, have been provided for the reader. In subsequent editions of the *Digest*, trend analysis regarding enrollment by age and credit/load will be included.

DEFINITIONS

Full-Time/Part-Time

Full-Time. A full-time student is one whose normal load in terms of course work or other activity (such as thesis, research, or required teaching) is at least 75.0 percent of the load normally required of students, or as defined by the institution. [NORMAL LOAD: the number of credit hours (or other units required for graduation) divided by the number of terms (semesters, quarters, etc.), normally required for graduation.]

Part-Time. A part-time student is one whose normal load in terms of course work or other activity (such as thesis, research, or required teaching) is less than 75.0 percent of the load normally required of students, or as defined by the institution.

Student Level

Lower Division. Includes students who are enrolled in programs leading to an associate degree (including three-year associate degree programs) or in undergraduate occupational/vocational programs of three-year duration or less leading to a certificate or diploma; and other undergraduate students who have earned less than 50 percent of the number of academic credits or program requirements normally required for a bachelor's degree (typically classified as freshmen or sophomores).

Upper Division. Includes all undergraduate students who are not enrolled in associate degree or occupational/vocational certificate programs and who have successfully completed 50 percent or more of the academic credits or program requirements normally required for a bachelor's degree (typically classified as juniors and seniors). Includes students in years three, four, and five of five-year bachelor's degree programs.

Masters/Post-Baccalaureate. Include students who have returned after completion of at least a bachelor's degree to achieve further educational objectives and who may or may *not* be enrolled in a graduate degree program.

Professional. Includes all students who are enrolled in any one of the following "First Professional" degree programs: M.D., D.O., L.L.B., or J.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., O.D., B.D., M. Div., Rabbi, Pod.D., P.M., D. Pharm., D.C. Students enrolled in undergraduate "pre-professional" curricula and students in the first two years (corresponding to the undergraduate freshman and sophomore year) of integrated professional degree programs are classified as lower division, and not "First Professional" students. The category "Professional" for the University of California includes First Professional students, Interns and Residents, and students defined by the University as being in professional programs, *i.e.*, architecture, business administration, journalism, etc.

Doctorate I. Includes all students who hold a bachelor's degree or the equivalent (or first professional degree) and (a) are enrolled in a doctoral degree program, but have not earned a master's degree and have fewer than the equivalent number of credits normally required for a master's degree, or (b) are enrolled in a special, unclassified, visitor, or non-degree seeking status, or (c) are enrolled in an educational specialist certificate, degree, or coordinate intermediate level degree program, whether or not they possess an earned master's degree.

Doctorate II. Includes all students who are enrolled in a doctoral degree program beyond the doctoral I level (except "First Professional").

Unclassified. For the independent institutions, this category refers to students not classified by student level.

Student Status

First-Time Student. A student entering an institution for the first time as a first-time freshman.

Included is a student who has earned any amount of credit solely by means of the College Level Examination Program, by means of previous summer session coursework or by Advanced Placement Tests or similar academic exemption tests.

Transfer Student. An undergraduate student entering an institution for the first time with any academic credit earned at another institution which is applicable for credit at the institution of current enrollment.

Continuing/Returning Student. A currently enrolled student who was enrolled during the previous academic term at the same institution; or a student currently enrolled who was enrolled prviously at the institution, but was *not* enrolled during the academic term immediately preceding the current term. Summer sessions or other special sessions are not considered part of the academic year.

Ethnicity

Non-resident Alien. Persons who are not citizens of the United States and who are in this country on a temporary basis, but do not have the right to remain indefinitely. Resident aliens, non-citizens who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence (and who hold a "Green Card"—Form I-151), are reported in the appropriate racial/ethnic categories along with United State citizens. (Non-resident aliens are not reported by ethnicity.)

Black (not of Hispanic origin). Persons having origins in any of the black racial groups.

American Indian or Alaskan Native. Persons having origins in any of the original people of North America.

Asian or Pacific Islanders, excluding Filipinos. Persons having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, Korea, and Samoa.

Hispanic. Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish Culture or origin, regardless of race.

White (not of Hispanic origin). Persons having origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, or the Indian subcontinent.

Filipino. Persons having origins in any of the original people of the Philippine Islands.

No Response. Persons who decline to state an ethnicity.

Other. Persons who do *not* fall into one of the above eight (8) categories.

Caveats—Please Note

(a) Unless specifically indicated otherwise, all enrollment figures are for "regularly" enrolled students, and exclude extension and ungraded student enrollment. "Enrollment . . . in ungraded classes" refers to the California Community Colleges only, and is reported for the fall term. Extension enrollments or registrations pertain to the University and to the State University and Colleges and are reported on an annual basis.

(b) Student ethnicity data reflects voluntary self-designations made by students. Many students chose not to report their ethnic category in each of the years displayed in the tables. In addition, the data are incomplete for the California Community Colleges and may not accurately reflect the ethnic composition of their student populations. Reporting categories established by the federal government have also changed several times over the years. For these reasons, student ethnicity data are not comparable between and within years, or inter- or intra-segmentally, or between student level and sex. In 1974 the California Community Colleges prorated their "No Response and Other" students among the ethnic categories.

(c) In "Opening Fall Enrollment by Level of Student," the University of California and the California State University and Colleges differ in their definitions of a lower division student.

The State University and Colleges defines a lower division student as one possessing less than 90 quarter units; the University's definition is fewer than 84 quarter units. Professional students, as defined by the University, include First Professional programs, *i.e.*, architecture, business administration, journalism, etc.

(d) The University and the State University and Colleges have used different procedures for computing student Full-Time Equivalency (FTE).

(e) The University of California reported student age data for less than 100 percent of their student populations due to student non-response.

(f) The definitions of full-time and part-time graduate students differ between the University and the State University and Colleges.

The State University and Colleges defines a full-time graduate student as one enrolling for 12 or more units.

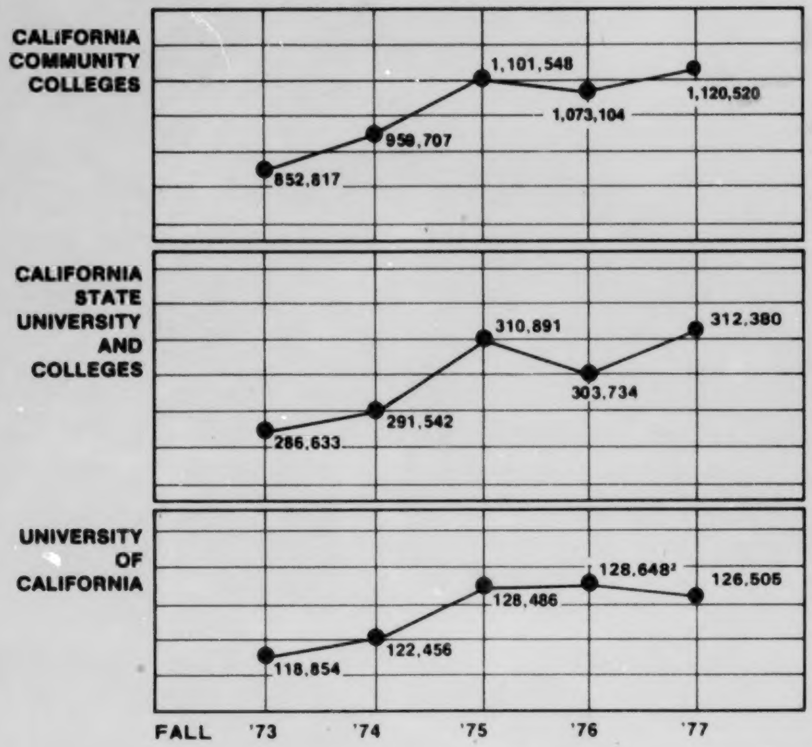
The University does not use credit load as a measure of graduate student "full-timeness." Full-time graduate students are those who are progressing toward their degree/certificate objective at a rate which is 75 percent or more of a normal full-time rate, as determined on individual basis by their graduate advisers. Part-time graduate students are those who are progressing toward their degree/certificate objective at a rate which is less than 75 percent of a normal full-time rate, as determined on individual bases by their graduate advisers.

(g) In the tables illustrating enrollment by disciplines for the California State University and Colleges, the term "Undeclared" is used to designate students who did not select a major.

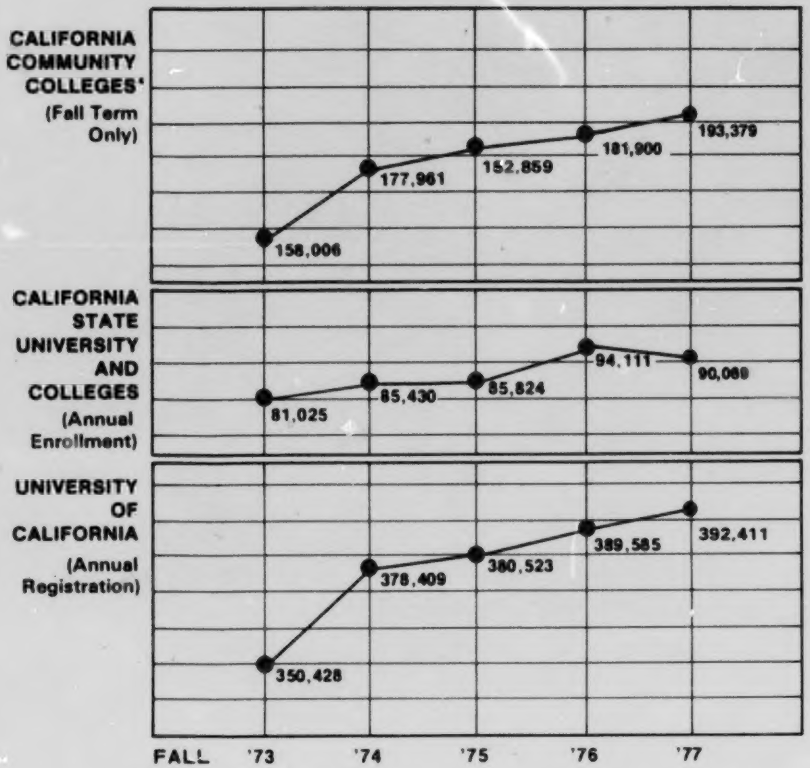
(h) In the tables illustrating enrollment by disciplines for the University of California, undergraduate enrollment is not reported for Fall 1973 and 1974. In Fall 1975, 1976, and 1977, only upper division and graduate enrollments are reported by discipline.

Public Colleges and Universities

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT[1]
1973-1977



ENROLLMENT AND REGISTRATIONS IN EXTENSION AND UNGRADED CLASSES
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77



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[1] Excluding Extension and Ungraded Enrollment

[2] Beginning with Fall, 1976 data, University of California enrolment statistics will not distinguish between Extended University and regularly-enrolled students. Selected programs that have previously been reported as "Extended University" are now offered as part of the regular Instructional programs of the campuses.

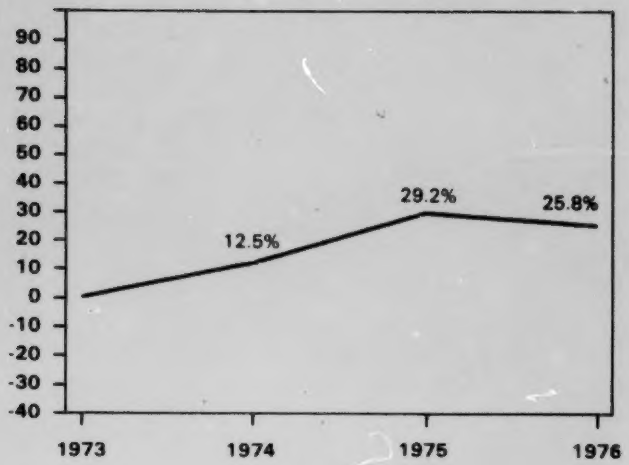
[3] Registrations are accounted for in the U.C. figures, not enrollment.

[4] Beginning with Fall, 1976 CCC enrollments were classified as credit and non credit. These classifications are not precisely synonymous with the previous graded and non graded categories.

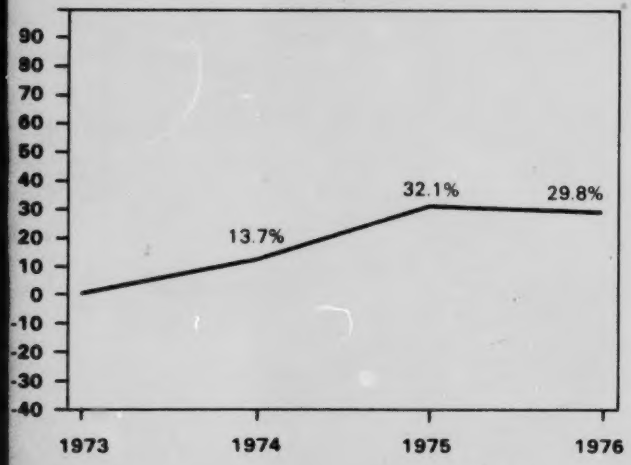
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

2 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

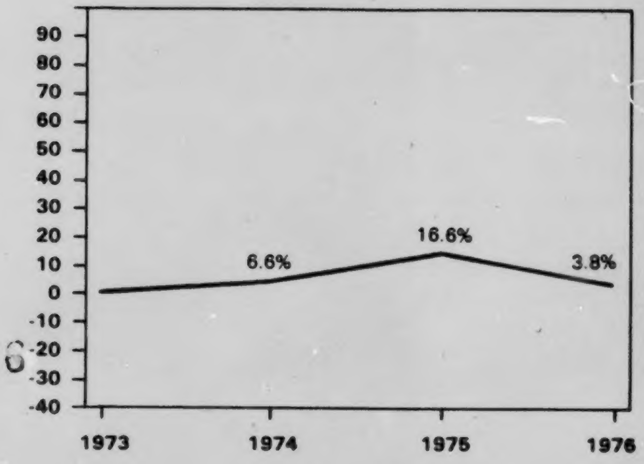
CALIFORNIA



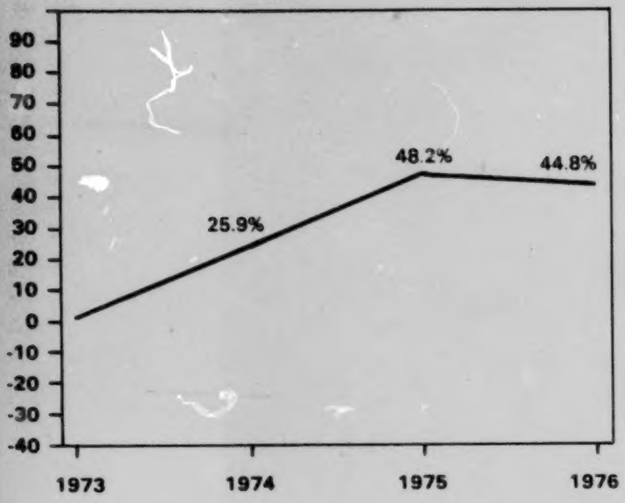
NATIONAL



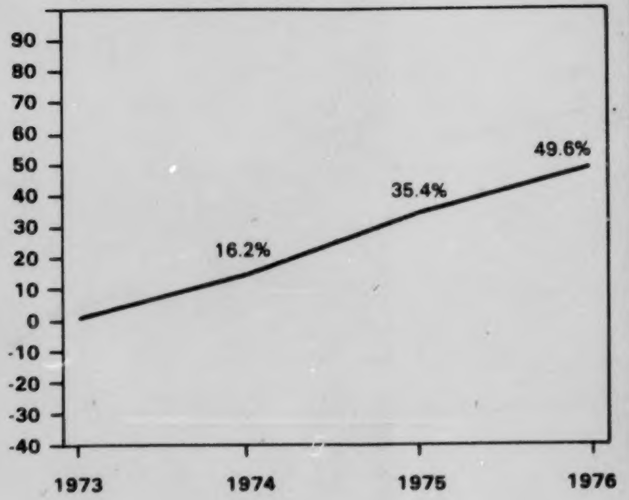
NEW YORK



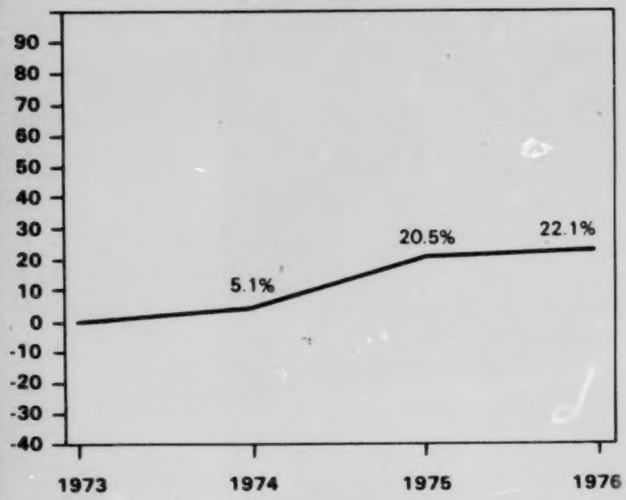
TEXAS



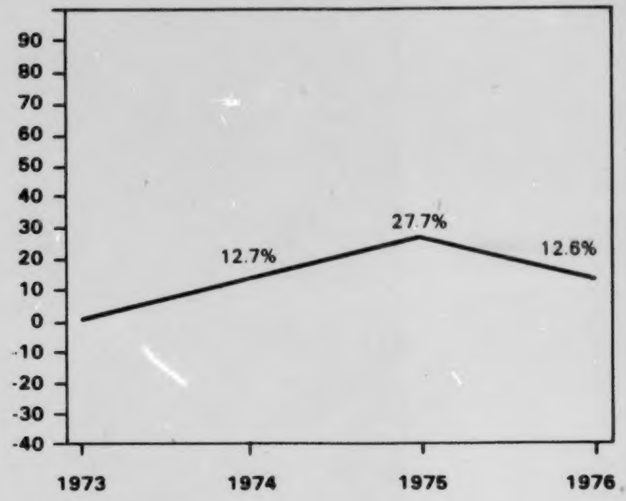
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



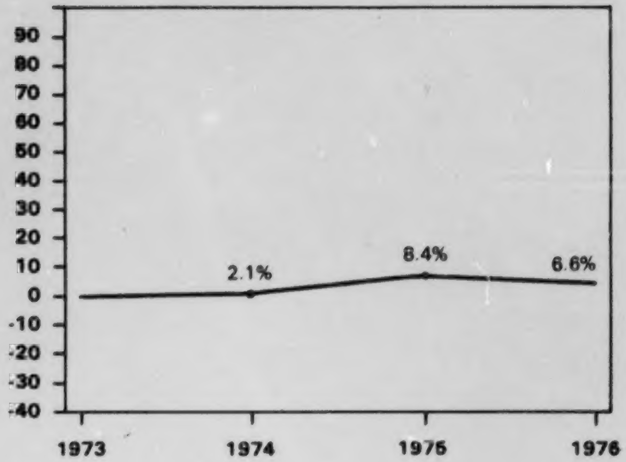
MICHIGAN



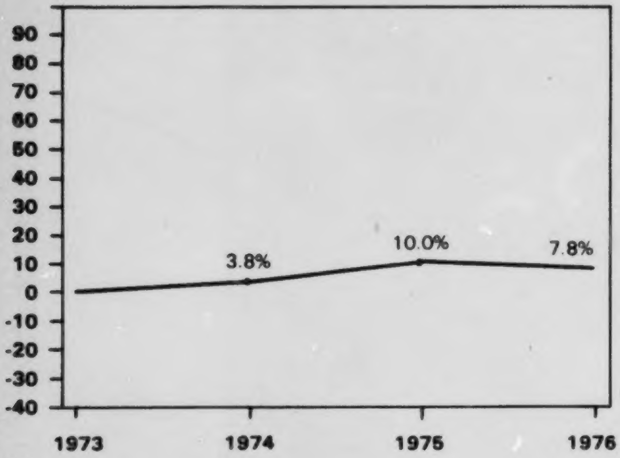
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

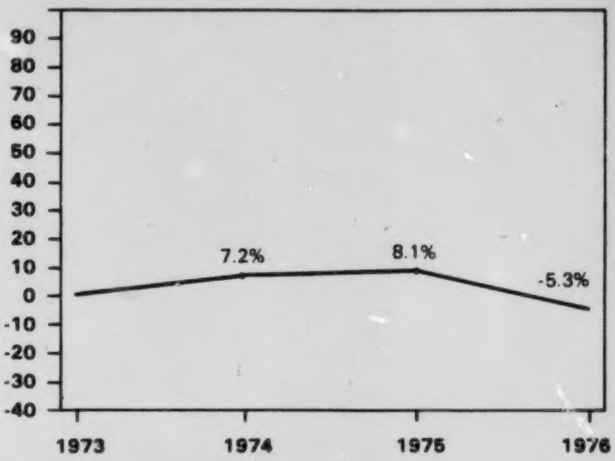
CALIFORNIA

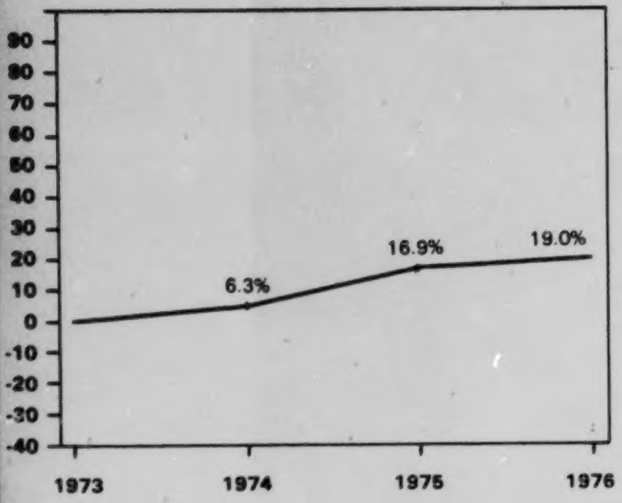


NATIONAL



NEW YORK





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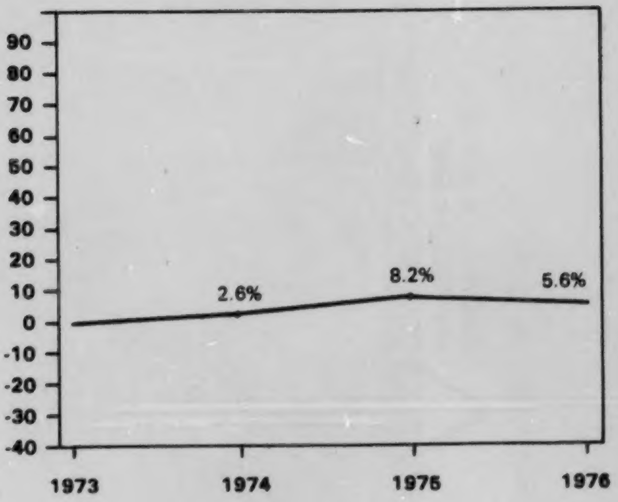
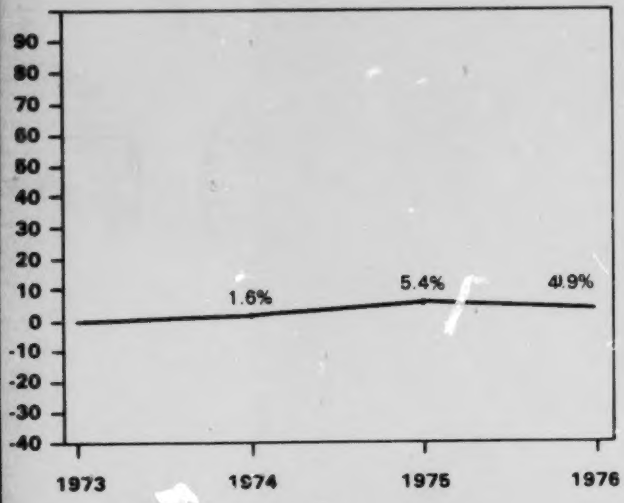
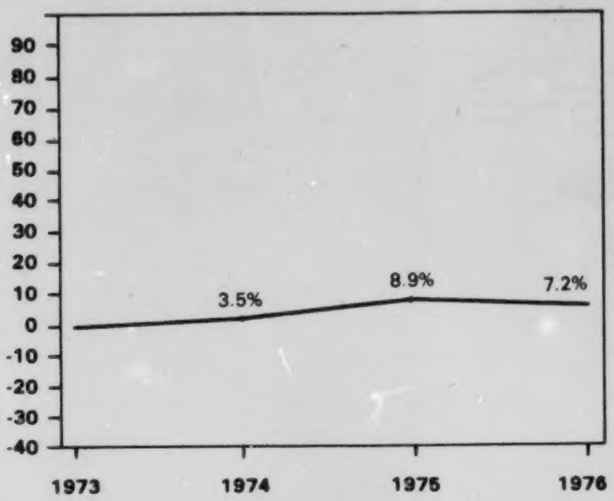


ILLINOIS

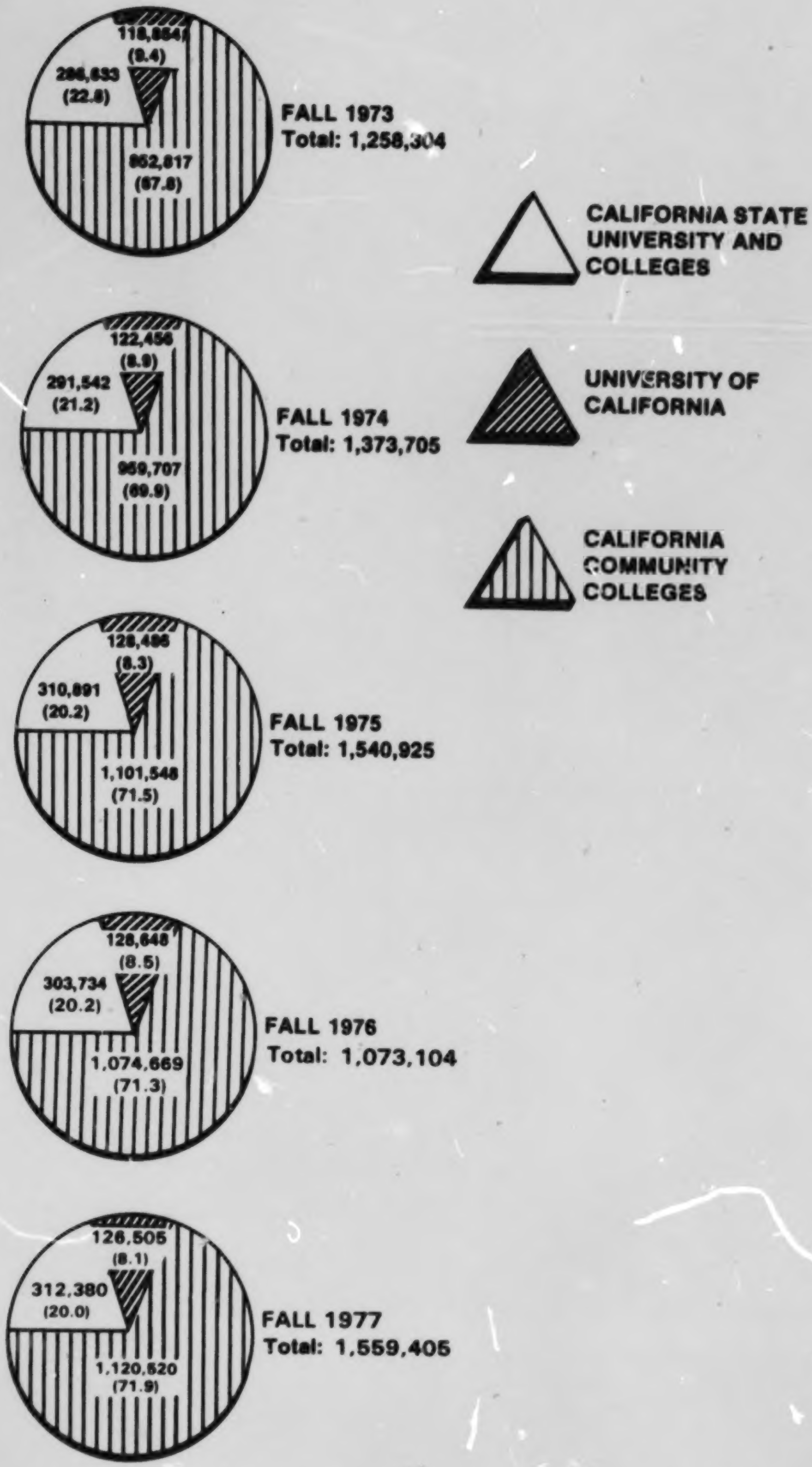


PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

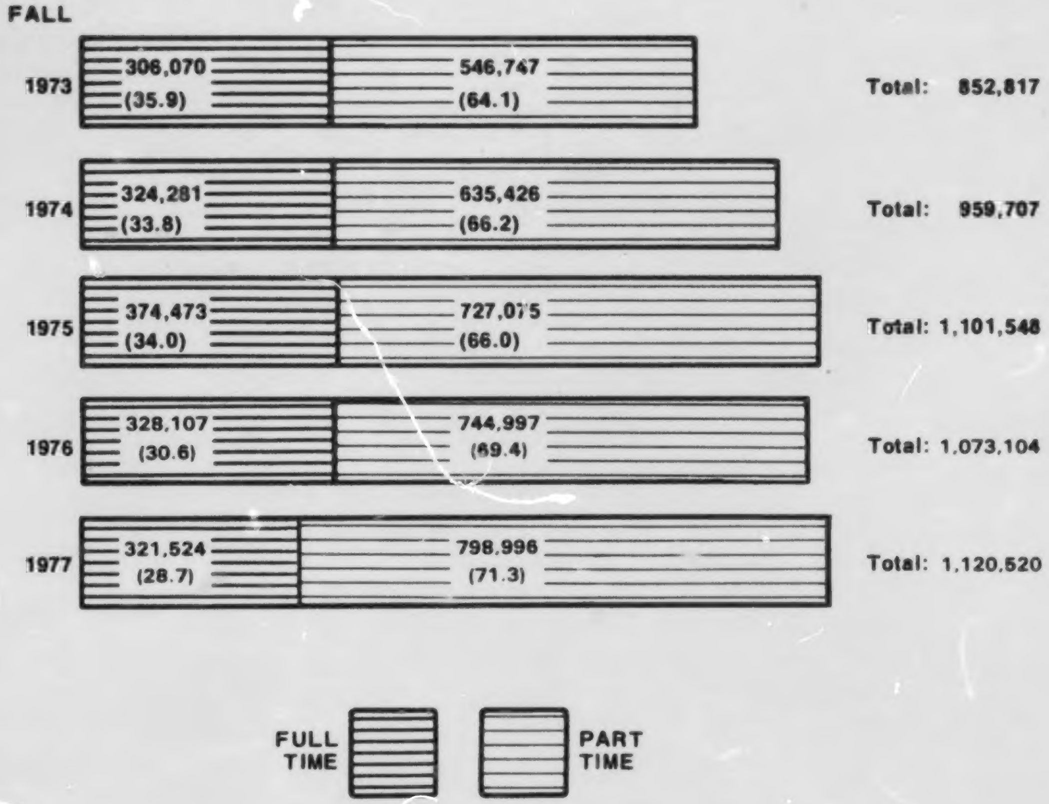
PERCENT OF TOTAL OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEGMENT
1973-1977



OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

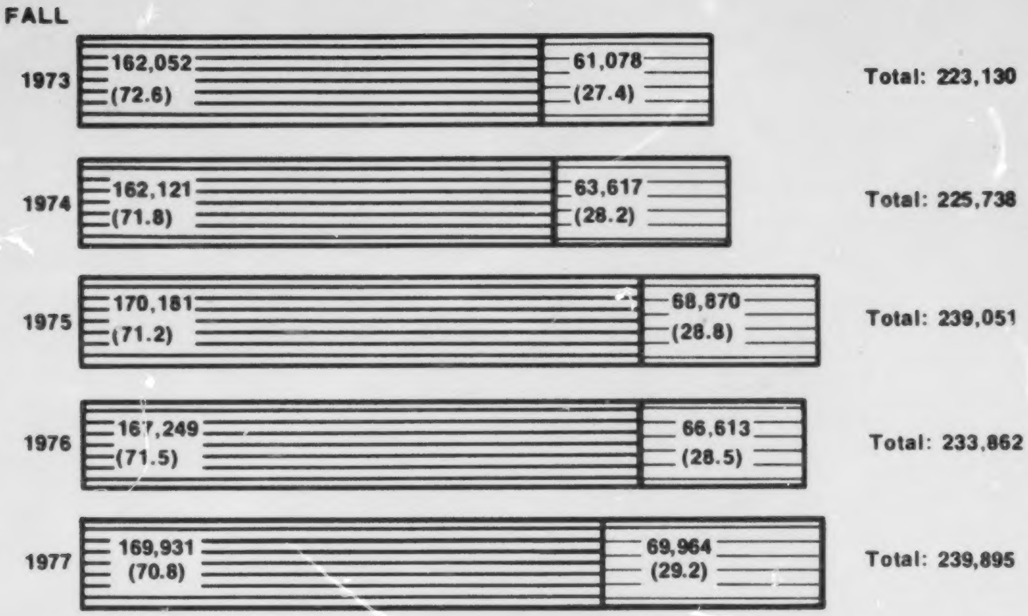
UNDERGRADUATE
(LOWER DIVISION)



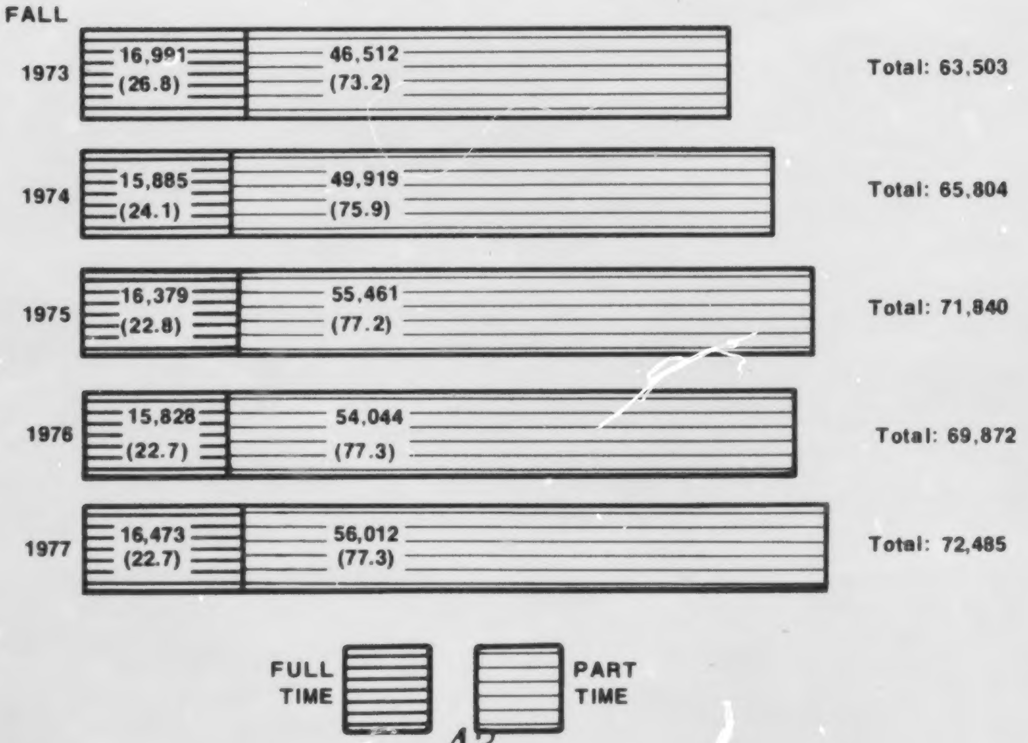
OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNDERGRADUATE

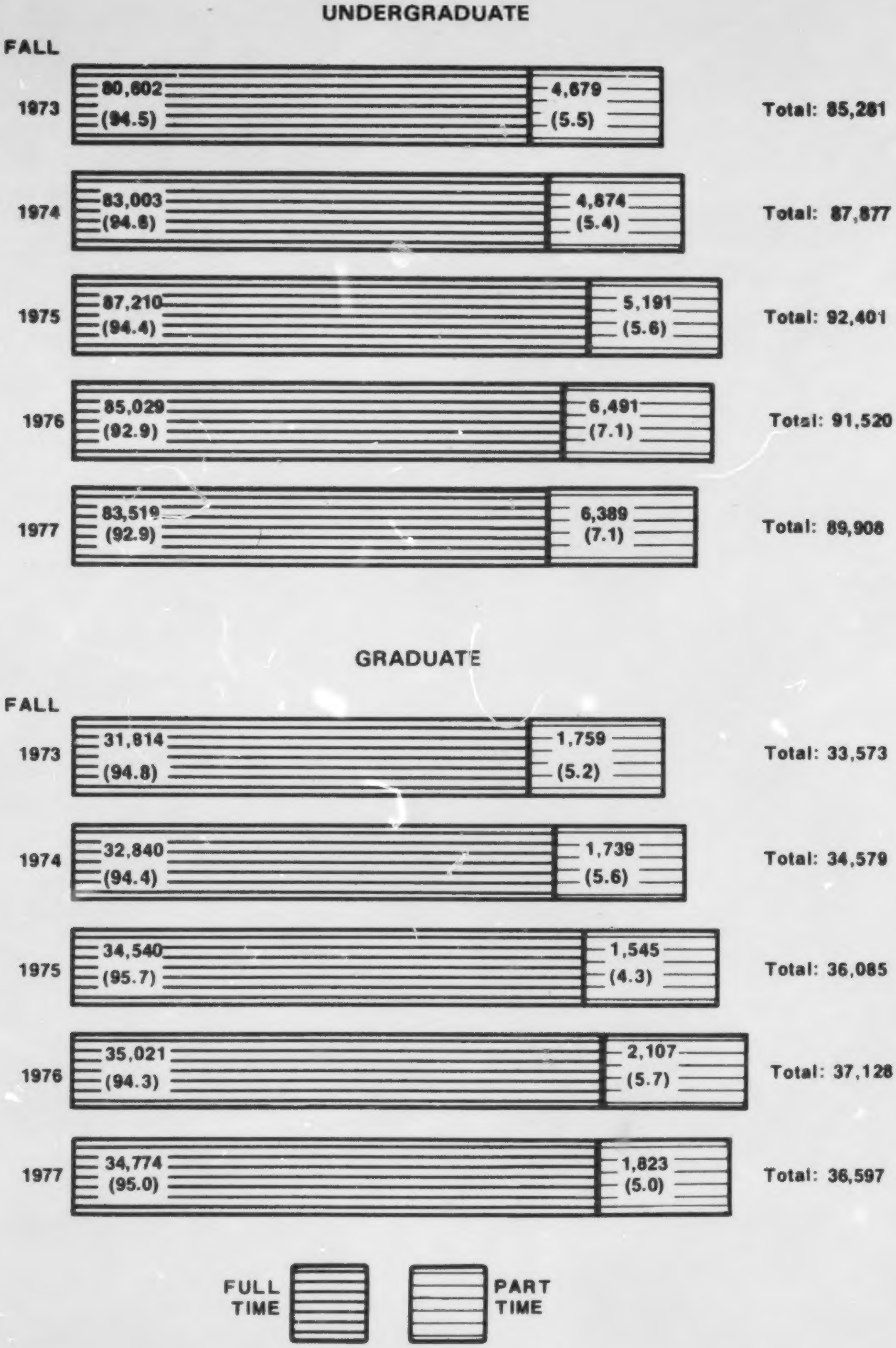


GRADUATE



OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT
1973-1977

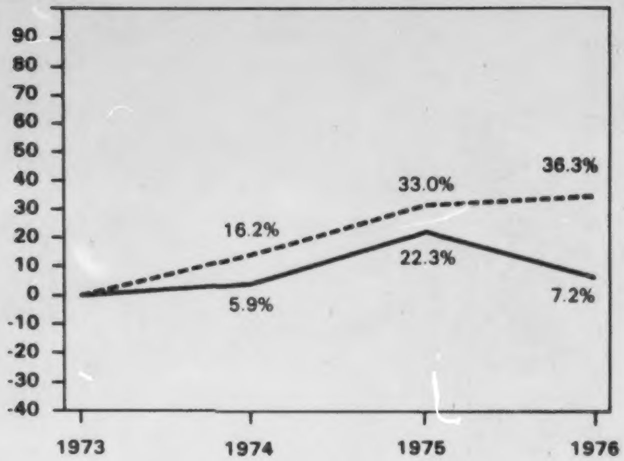
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



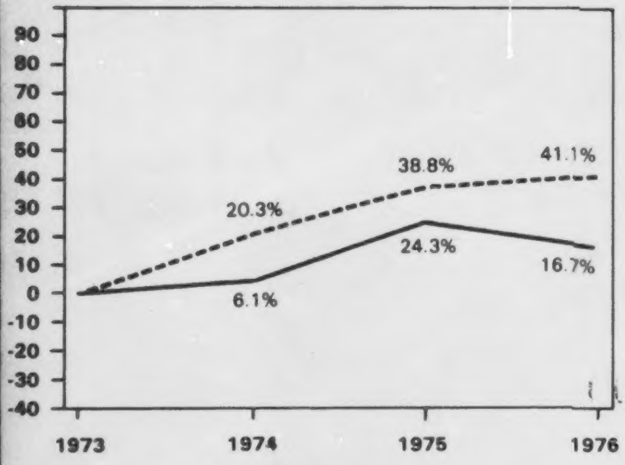
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

2 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

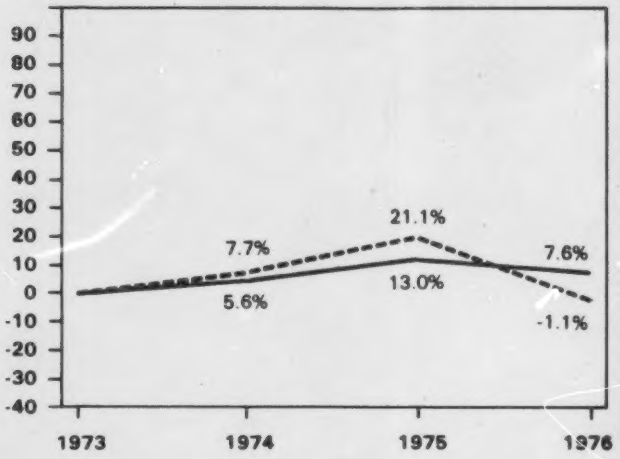
CALIFORNIA



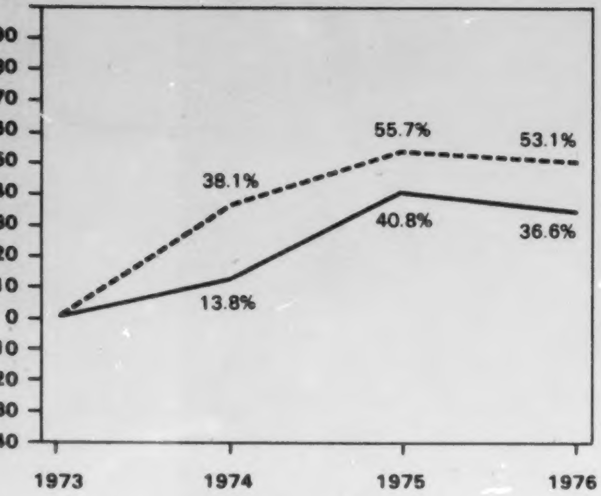
NATIONAL



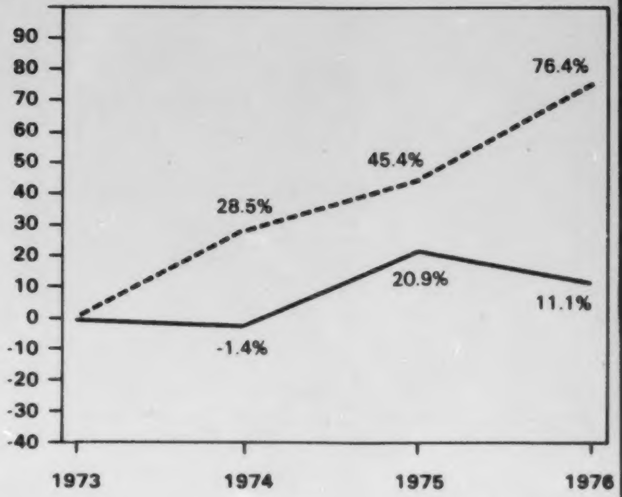
NEW YORK



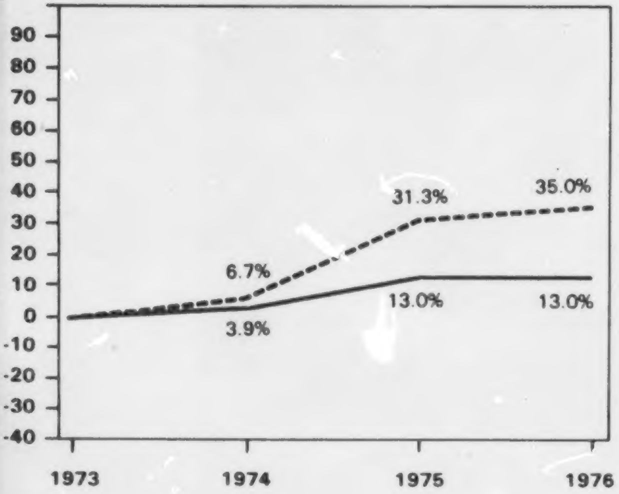
TEXAS



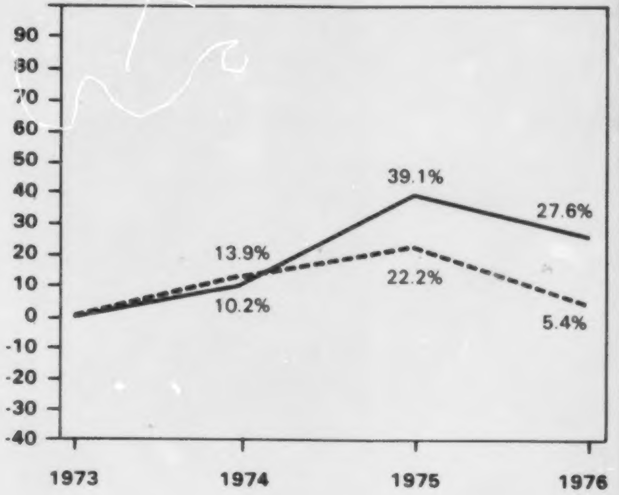
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

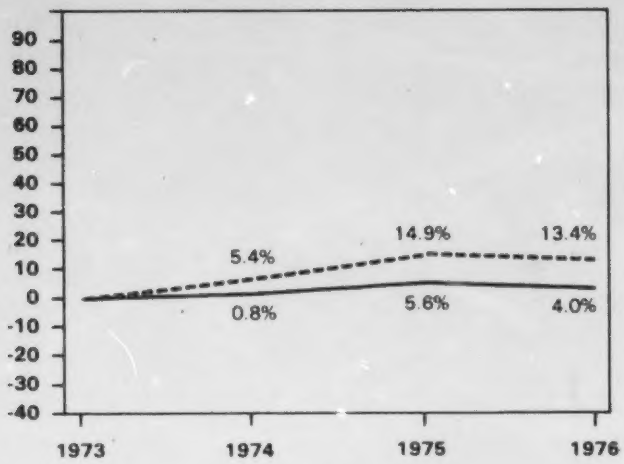


——— Full-Time
- - - - Part-Time

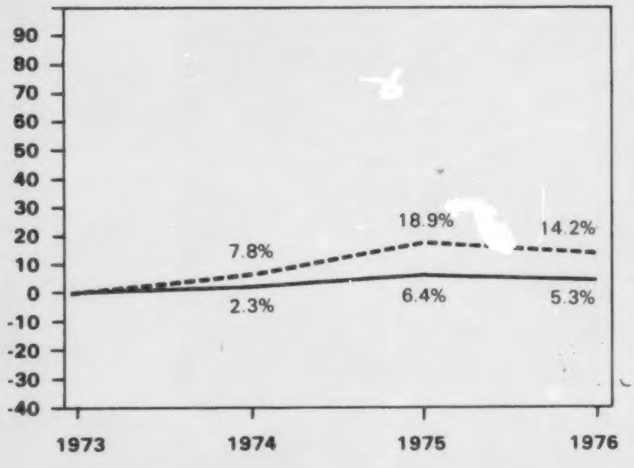
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

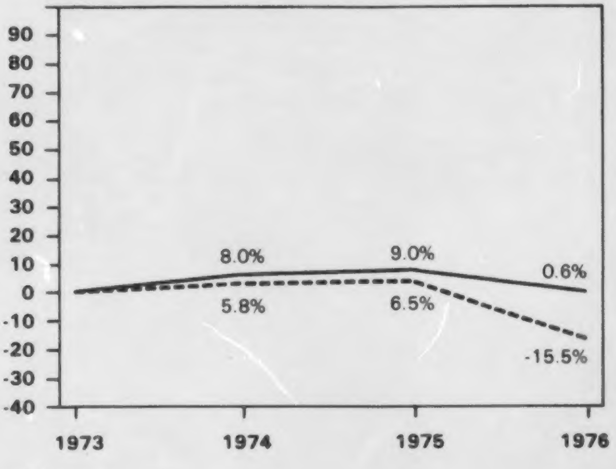
CALIFORNIA

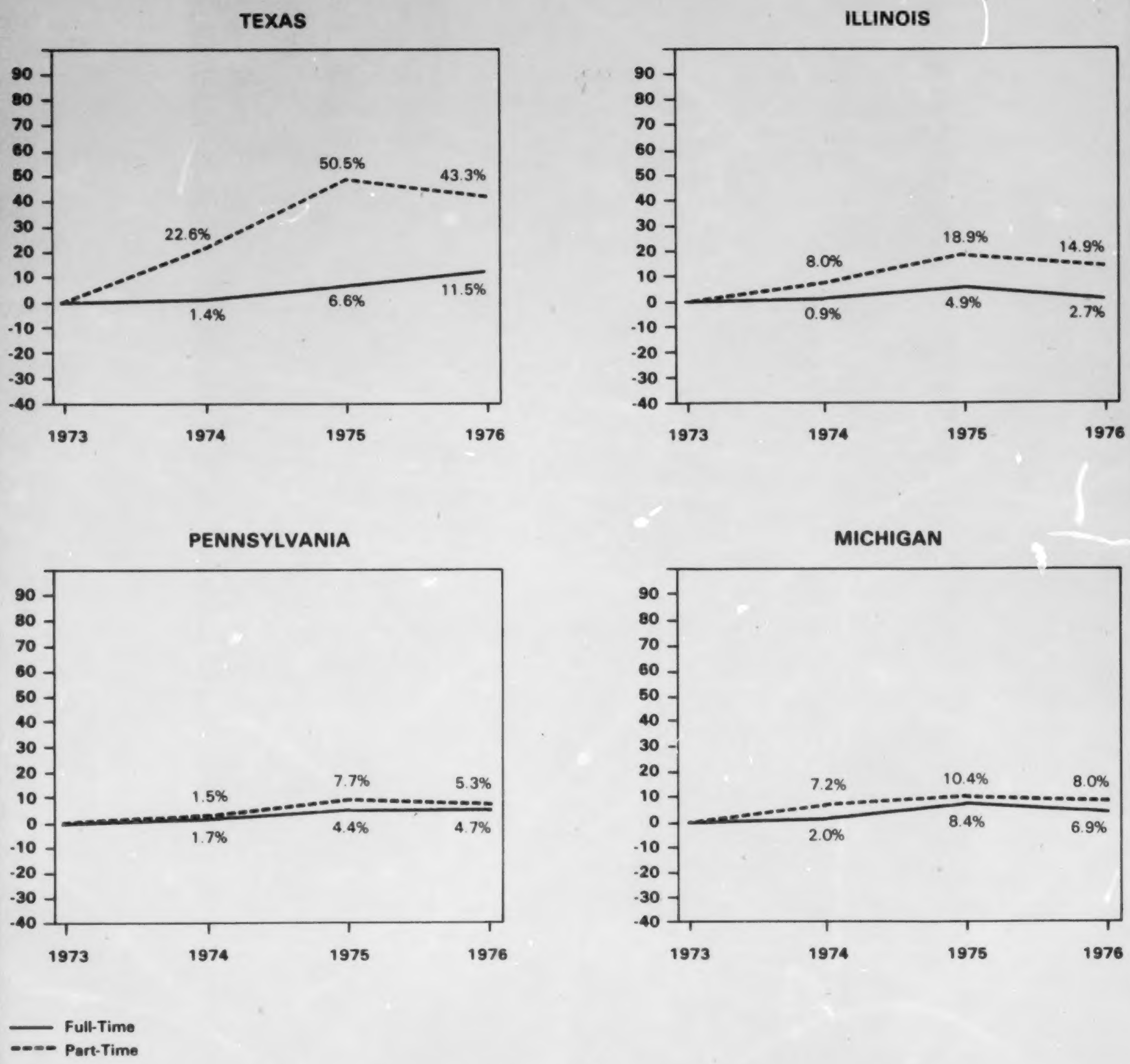


NATIONAL



NEW YORK




TEXAS
90
80
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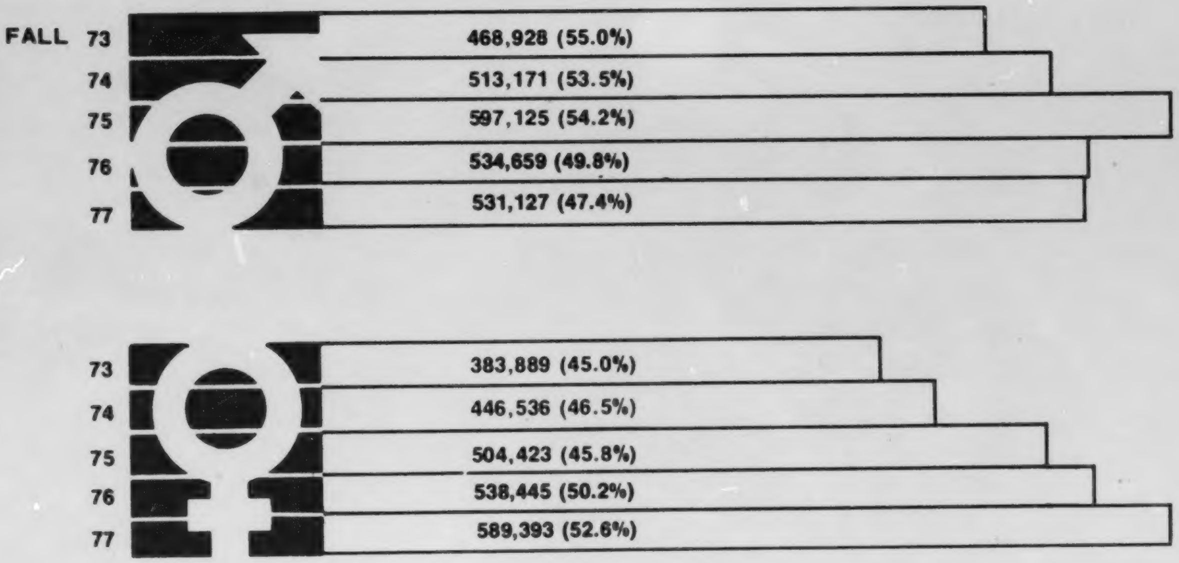
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
22.6%
50.5%
43.3%
1.4%
6.6%
11.5%
ILLINOIS
8.0%
18.9%
14.9%
0.9%
4.9%
2.7%
PENNSYLVANIA
1.5%
7.7%
5.3%
1.7%
4.4%
4.7%
MICHIGAN
7.2%
10.4%
8.0%
2.0%
8.4%
6.9%
Full-Time
Part-Time

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1977

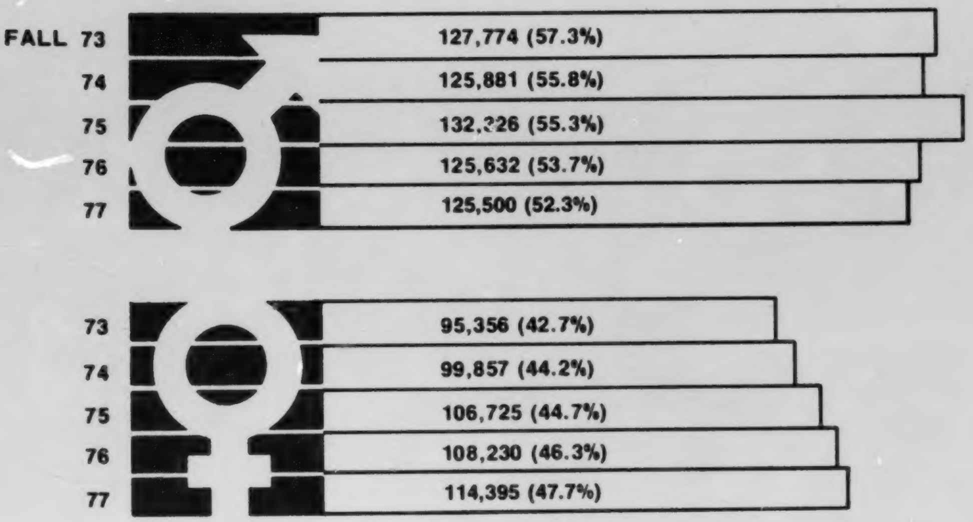
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



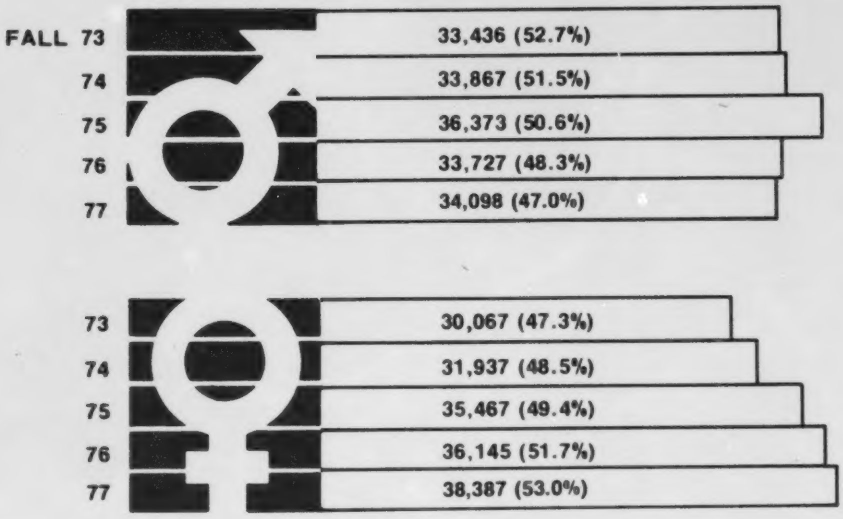
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNDERGRADUATE



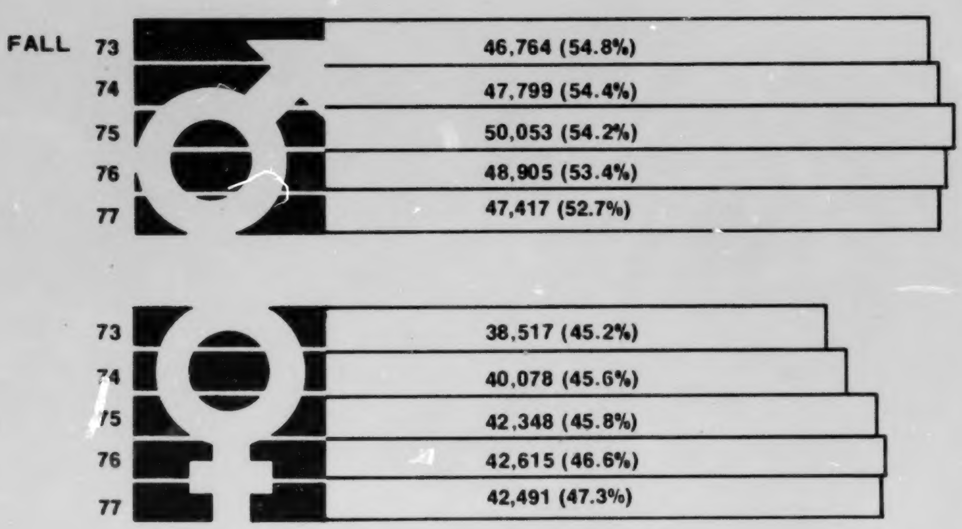
GRADUATE



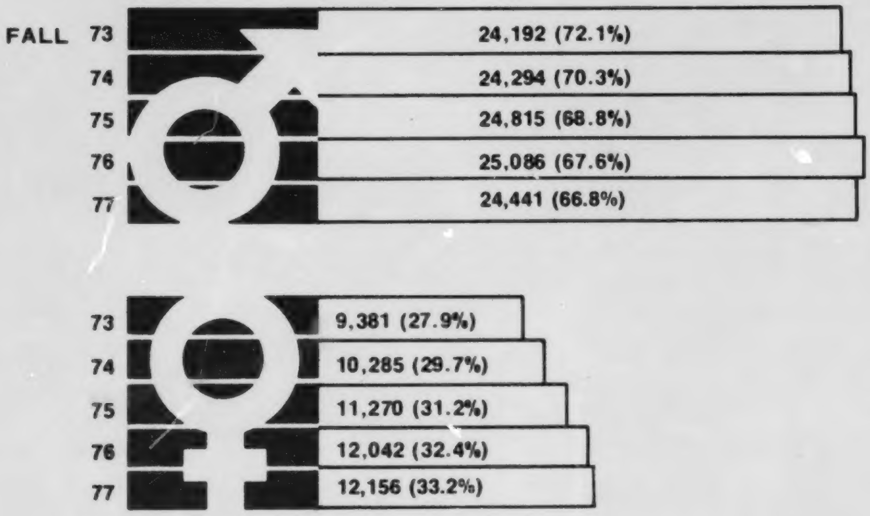
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNDERGRADUATE

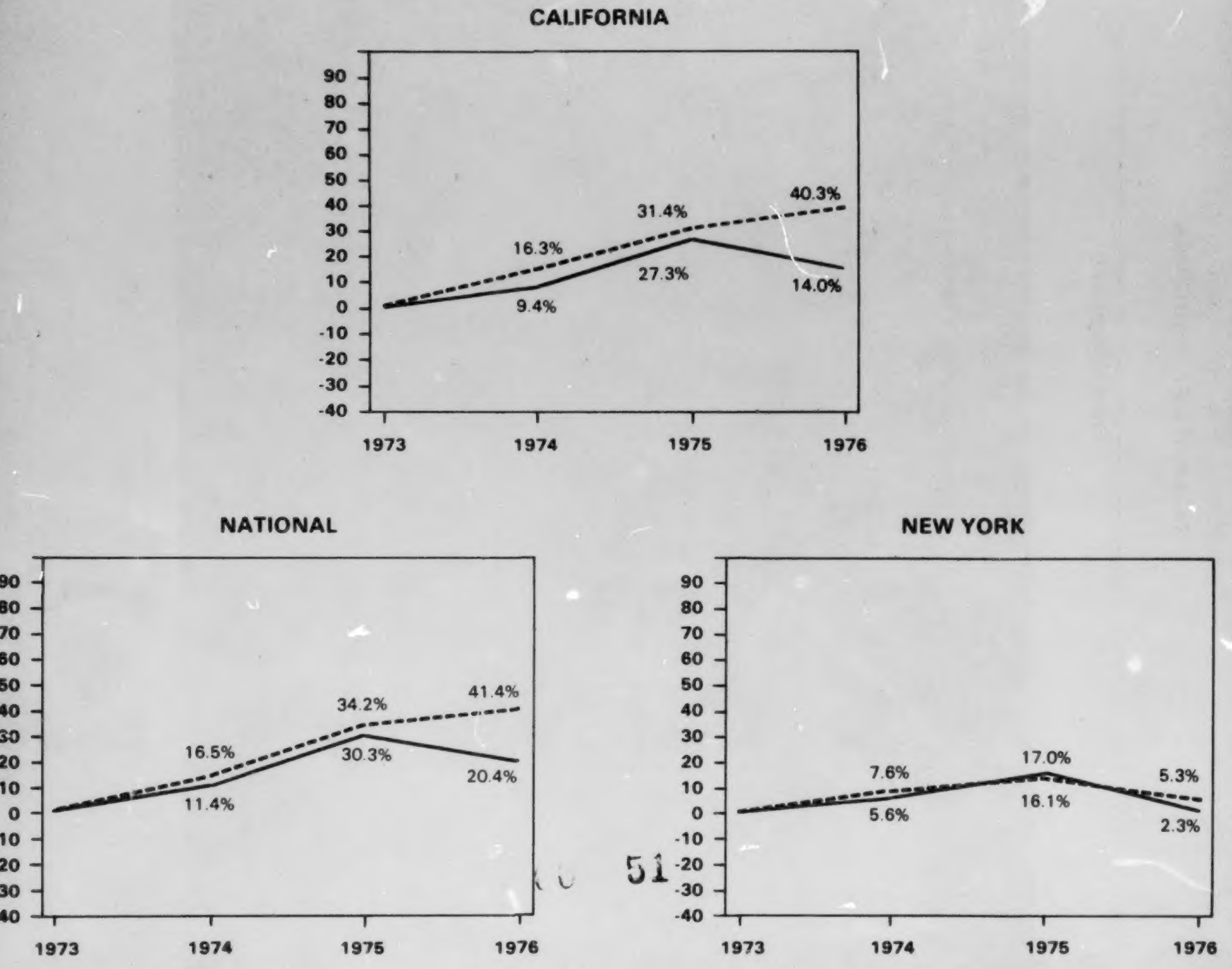


GRADUATE

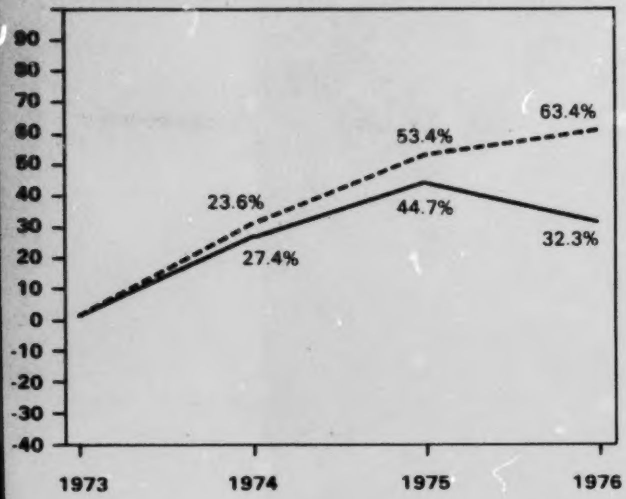


NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1976

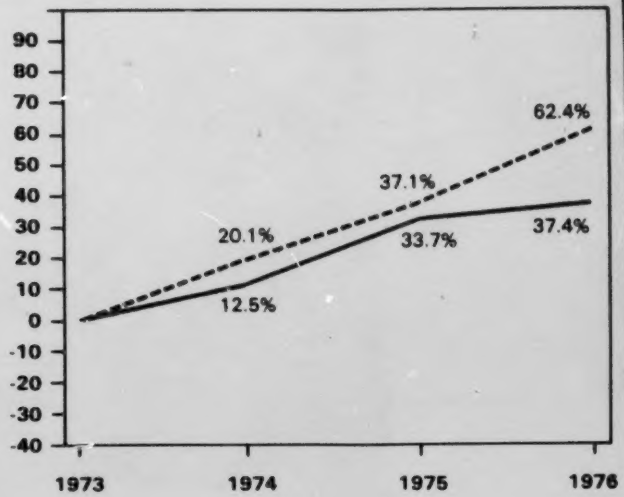
2 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



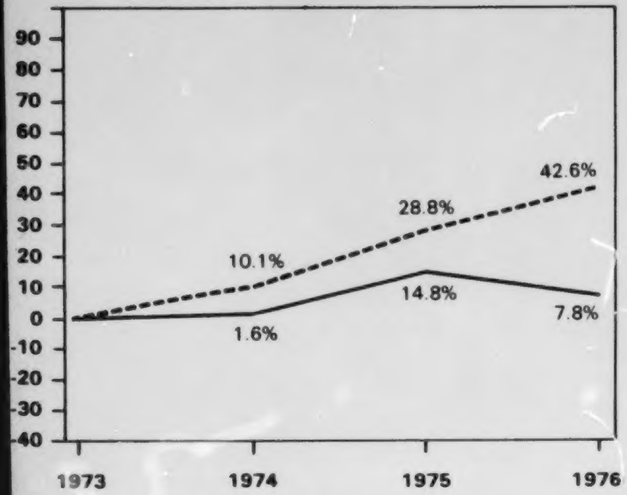
TEXAS



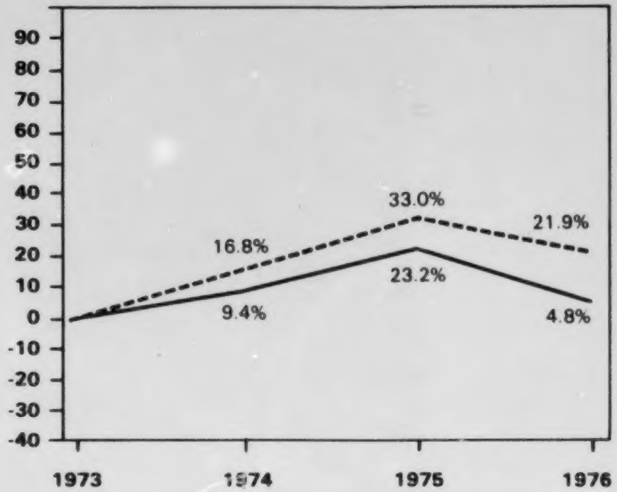
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

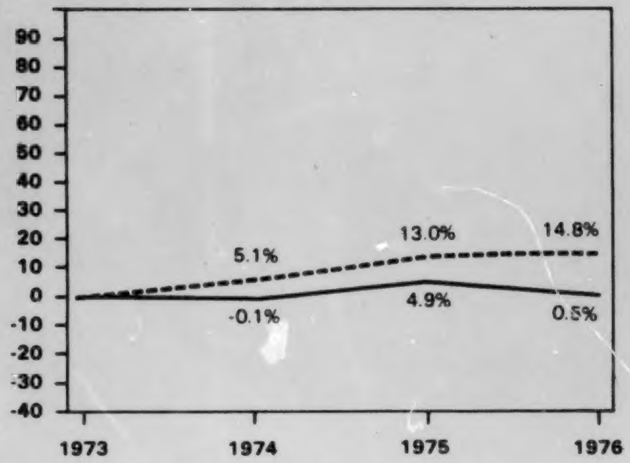


—— Male
---- Female

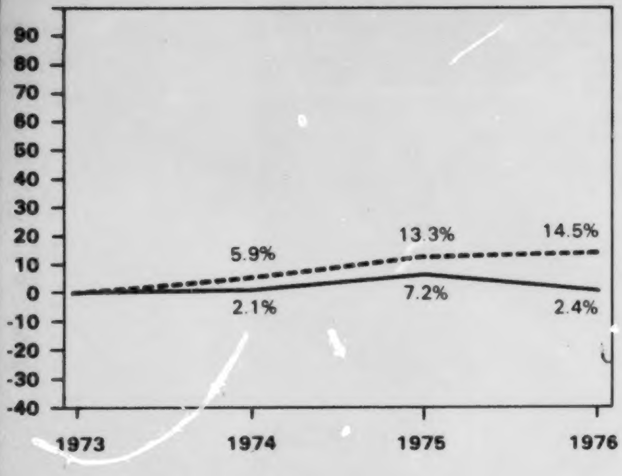
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1976

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

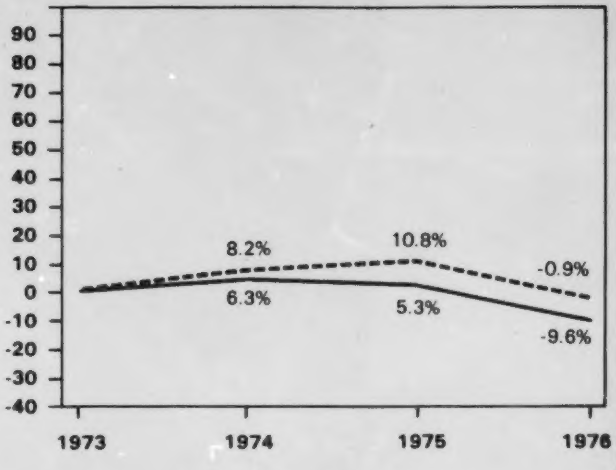
CALIFORNIA

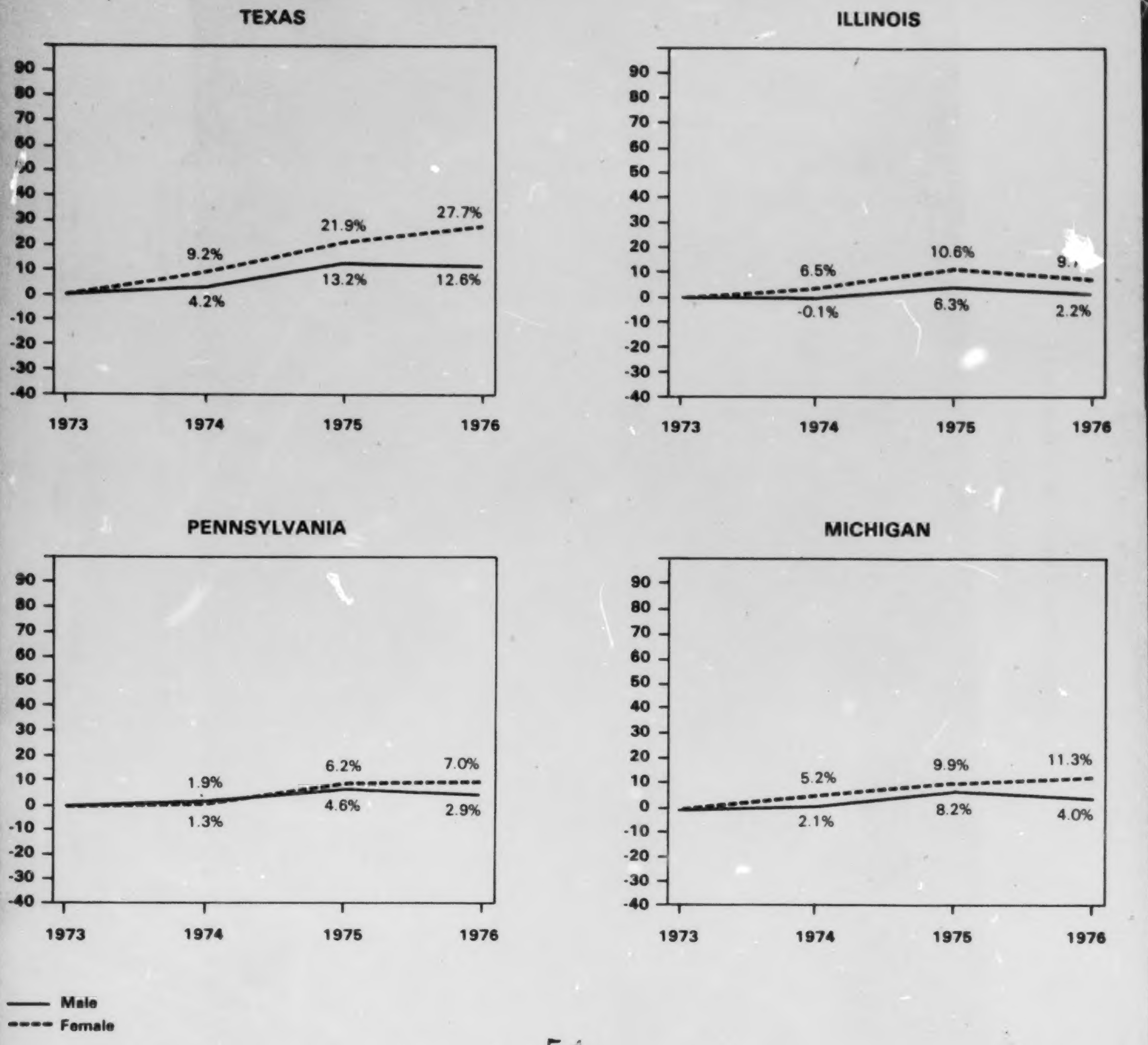


NATIONAL



NEW YORK




TEXAS
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9.2%
21.9%
27.7%
4.2%
13.2%
12.6%
1973
1974
1975
1976
ILLINOIS
6.5%
10.6%
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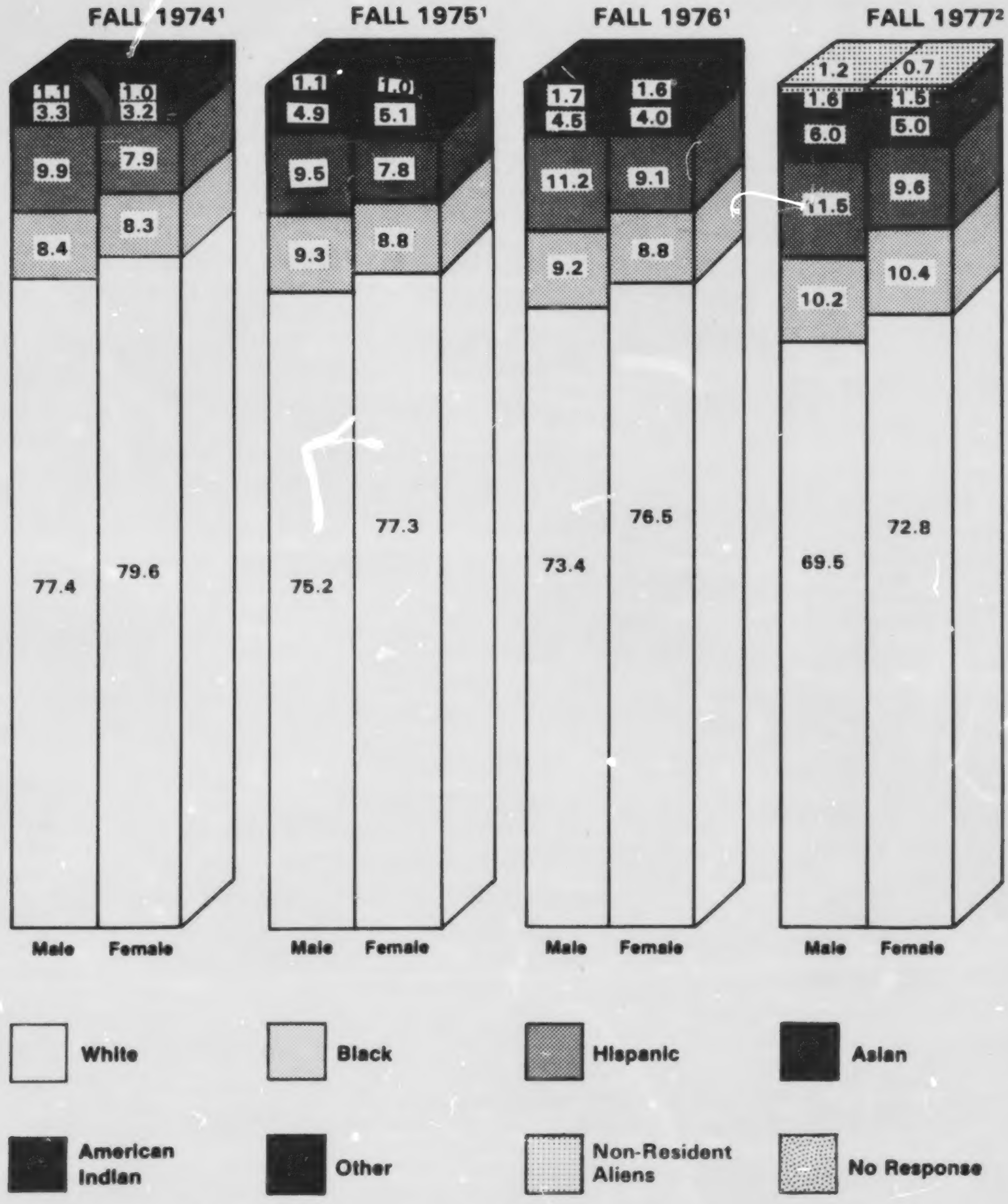
-0.1%
6.3%
2.2%
1973
1974
1975
1976
PENNSYLVANIA
1.9%
6.2%
7.0%
1.3%
4.6%
2.9%
1973
1974
1975
1976
MICHIGAN
5.2%
9.9%
11.3%
2.1%
8.2%
4.0%
1973
1974
1975
1976
Male
Female

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY ETHNICITY, BY SEX, AT THE UNDERGRADUATE (LOWER DIVISION) STUDENT LEVEL
FALL 1974—FALL 1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

UNDERGRADUATE



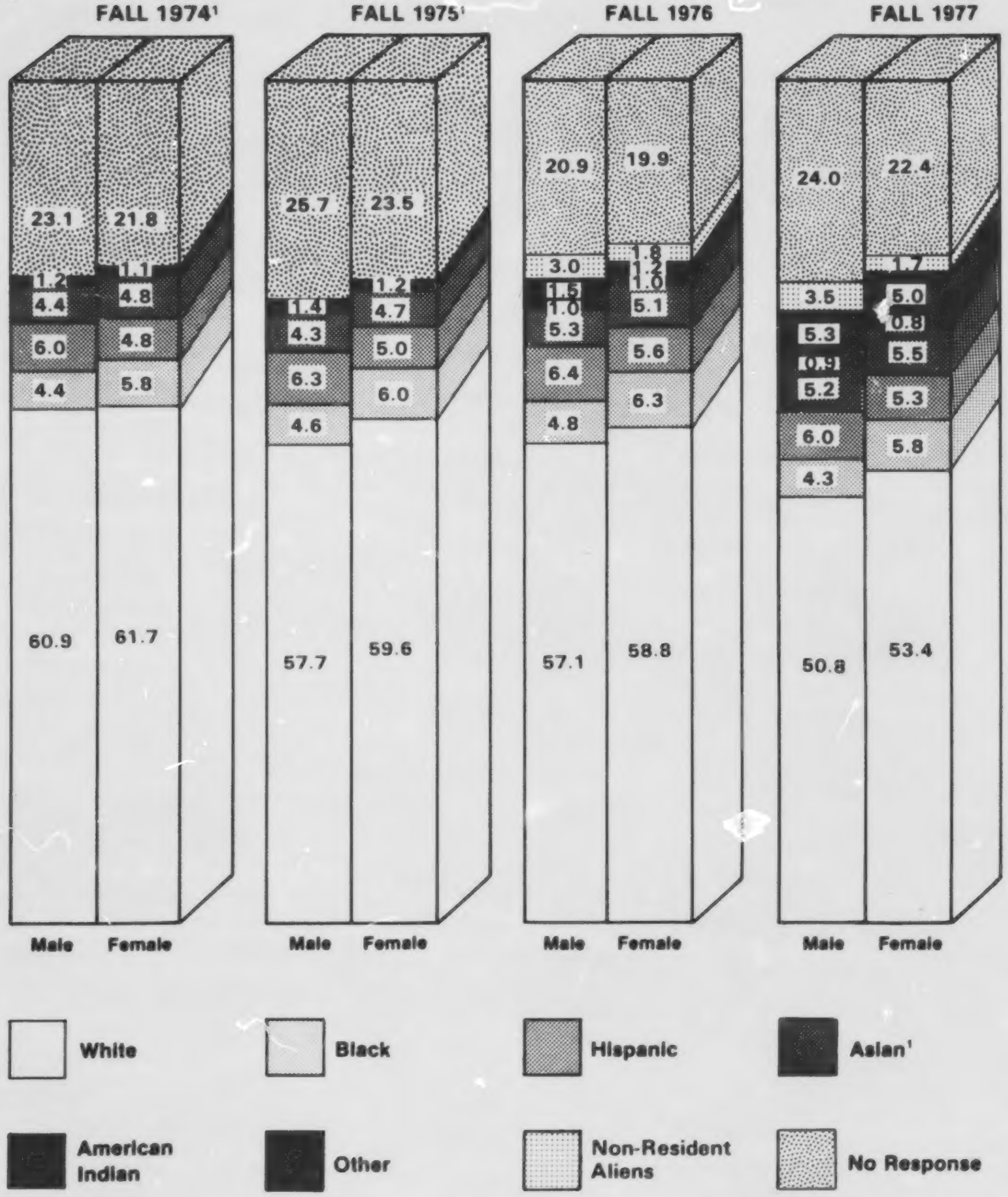
[1] In Fall 1975, and 1976 Non-Resident Aliens, No Response, and Other are excluded in this display.

[2] In Fall 1977, No Response and Other are excluded in this display.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY ETHNICITY, BY SEX, AT THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT LEVEL
FALL 1974—FALL 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNDERGRADUATE

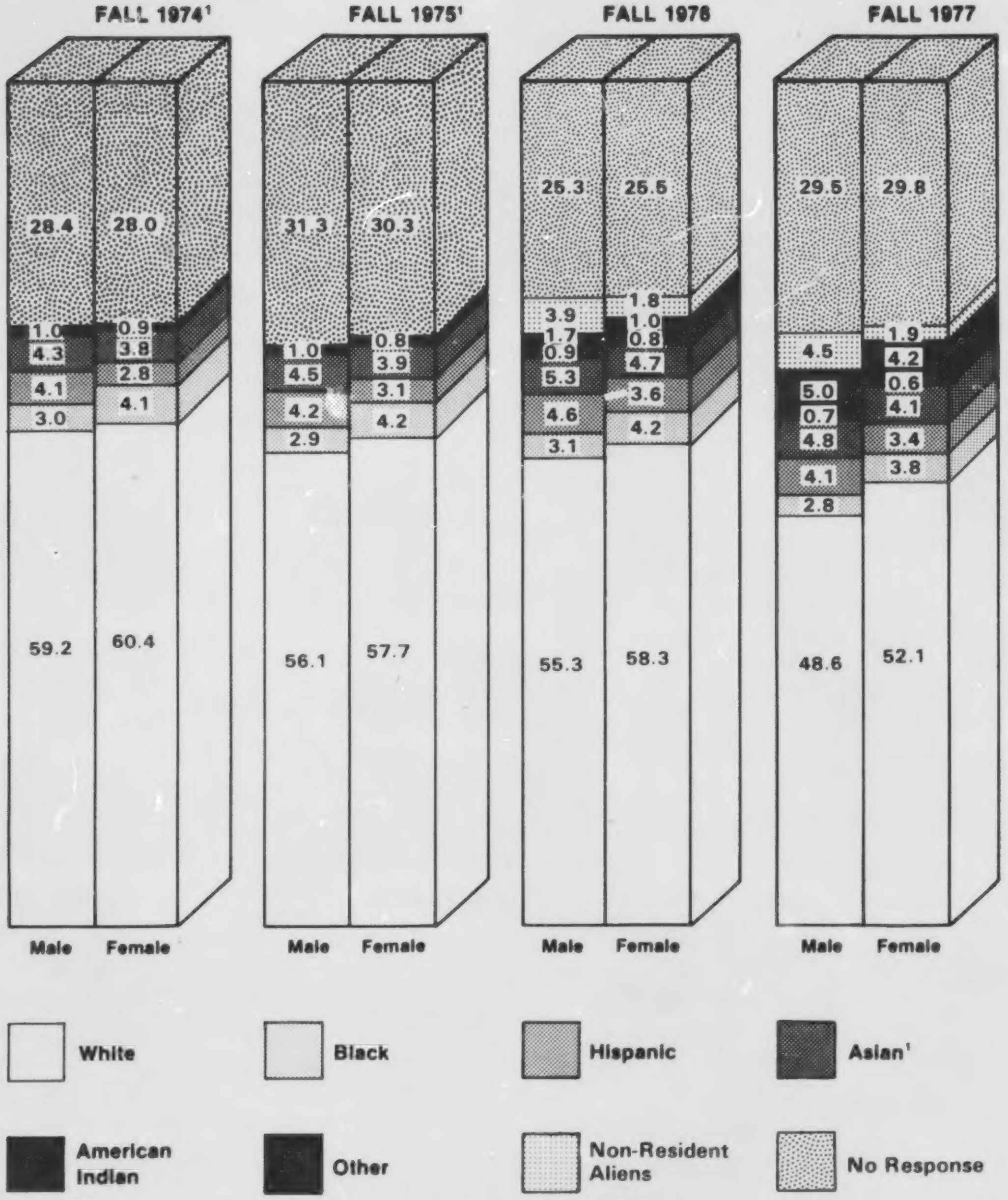


[1] No Response Includes Other and Non-Resident Aliens for Fall 1974 and 1975.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY ETHNICITY, BY SEX, AT THE GRADUATE STUDENT LEVEL
FALL 1974—FALL 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

GRADUATE

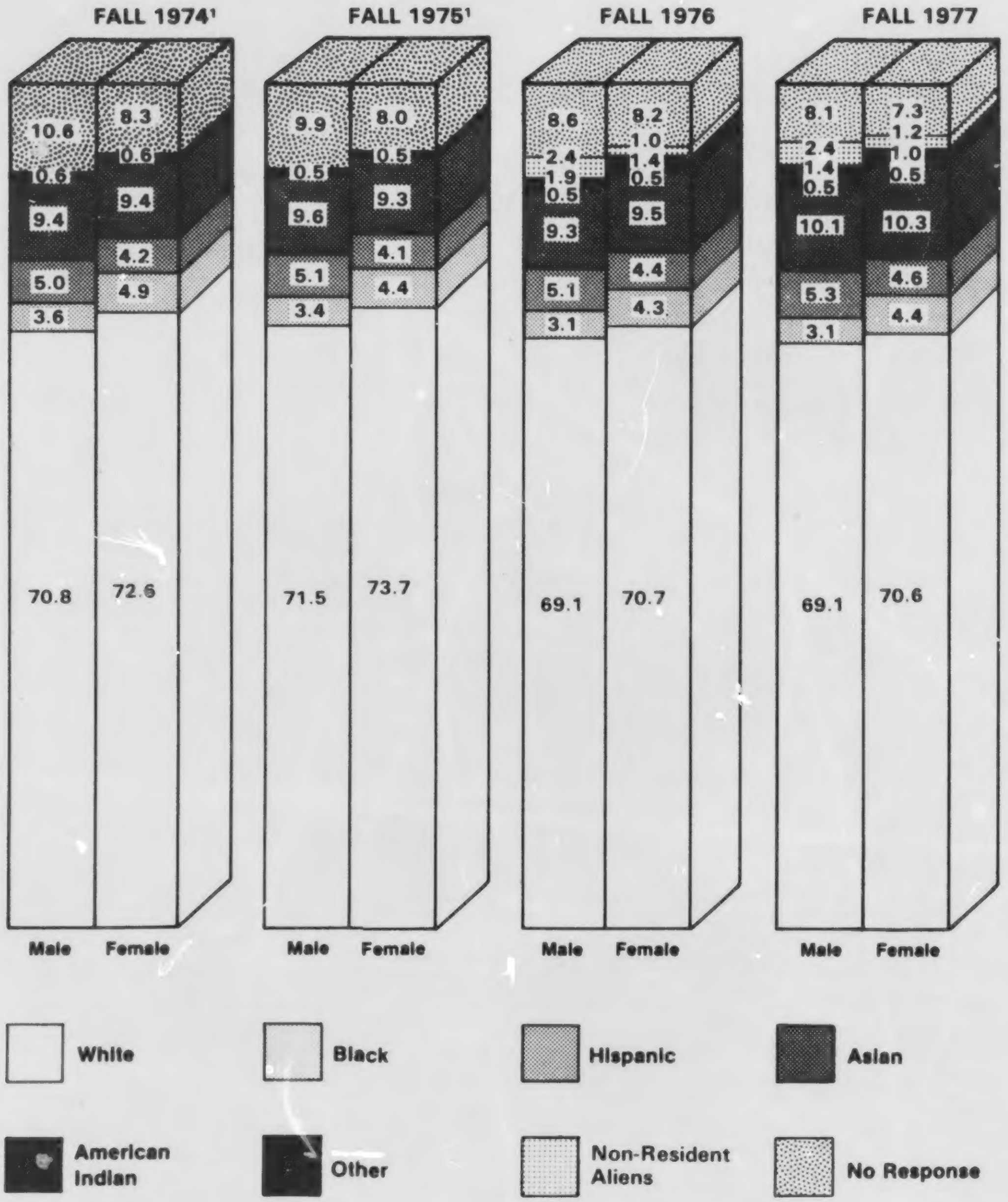


¹No Response Includes Other and Non-Resident Aliens for Fall 1974 and 1975.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY ETHNICITY, BY SEX, AT THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT LEVEL FALL 1974—FALL 1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNDERGRADUATE

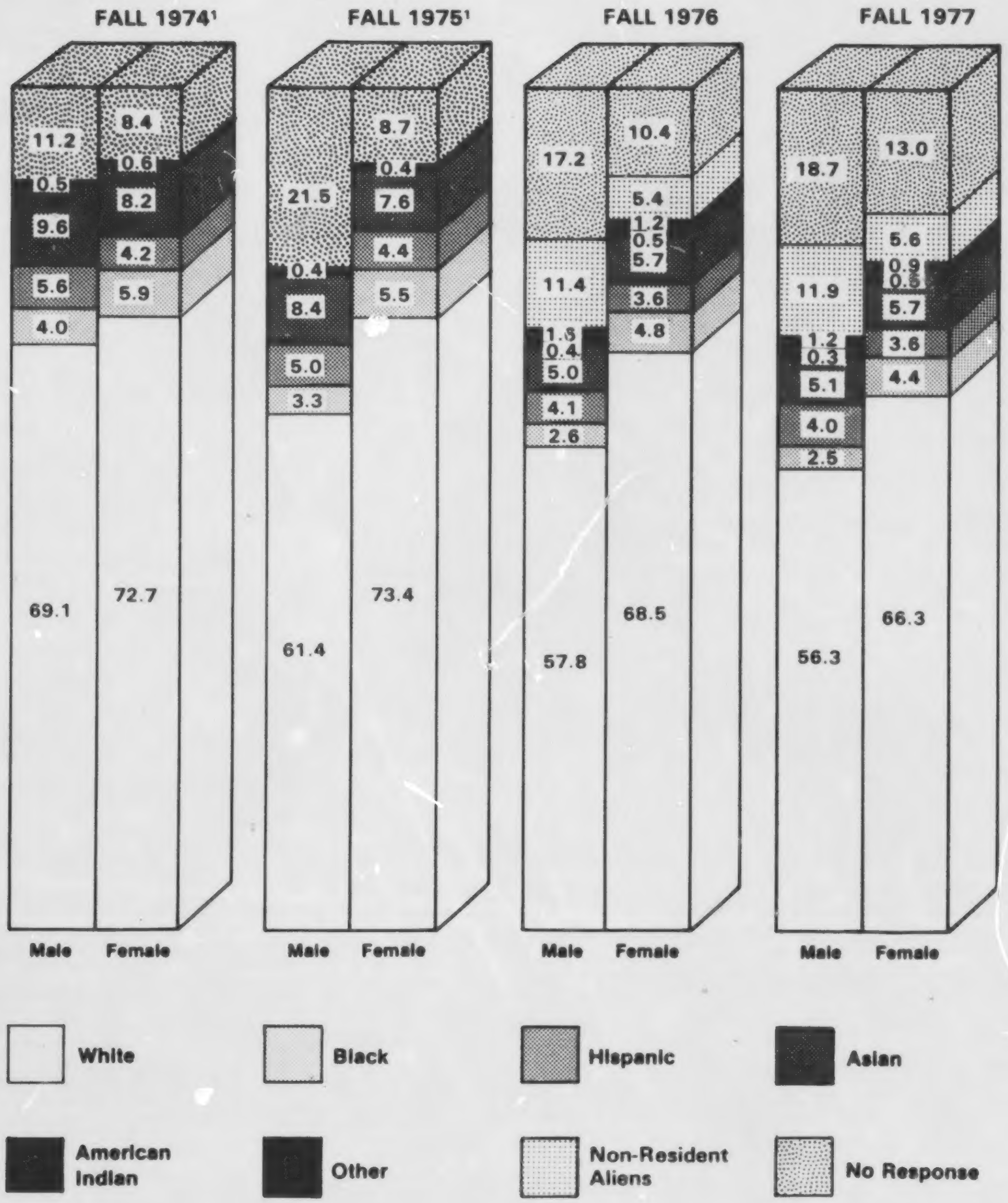


[1]No Response Includes Other and Non-Resident Aliens for Fall 1974 and 1975.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY ETHNICITY, BY SEX, AT THE GRADUATE STUDENT LEVEL
FALL 1974—FALL 1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GRADUATE



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[1] No Response Includes Other and Non-Resident Aliens for Fall 1974 and 1975.

OPENING FALL 1976 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNDERGRADUATE—UPPER DIVISION ONLY

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	4,526	63	27	69	174	130	3,457	6	516	84
Archit. & Environ. Design	1,333	54	20	10	77	69	926	2	167	8
Area Studies	398	3	15	6	8	44	257	0	63	2
Biological Sciences	8,014	189	251	71	592	390	5,097	41	1,236	147
Business & Management	29,206	908	1,495	236	2,115	1,380	16,962	148	5,674	288
Communications	4,486	50	239	40	118	154	2,885	13	919	68
Computer & Information Sciences	1,258	66	27	8	90	41	780	5	228	13
Education	10,068	120	572	116	446	727	6,253	27	1,689	118
Engineering	7,364	789	144	54	542	356	4,191	34	1,107	147
Fine & Applied Arts	10,001	101	316	98	393	436	6,324	18	2,131	184
Foreign Languages	1,870	88	24	12	58	389	893	3	364	39
Health Professions	8,116	133	480	78	580	370	4,917	62	1,390	106
Home Economics	3,403	67	131	28	233	95	2,361	22	436	30
Letters	5,983	56	219	63	131	194	4,002	13	1,218	87
Mathematics	1,710	49	65	13	131	69	1,074	3	282	24
Physical Sciences	3,104	96	63	29	131	80	2,095	9	536	65
Psychology	7,978	100	509	102	266	431	4,700	27	1,723	120
Public Affairs & Services	10,344	58	771	151	361	817	6,116	30	1,913	127
Social Sciences	16,498	206	1,254	172	467	1,391	9,395	50	3,315	248
Interdisciplinary Studies	8,556	65	368	99	280	580	5,304	25	1,680	155
Unclassified	6,891	192	399	67	389	561	3,693	24	1,482	84
TOTALS—Upper Division Only	151,107	3,453	7,389	1,522	7,582	8,704	91,682	562	28,069	2,144
TOTALS—Undergraduate	233,862	5,641	12,850	2,312	11,754	13,924	135,421	1,025	47,801	3,134

OPENING FALL 1976 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

GRADUATE[1]

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	518	33	5	1	26	11	332	0	91	19
Archit. & Environ. Design	427	24	7	2	22	14	245	0	108	5
Area Studies	165	4	8	1	7	27	106	0	12	0
Biological Sciences	1,856	52	25	13	111	40	1,208	1	368	38
Business & Management	6,259	346	154	42	518	141	3,653	15	1,319	71
Communications	537	22	17	3	20	17	327	0	121	10
Computer & Information Sciences	554	46	7	1	22	7	258	1	204	8
Education	13,558	212	703	131	580	732	8,108	52	2,871	169
Engineering	2,173	314	33	15	262	69	911	10	516	43
Fine & Applied Arts	2,849	59	70	24	36	66	1,767	1	685	41
Foreign Languages	750	51	16	5	36	155	342	0	137	8
Health Professions	2,646	42	96	22	141	56	1,684	8	572	25
Home Economics	713	20	25	5	53	18	443	1	144	4
Letters	2,922	88	76	30	89	85	1,877	4	624	49
Library Science	418	4	4	2	13	6	245	1	143	0
Mathematics	566	24	10	4	43	14	354	1	112	4
Physical Sciences	968	82	12	3	70	16	572	0	202	11
Psychology	2,690	51	128	38	110	91	1,666	2	561	43
Public Affairs & Services	3,683	58	258	39	144	210	2,150	16	756	52
Social Sciences	4,002	169	189	33	131	200	2,349	8	850	73
Interdisciplinary Studies	739	15	22	5	25	24	444	1	190	13
Undeclared	20,879	266	719	172	765	830	10,700	39	7,138	250
TOTALS	69,872	1,982	2,584	591	3,324	2,829	39,741	161	17,724	936

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[1] Includes students enrolled for: (1) a second Bachelor's Degree, (2) a credential, or (3) with no degree objective.

OPENING FALL 1977 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNDERGRADUATE—UPPER DIVISION ONLY

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	4997	98	35	82	171	167	3784	5	549	106
Archit. & Environ. Design	1366	57	26	10	85	62	960	9	142	15
Area Studies	335	2	9	4	6	37	210	0	36	31
Biological Sciences	7232	150	207	58	517	334	4047	54	1250	615
Business & Management	28,690	936	1321	208	2007	1337	14,612	227	6159	1883
Communications	4598	45	229	30	114	135	2610	15	940	480
Computer & Information Sciences	1222	73	25	4	66	37	627	9	215	166
Education	9880	127	536	109	403	748	5555	37	1785	580
Engineering	8525	1059	121	62	489	331	4409	56	1509	489
Fine & Applied Arts	9570	90	286	86	366	435	5487	36	2061	723
Foreign Languages	1577	51	18	9	65	329	664	5	300	136
Health Professions	7735	106	418	59	509	338	4328	101	1416	460
Home Economics	3156	66	120	34	194	91	1925	23	527	176
Letters	5305	66	190	34	121	195	3150	14	1168	367
Mathematics	1455	48	69	9	109	49	800	5	271	95
Physical Sciences	2984	93	45	29	124	86	1723	13	573	298
Psychology	7279	69	423	83	231	404	3869	17	1676	507
Public Affairs & Services	8426	43	597	104	259	690	4203	39	1794	697
Social Sciences	14,258	167	982	127	346	1248	7236	48	3183	921
Interdisciplinary Studies	8164	71	330	91	228	603	4309	19	1837	676
Unclassified	16,112	316	798	181	797	867	8428	90	4001	634
TOTALS—Upper Division Only	152,866	3733	6785	1413	7207	8523	82,936	822	31,392	10,055
TOTALS—Undergraduate	239,895	6314	12,007	2121	11,391	13,542	124,881	1536	55,722	12,381

OPENING FALL 1977 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

GRADUATE

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	529	61	6	10	17	7	302	1	104	21
Archit. & Environ. Design	379	41	5	3	14	10	195	0	102	9
Area Studies	151	9	4	1	5	27	68	0	11	26
Biological Sciences	1852	59	25	8	109	28	1021	4	462	136
Business & Management	6423	386	152	27	489	131	3251	27	1636	324
Communications	560	47	25	2	6	11	300	0	133	36
Computer & Information Sciences	636	65	7	5	33	3	272	0	210	41
Education	12,381	180	615	96	487	641	6735	51	2930	646
Engineering	2105	347	24	12	211	39	719	15	642	96
Fine & Applied Arts	2633	70	63	23	79	57	1511	4	701	125
Foreign Languages	588	21	8	2	20	114	249	0	114	60
Health Professions	3055	35	94	21	159	69	1673	9	841	154
Home Economics	754	27	27	2	45	11	375	1	241	25
Letters	2607	114	63	19	58	68	1469	9	655	152
Library Science	299	6	4	1	7	3	158	0	118	2
Mathematics	483	33	9	3	34	21	246	0	104	33
Physical Sciences	938	94	9	3	37	10	484	3	225	73
Psychology	2538	55	107	22	80	92	1360	2	710	110
Public Affairs & Services	3111	78	194	25	93	164	1542	16	830	169
Social Sciences	3265	173	124	21	117	152	1728	8	729	213
Interdisciplinary Studies	673	18	18	6	14	28	349	2	222	16
Undeclared	26,525	363	817	185	851	1042	12,580	91	9765	831
TOTALS	72,485	2282	2400	497	2965	2728	36,587	243	21,485	3298

[1] Includes students enrolled for: (1) a second Bachelor's Degree, (2) a credential, or (3) with no degree objective.

OPENING FALL 1976 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNDERGRADUATE—UPPER DIVISION ONLY

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	1,896	25	32	25	121	45	1,534	10	47	57
Archit. & Environ. Design	763	24	27	2	80	30	551	8	24	17
Area Studies	218	4	1	2	25	15	156	1	8	6
Biological Sciences	7,589	146	159	35	933	339	5,346	56	432	143
Business & Management	1,052	23	29	4	146	26	748	4	57	15
Communications	340	1	19	2	10	12	239	4	42	11
Computer & Information Sciences	524	5	8	3	72	11	376	0	36	13
Education	831	6	29	7	74	37	610	5	54	9
Engineering	3,845	354	49	7	660	118	2,379	22	182	74
Fine & Applied Arts	3,170	29	93	16	137	138	2,430	11	280	36
Foreign Languages	1,248	33	25	3	79	181	835	1	73	18
Health Professions	836	4	42	3	154	36	536	21	32	8
Home Economics	503	4	13	0	84	8	376	3	10	5
Letters	4,355	47	154	23	253	146	3,307	26	329	70
Mathematics	1,113	32	22	3	152	40	788	11	46	19
Physical Sciences	1,936	33	29	8	112	63	1,527	7	130	27
Psychology	3,815	29	177	21	243	200	2,791	27	280	47
Public Affairs & Services	294	3	41	1	31	14	181	11	5	7
Social Sciences	10,628	128	607	68	505	660	7,746	38	707	169
Interdisciplinary Studies	6,513	78	218	33	295	349	4,808	39	572	121
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTALS–Upper Division Only	51,470	1,008	1,774	266	4,166	2,468	37,264	305	3,347	872
TOTALS–Undergraduate	91,520	1,621	3,355	438	7,911	4,351	63,955	676	7,698	1,515

OPENING FALL 1976 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GRADUATE

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	609	182	4	1	18	8	356	0	22	18
Archit. & Environ. Design	684	83	38	4	54	39	412	3	44	7
Area Studies	188	12	14	1	10	9	121	3	14	4
Biological Sciences	3,182	370	45	11	167	54	2,310	3	170	52
Business & Management	2,245	211	76	6	120	88	1,573	8	127	36
Communications	52	2	2	0	2	2	41	0	1	2
Computer & Information Sciences	476	103	4	1	27	2	299	0	37	3
Education	2,696	87	144	25	94	153	1,874	11	275	33
Engineering	3,361	1,048	27	1	267	53	1,753	4	149	59
Fine & Applied Arts	1,275	76	52	6	34	41	906	4	136	20
Foreign Languages	874	94	16	0	18	108	556	1	70	11
Health Professions	9,664[1]	180	365	59	559	388	4,401	37	3,596	79
Home Economics	40	1	1	0	4	0	32	0	2	0
Law	2,349	32	179	15	106	193	1,591	17	167	49
Letters	1,596	130	18	4	26	35	1,209	1	144	29
Library Science	347	9	13	5	18	13	255	0	29	5
Mathematics	768	170	15	0	46	15	465	1	40	16
Physical Sciences	2,187	312	11	9	80	23	1,548	0	170	34
Psychology	593	25	33	2	14	27	426	0	60	6
Public Affairs & Services	453	14	45	1	42	53	267	4	22	5
Social Sciences	2,884	306	102	10	98	124	1,944	3	242	55
Interdisciplinary Studies	572	43	30	4	24	28	377	1	51	14
Unclassified	33	3	1	0	1	0	26	0	1	1
TOTALS	37,128	3,493	1,235	165	1,829	1,456	22,742	101	5,569	538

[1] Includes 4,074 Medical Interns and Residents

OPENING FALL 1977 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNDERGRADUATE—UPPER DIVISION ONLY

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	1479	26	18	10	147	31	1177	4	30	36
Archit. & Environ. Design	705	21	22	4	74	25	505	9	33	12
Area Studies	222	3	12	2	20	24	144	2	9	6
Biological Sciences	6650	100	156	32	750	294	4747	63	392	116
Business & Management	1171	17	24	1	154	27	841	4	82	21
Communications	571	4	21	2	21	21	431	7	57	7
Computer & Information Sciences	498	11	8	4	60	13	348	3	44	7
Education	453	1	11	2	29	21	319	2	65	3
Engineering	3896	362	44	5	663	110	2415	18	231	48
Fine & Applied Arts	3079	29	73	13	145	120	2350	20	299	30
Foreign Languages	1097	29	21	3	69	150	728	2	83	12
Health Professions	868	5	38	1	126	29	589	22	52	6
Home Economics	286	3	4	1	24	3	244	3	2	2
Law	13	0	1	0	1	1	7	0	2	1
Letters	3187	27	103	21	111	134	2509	17	230	35
Mathematics	1034	26	22	2	159	38	712	9	52	14
Physical Sciences	2027	33	23	10	141	64	1588	4	146	18
Psychology	2902	20	115	15	180	156	2130	32	226	28
Public Affairs & Services	238	1	33	2	28	22	139	9	3	1
Social Sciences	9878	108	545	69	477	634	7211	47	666	121
Interdisciplinary Studies	9149	156	356	60	769	482	6368	58	770	130

TOTALS—Upper Division Only	49,403	982	1650	259	4148	2399	35,502	335	3474	654

TOTALS—Undergraduate	89,908	1628	3343	448	8480	4468	62,765	742	6951	1083

OPENING FALL 1977 ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS, BY SEGMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GRADUATE

Discipline Divisions	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	631	177	7	0	19	6	378	0	27	17
Archit. & Environ. Design	698	98	30	4	51	30	423	4	48	10
Area Studies	211	22	14	1	9	13	120	2	25	5
Biological Sciences	3184	353	38	7	174	54	2281	7	230	40
Business & Management	2060	211	51	4	100	62	1395	7	210	20
Communications	61	0	1	0	1	1	56	0	2	0
Computer & Information Sciences	465	117	2	1	24	5	272	0	43	1
Education	2488	104	127	16	79	147	1538	14	432	31
Engineering	2931	1015	23	0	238	45	1386	3	181	40
Fine & Applied Arts	1253	80	45	6	35	47	845	2	184	9
Foreign Languages	775	98	11	2	19	88	476	0	69	12
Health Professions	9948 [1]	214	345	50	609	395	4580	47	3659	49
Home Economics	37	1	0	0	3	1	30	0	1	1
Law	2375	33	191	14	100	196	1603	20	189	29
Letters	1593	130	33	4	31	44	1160	2	166	23
Library Science	337	15	12	1	20	10	260	0	16	3
Mathematics	732	167	14	3	45	18	426	1	47	11
Physical Sciences	2491	344	16	8	104	29	1750	0	208	32
Psychology	631	34	36	1	17	27	458	1	52	5
Public Affairs & Services	406	10	38	1	41	53	244	3	14	2
Social Sciences	2820	318	101	11	87	124	1838	2	297	42
Interdisciplinary Studies	468	42	22	0	17	18	306	1	53	9
Unclassified	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	36,597	3583	1157	134	1823	1414	21,826	116	6153	391

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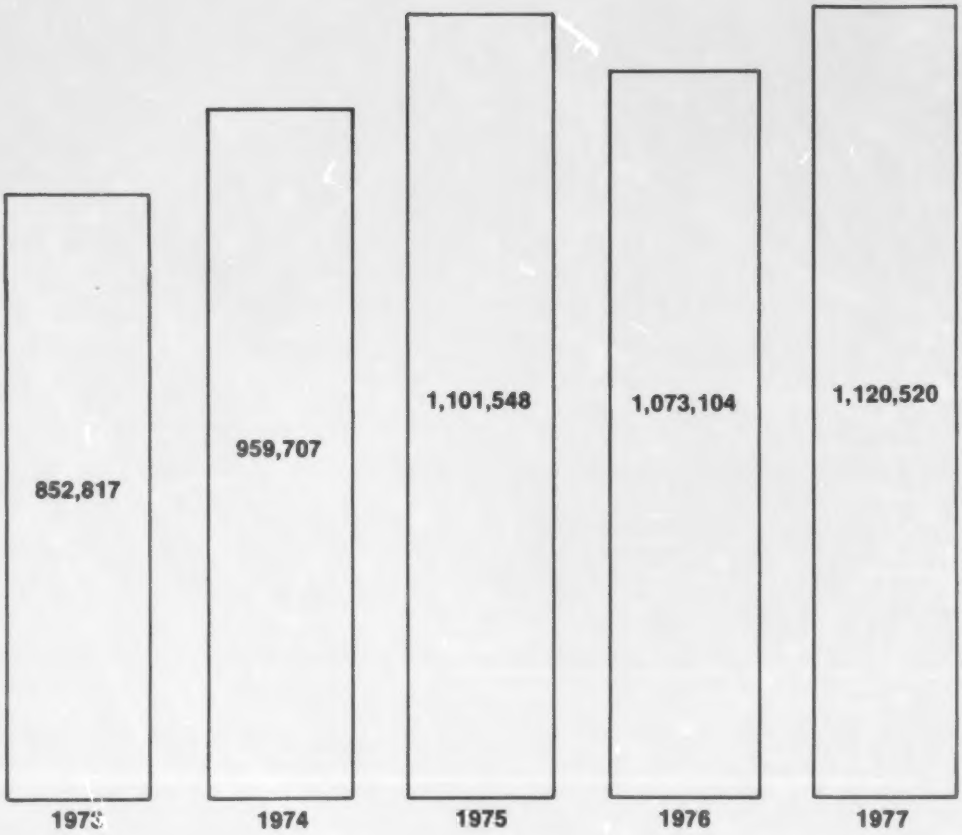
[1] Includes 4,232 Medical Interns and Residents

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF STUDENT
FALL 1973—FALL 1977

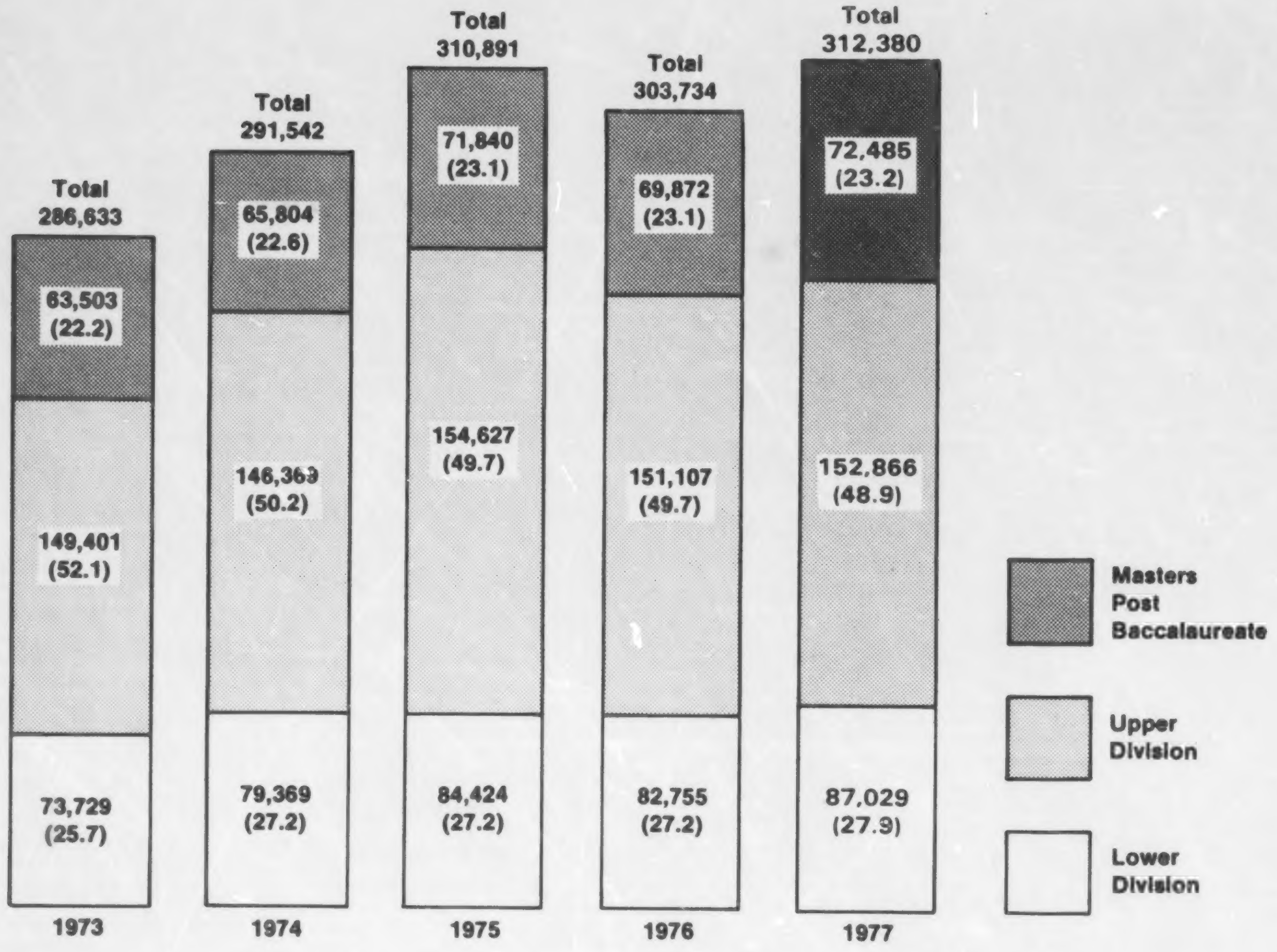
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



LOWER DIVISION

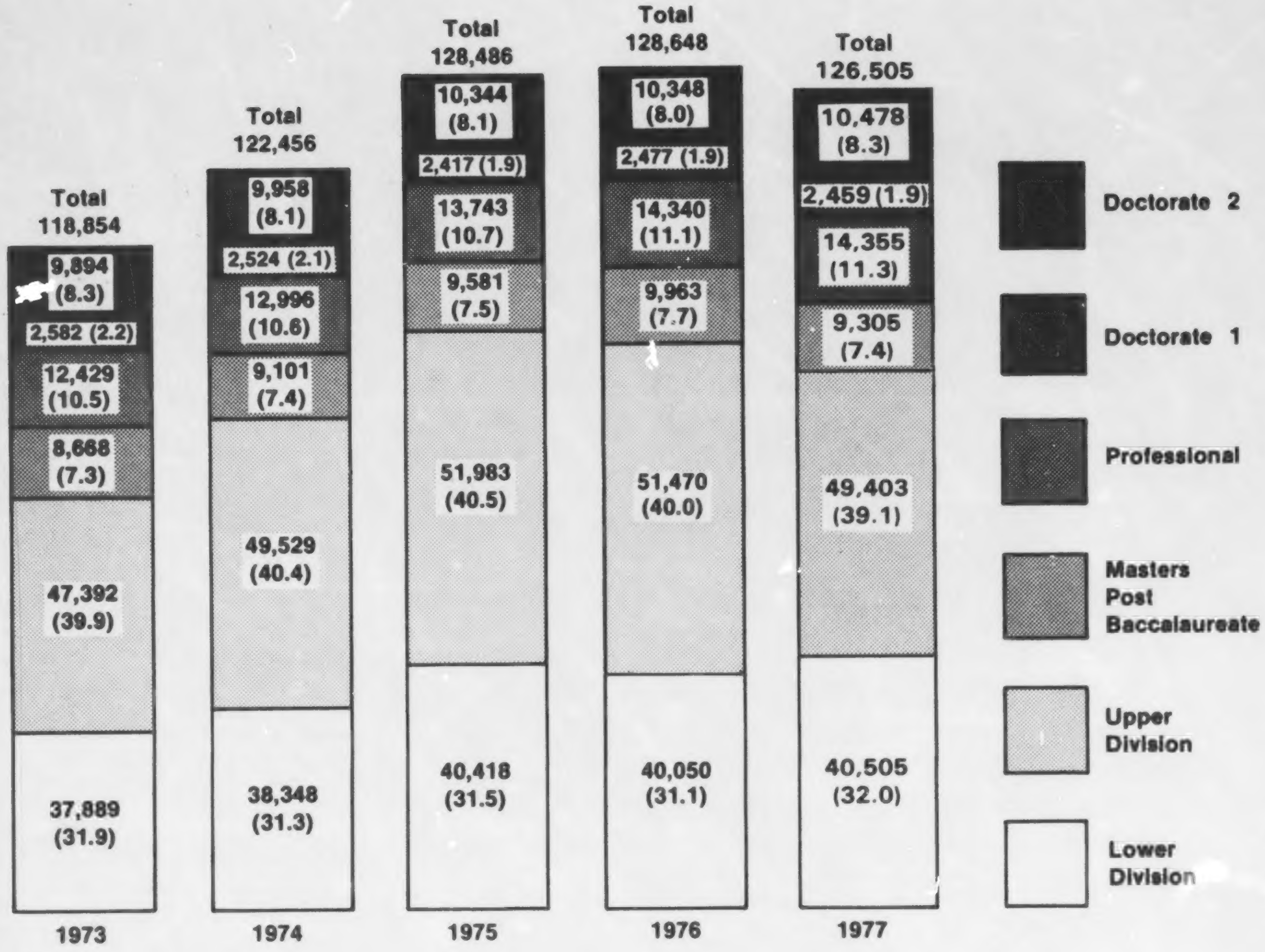
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF STUDENT
FALL 1973—FALL 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES



OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF STUDENT
FALL 1973—FALL 1977

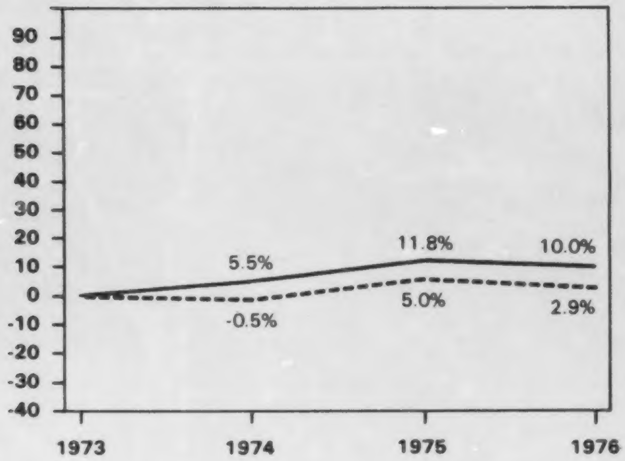
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



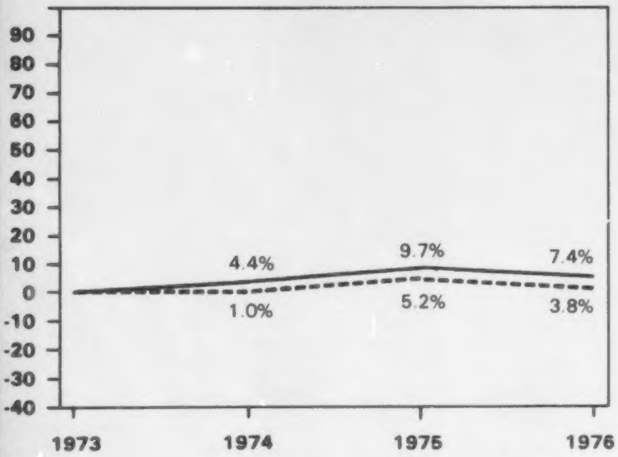
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LOWER DIVISION AND UPPER DIVISION STUDENT LEVELS
1973-1976

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

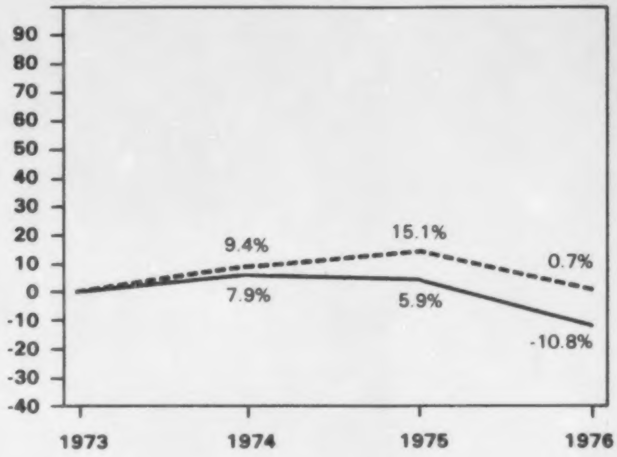
CALIFORNIA



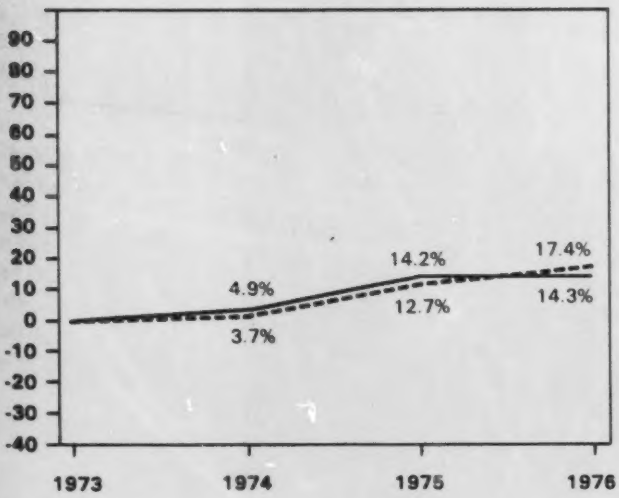
NATIONAL



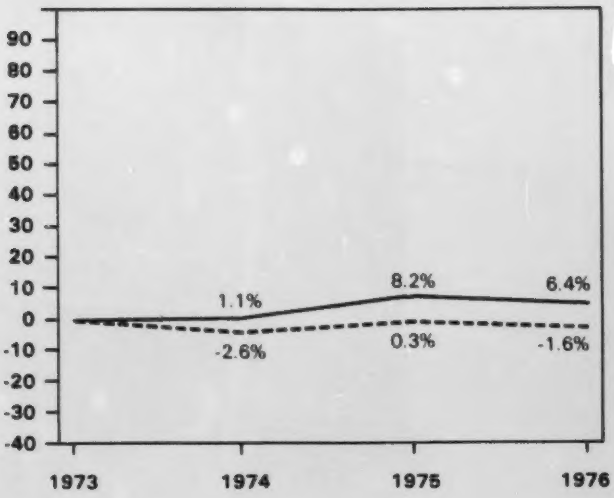
NEW YORK



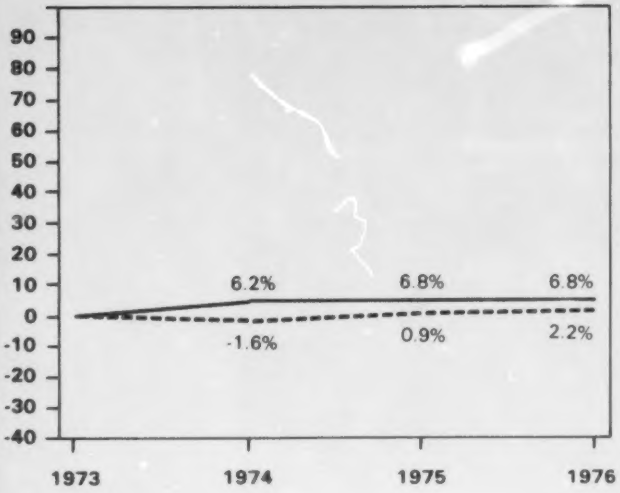
TEXAS



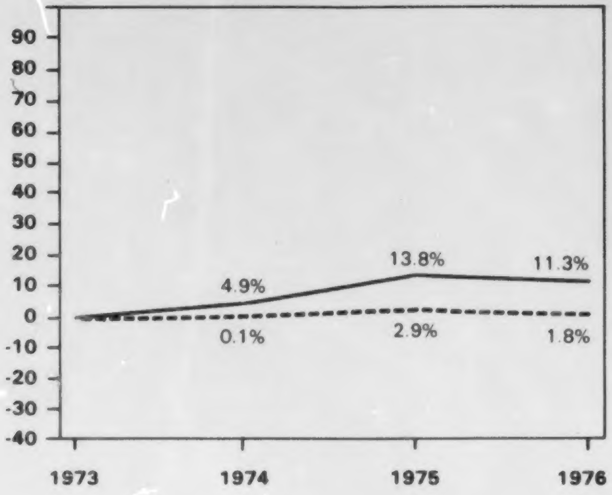
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

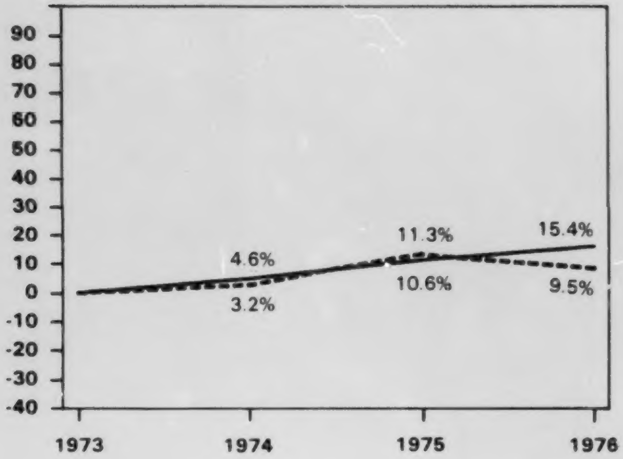


——— Lower Division
---- Upper Division

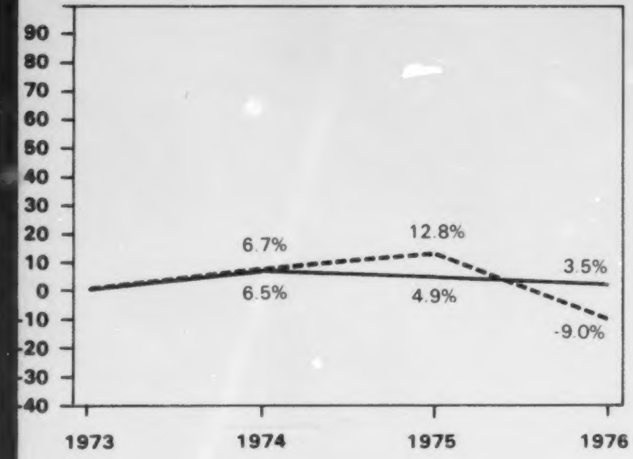
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY FIRST PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS
1973-1976

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

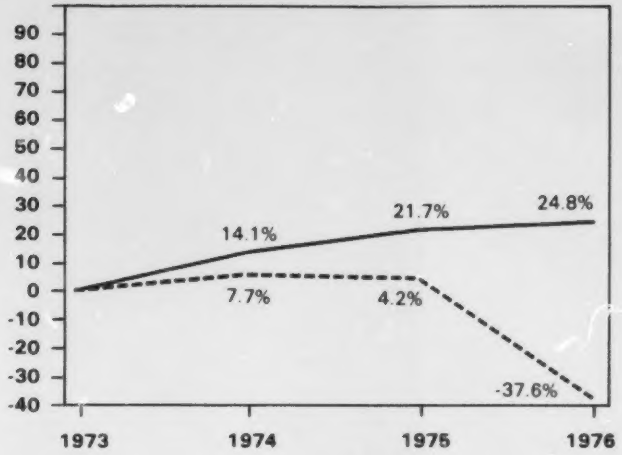
CALIFORNIA

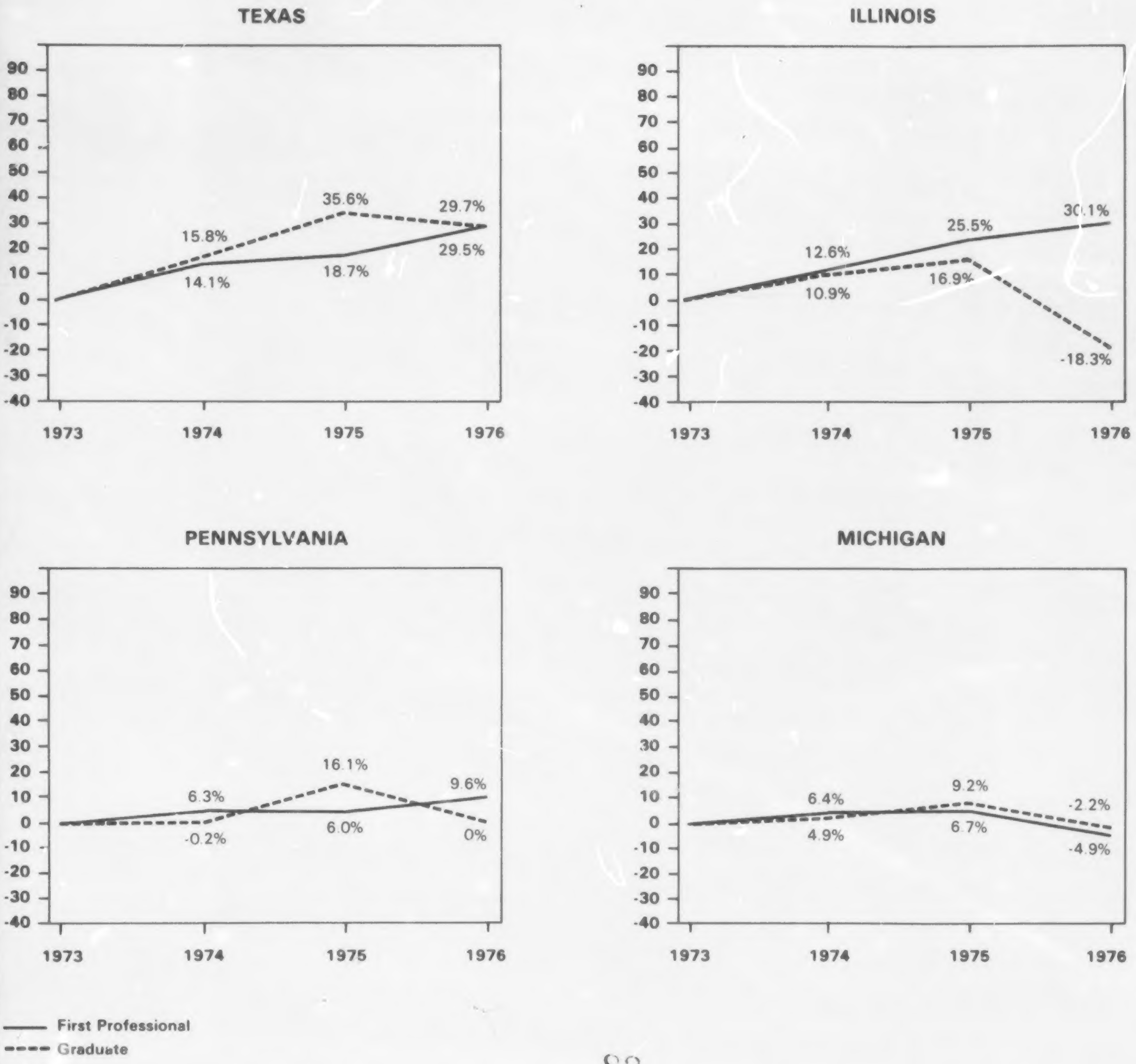


NATIONAL



NEW YORK




TEXAS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
15.8%
14.1%
35.6%
18.7%
29.7%
29.5%
ILLINOIS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
12.6%
10.9%
25.5%
16.9%
30.1%
-18.3%
PENNSYLVANIA
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
6.3%
-0.2%
16.1%
6.0%
9.6%
0%
MICHIGAN
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
6.4%
4.9%
9.2%
6.7%
-2.2%
-4.9%
First Professional
Graduate

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE INSTRUCTIONAL LEVEL, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

DISCIPLINE DIVISION	STANDING	FALL '73	FALL '74	FALL '75	FALL '76	FALL '77
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	Undergraduate	5,597	6,414	6,964	7,501	8,326
	Graduate	233	258	317	325	333
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	Undergraduate	2,091	2,033	2,130	2,195	2,076
	Graduate	338	317	392	371	336
AREA STUDIES	Undergraduate	788	671	610	477	417
	Graduate	107	101	111	134	96
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	Undergraduate	14,340	14,559	14,376	13,302	12,200
	Graduate[1]	1,390	1,448	1,415	1410	1,183
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	Undergraduate	32,298	34,963	40,362	42,262	43,218
	Graduate	3,912	3,711	4,891	5,051	4,633
COMMUNICATIONS	Undergraduate	4,936	5,800	6,576	6,993	7 311
	Graduate	411	427	445	436	445
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	Undergraduate	1,053	1,357	1,664	1992	2,054
	Graduate	222	261	408	498	556
EDUCATION	Undergraduate	16,284	15,192	14,827	14,110	13,972
	Graduate[1]	10,137	10,296	11,253	11,509	10,108
ENGINEERING	Undergraduate	10,344	10,979	12,510	12,510	14,728
	Graduate	1,641	1,669	1,777	1,764	1,428
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	Undergraduate	15,613	15,810	16,033	15,453	14,960
	Graduate	2,212	2,149	2,165	2,194	1,817
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	Undergraduate	3,679	3,369	3,052	2,731	2,302
	Graduate	626	586	537	552	396
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	Undergraduate	9,210	9,653	10,771	11,327	11,102
	Graduate	1,216	1,521	1,813	2,080	2,195

[1] Joint Doctoral Programs Included.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE INSTRUCTIONAL LEVEL, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

DISCIPLINE DIVISION	STANDING	FALL '73	FALL '74	FALL '75	FALL '76	FALL '77
HOME ECONOMICS	Undergraduate	4,889	4,985	4,950	5,018	4,769
	Graduate	472	467	463	568	539
LAW	Undergraduate	–	–	–	–	–
	Graduate	–	–	–	–	–
LETTERS	Undergraduate	12,561	10,871	9,832	8,407	7,580
	Graduate	2,839	2,590	2,572	2,422	2,135
LIBRARY SCIENCE	Undergraduate	–	–	–	–	–
	Graduate	465	463	443	418	299
MATHEMATICS	Undergraduate	4,203	3,661	3,282	2,815	2,515
	Graduate	628	529	465	428	322
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	Undergraduate	4,760	4,578	4,872	4,813	4,637
	Graduate[1]	749	695	735	765	649
PSYCHOLOGY	Undergraduate	11,175	11,909	12,641	11,420	10,601
	Graduate	2,126	2,201	2,388	2,153	1,974
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	Undergraduate	10,882	11,500	13,277	13,490	11,326
	Graduate	2,198	2,466	2,787	3,372	2,625
SOCIAL SCIENCES	Undergraduate	34,321	28,379	25,902	22,424	19,734
	Graduate	4,127	3,909	3,856	3,149	2,426
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	Undergraduate	5,085	8,733	10,980	11,878	11,669
	Graduate	104	175	216	263	266
UNDECLARED MAJOR[3]	Undergraduate	22,081	26,848	28,300	26,005	38,800
	Graduate	3,196	2,838	3,029	2,733	3,152
OTHER OBJECTIVE	Undergraduate	0	0	0	0	0
	Graduate[2]	21,094	20,201	24,502	24,016	30,170

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[1] Joint Doctoral programs Included.

[2] Includes Second Bachelor's Degree Students, Credential Students, and Students with No Degree Objective.

[3] Includes Students Classified as "Post-Baccalaureate" Who are Seeking a Second Bachelor's Degree.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVEL, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DISCIPLINE DIVISION	STANDING	FALL '73	FALL '74	FALL '75	FALL '76	FALL '77[1]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	2,000	1,896	1,479
	Graduate	419	505	605	609	631
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	524	763	705
	Graduate	678	713	734	684	698
AREA STUDIES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	185	218	222
	Graduate	170	147	146	188	211
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	8,061	7,589	6,650
	Graduate	2,809	2,941	3,035	3,182	3,184
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	992	1,052	1,171
	Graduate	1,720	1,875	2,426	2,245	2,060
COMMUNICATIONS	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	373	340	571
	Graduate	61	60	59	52	61
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	459	524	498
	Graduate	331	383	466	476	465
EDUCATION	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	979	831	453
	Graduate	2,856	2,696	2,846	2,696	2,488
ENGINEERING	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	3,256	3,845	3,896
	Graduate	2,582	2,535	3,258	3,361	2,931
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	3,305	3,170	3,079
	Graduate	1,253	1,281	1,277	1,275	1,253
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	1,499	1,248	1,097
	Graduate	904	908	942	874	775
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	751	836	868
	Graduate	4,729	4,907	5,538	5,593[2]	5,716[3]

N/A = Not Available. Not Collected by HEGIS.

[1] Upper Division Undergraduates Only

[2] In Addition 4,074 Interns and Residents were Reported by the University of California.

[3] In Addition 4,232 Interns and Residents were Reported by the University of California.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY DISCIPLINE, BY UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE STUDENT LEVEL, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

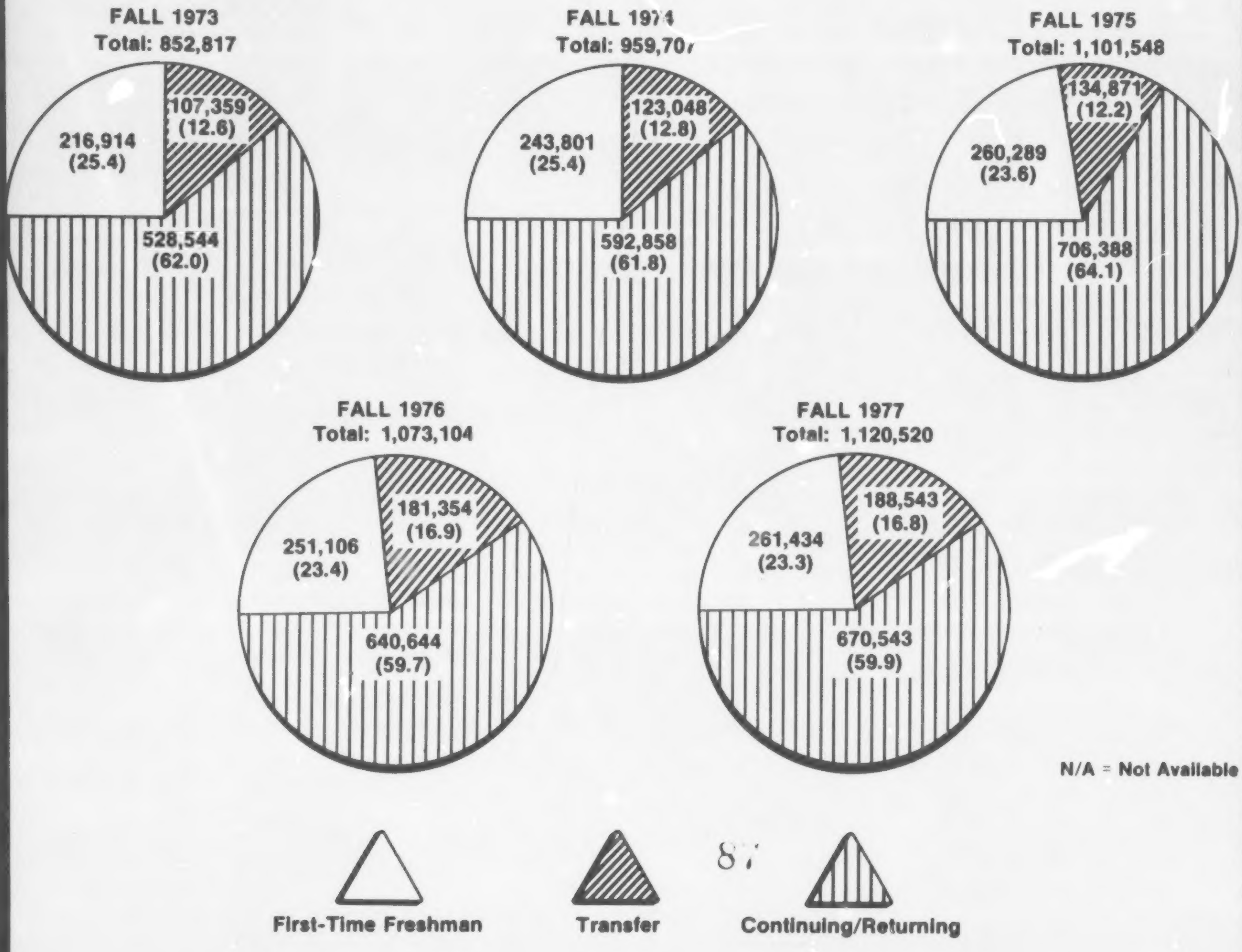
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	STANDING	FALL '73	FALL '74	FALL '75	FALL '76	FALL '77[1]
HOME ECONOMICS	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	728	503	286
	Graduate	89	99	114	40	37
LAW	Undergraduate	–	–	–	–	13
	Graduate	2,384	2,364	2,370	2,349	2,375
LETTERS	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	4,684	4,355	3,187
	Graduate	1,725	1,671	1,658	1,596	1,593
LIBRARY SCIENCE	Undergraduate	–	–	–	–	–
	Graduate	339	323	352	347	337
MATHEMATICS	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	1,211	1,113	1,034
	Graduate	882	849	820	768	732
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	1,886	1,936	2,027
	Graduate	2,212	2,229	2,302	2,187	2,491
PSYCHOLOGY	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	4,034	3,815	2,902
	Graduate	585	477	621	593	631
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	351	294	238
	Graduate	541	543	502	453	406
SOCIAL SCIENCES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	11,049	10,628	9,878
	Graduate	2,938	3,017	2,945	2,884	2,820
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	Undergraduate	N/A	N/A	6,110	6,513	9,149
	Graduate	698	764	422	572	468

N/A = Not Available. Not Collected by HEGIS.

[1] Upper Division Undergraduates Only.

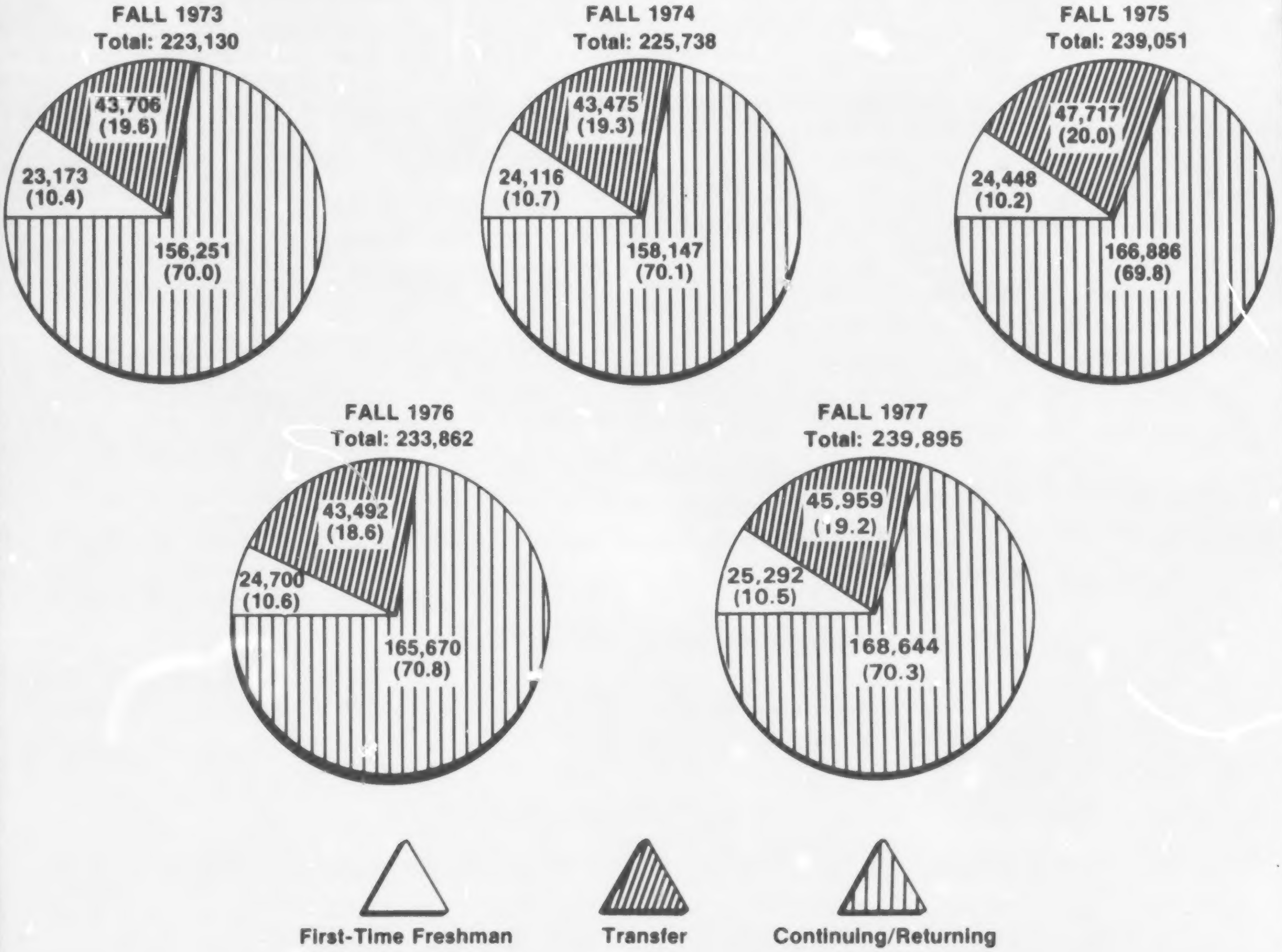
UNDERGRADUATE OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



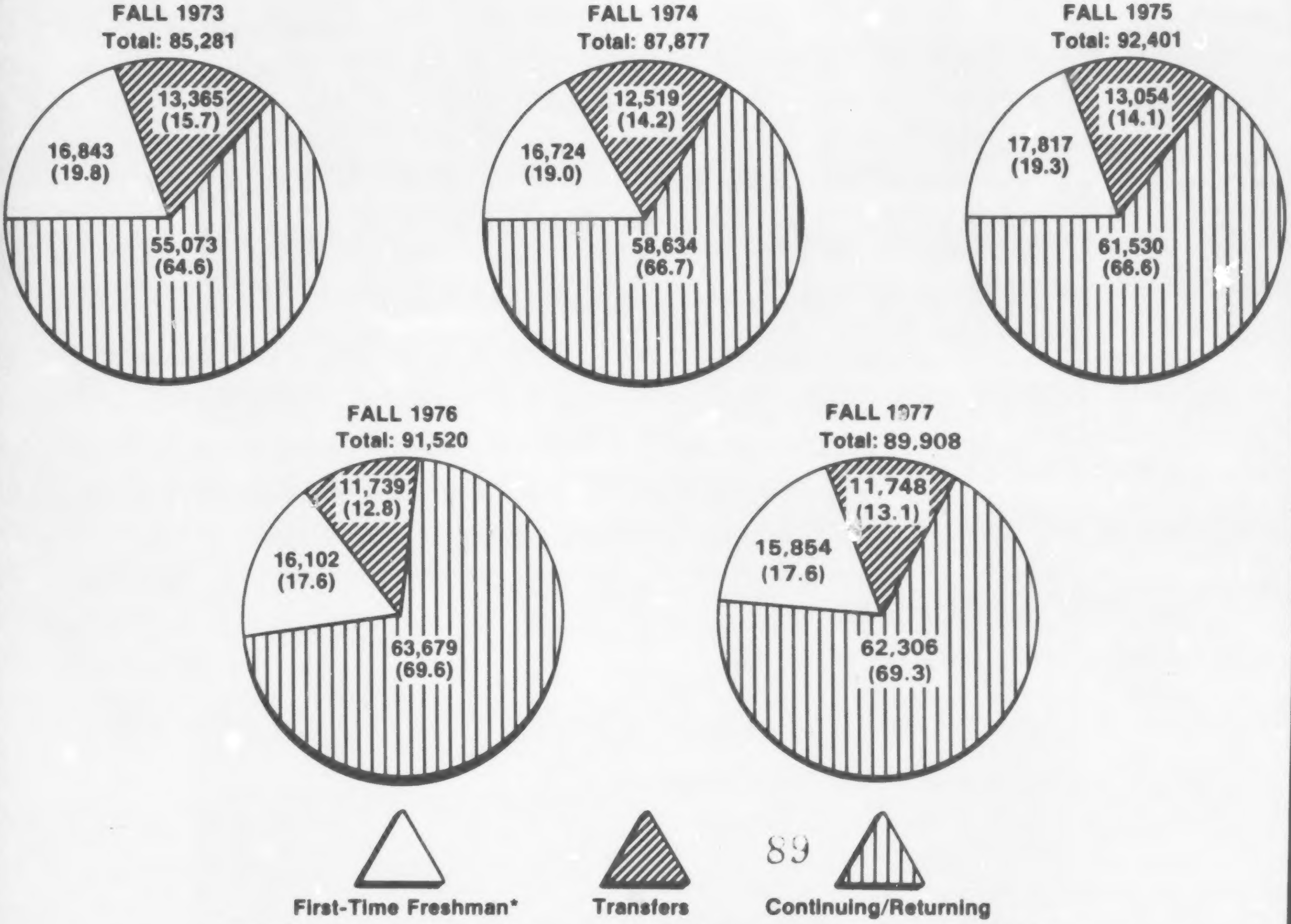
UNDERGRADUATE OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES



UNDERGRADUATE OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

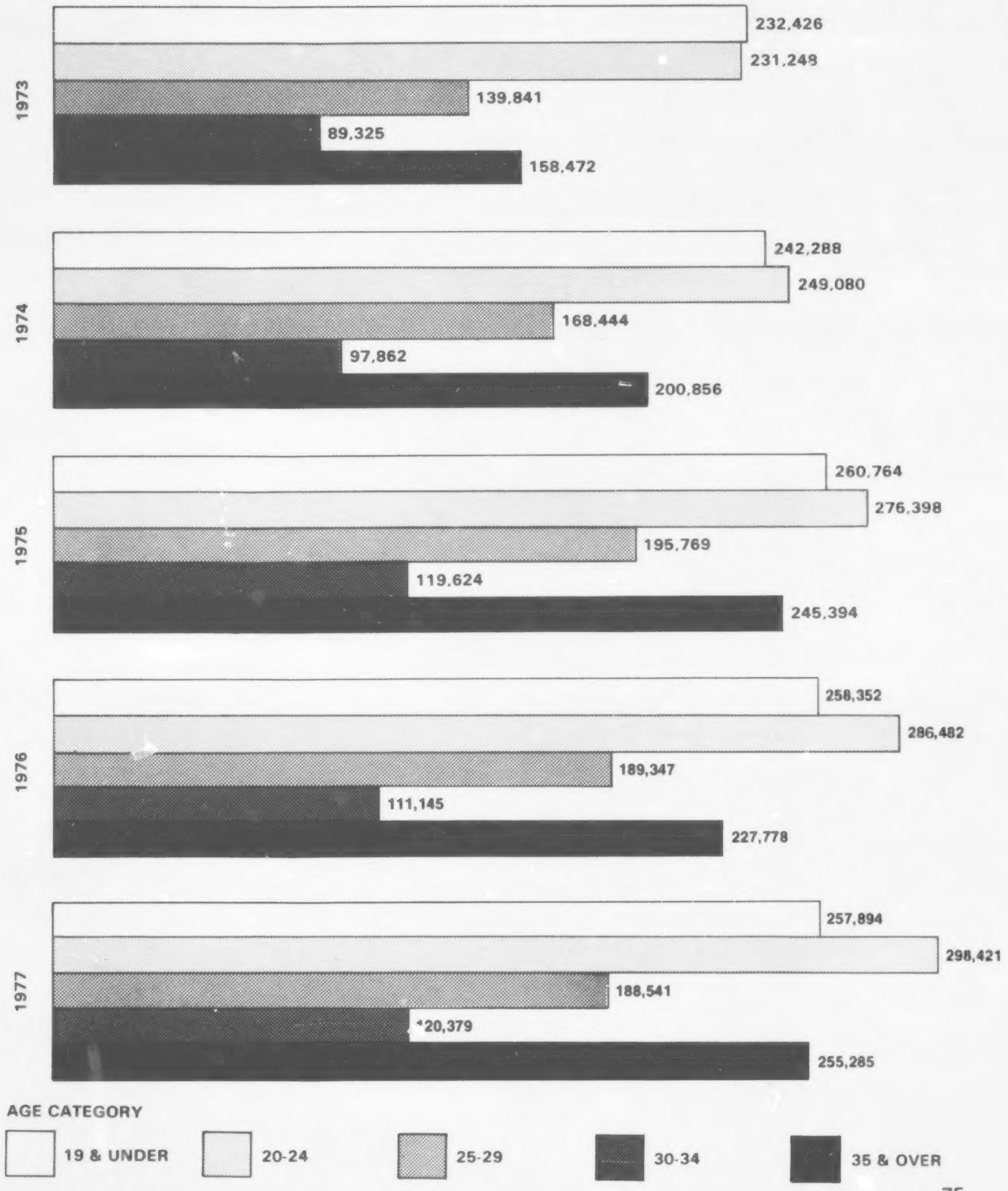


*UC Defines first-time freshman as new freshman for Fall, 1973 to Fall, 1975

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

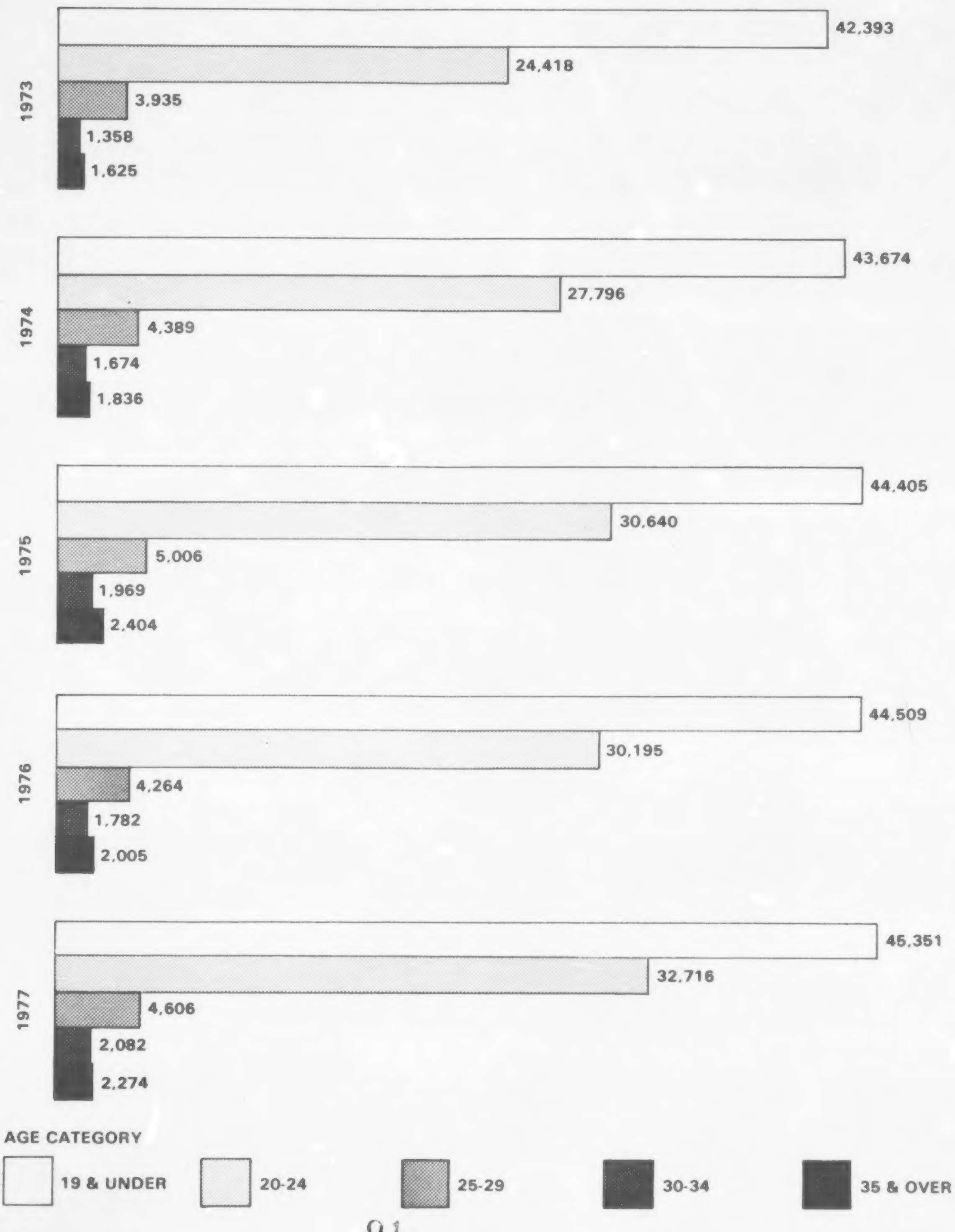
LOWER DIVISION



OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

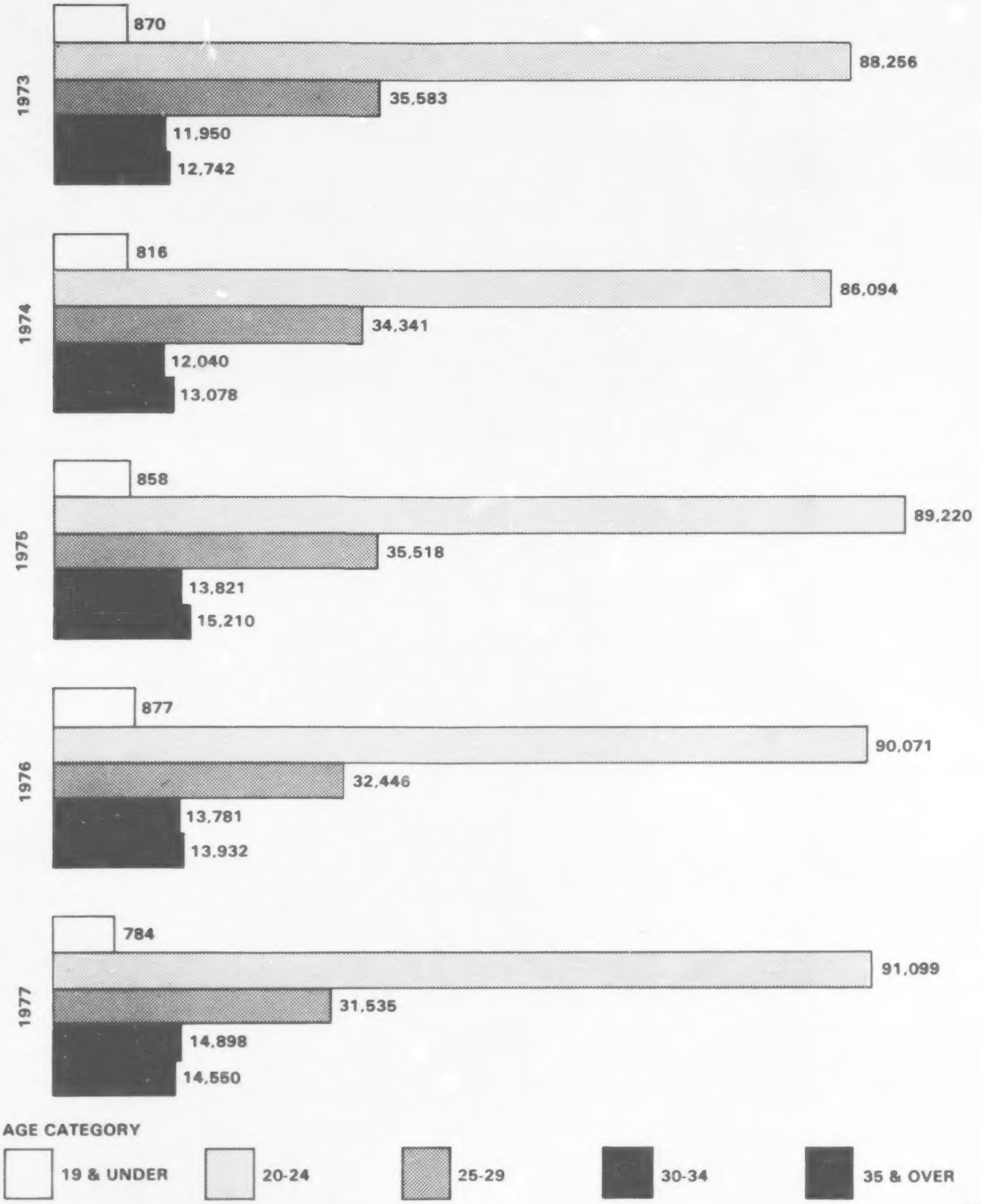
LOWER DIVISION



OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

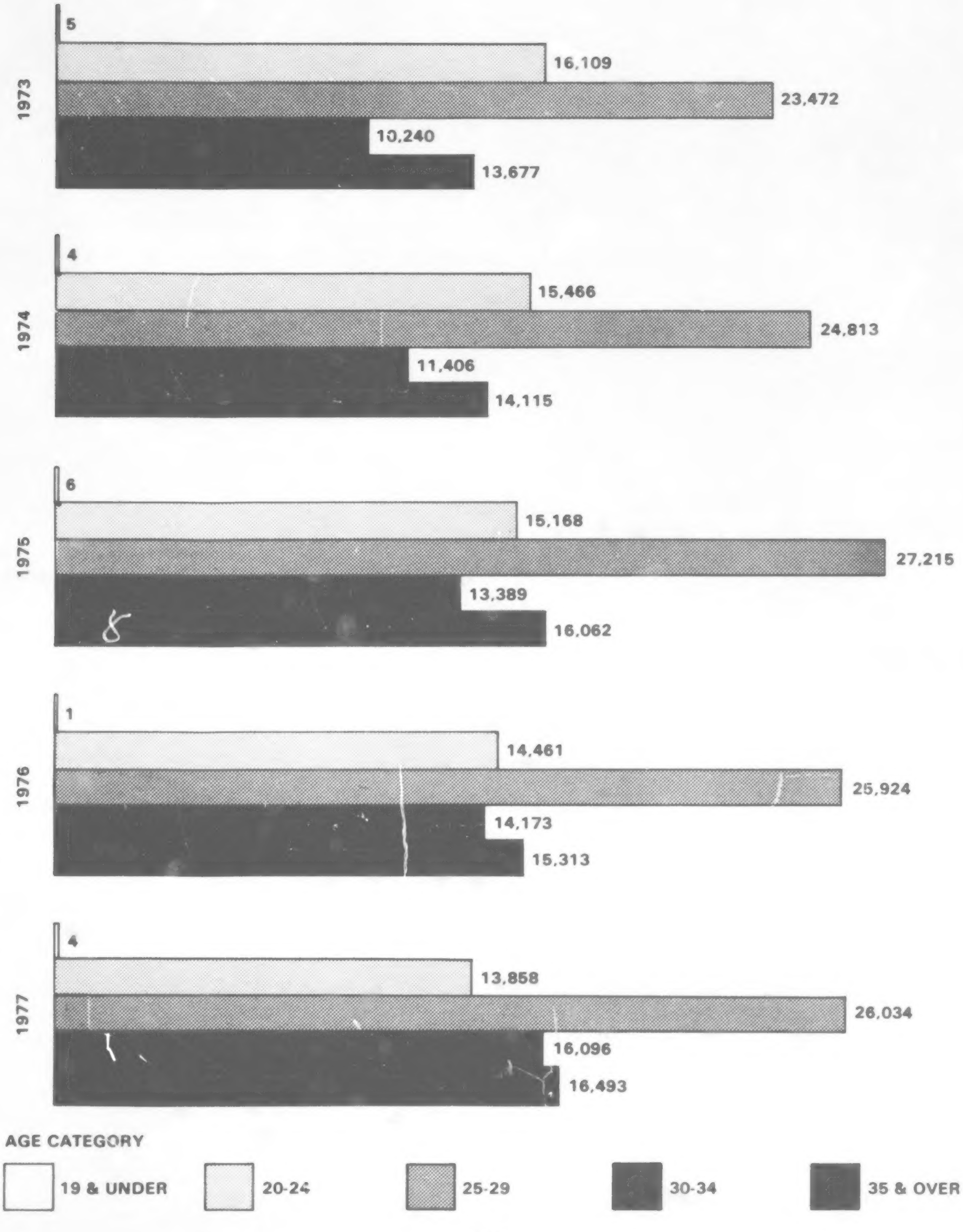
UPPER DIVISION



OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

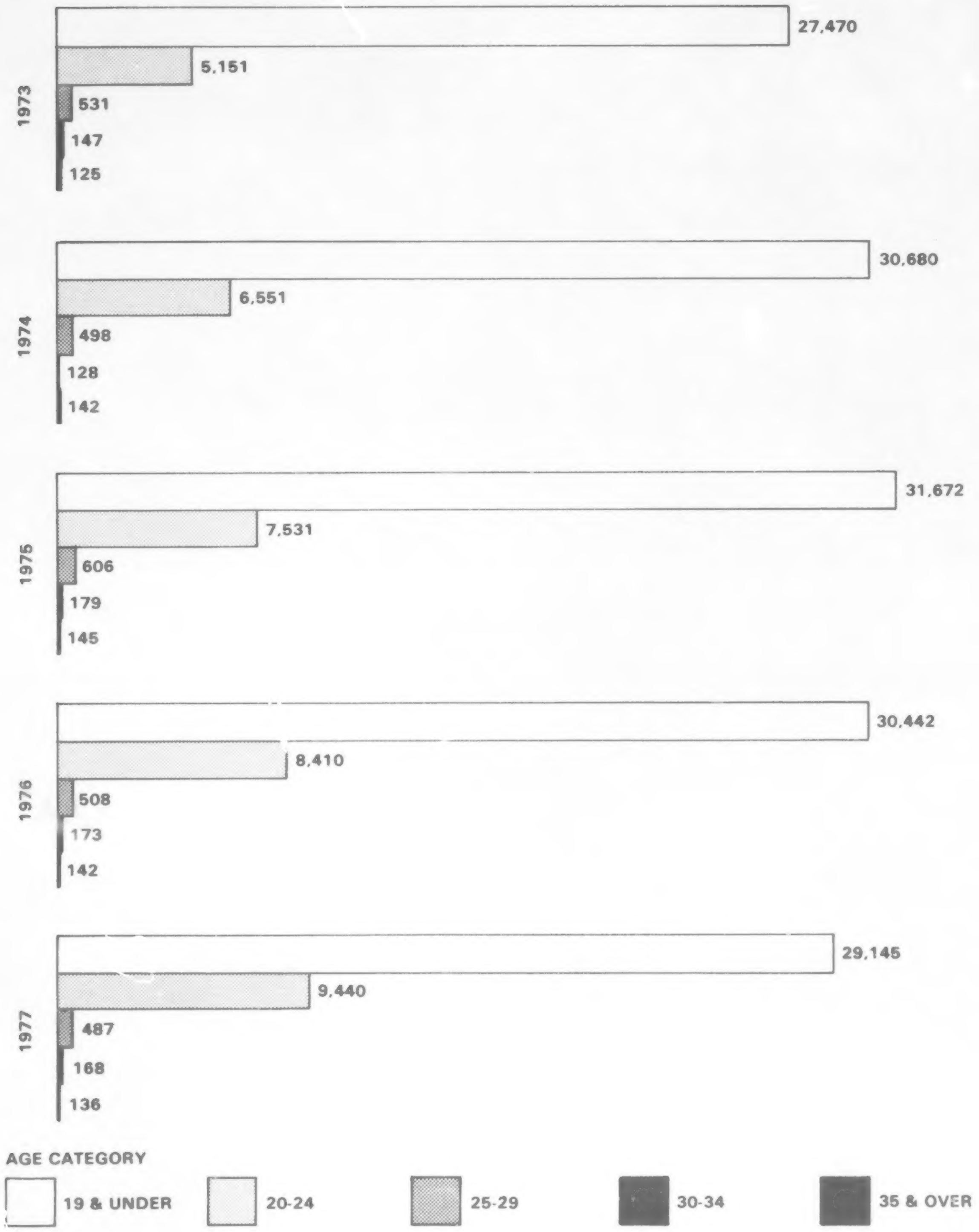
GRADUATE



OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE[1], BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LOWER DIVISION



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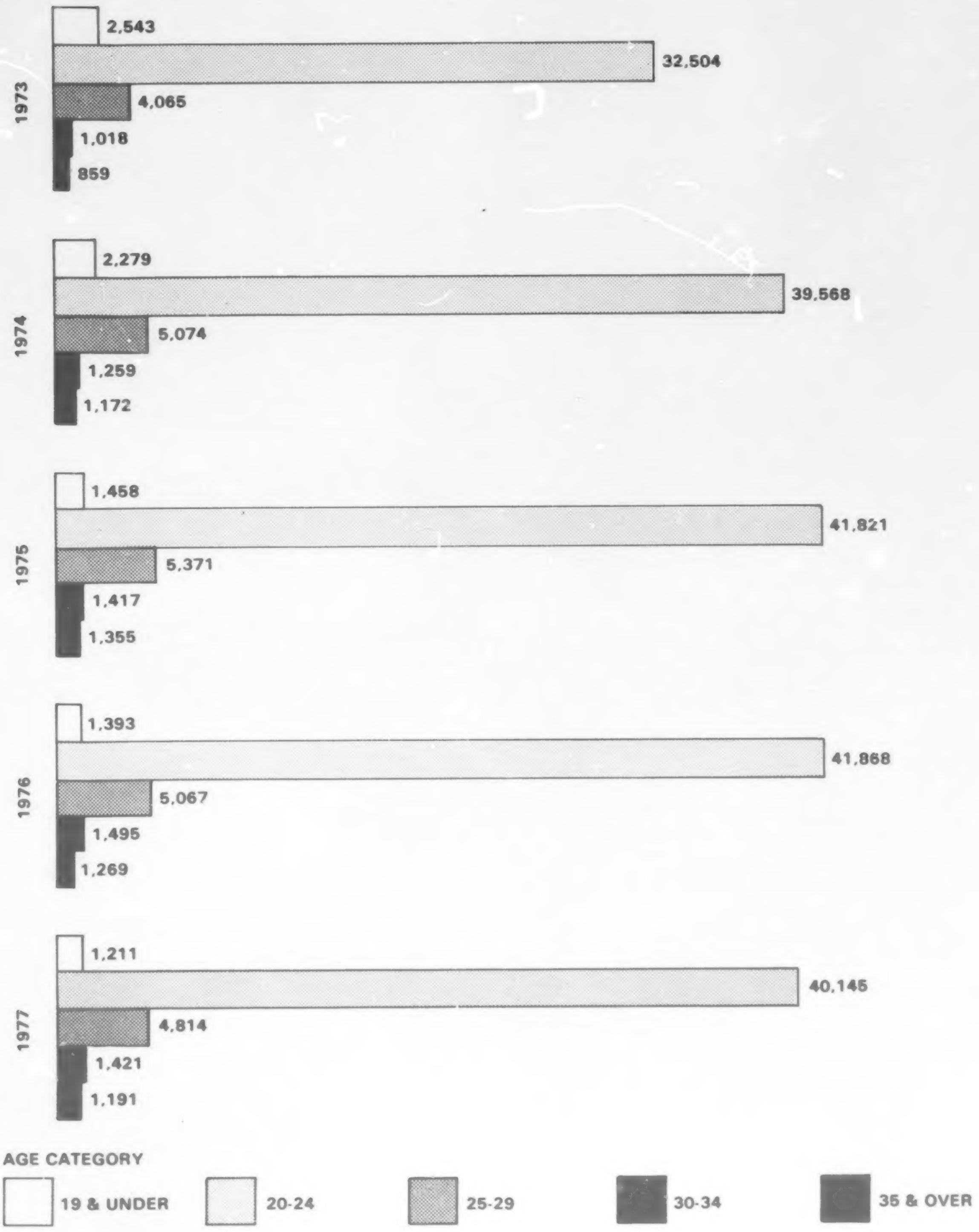
[1] Students whose age is unknown are not displayed.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE[1], BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT 1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UPPER DIVISION



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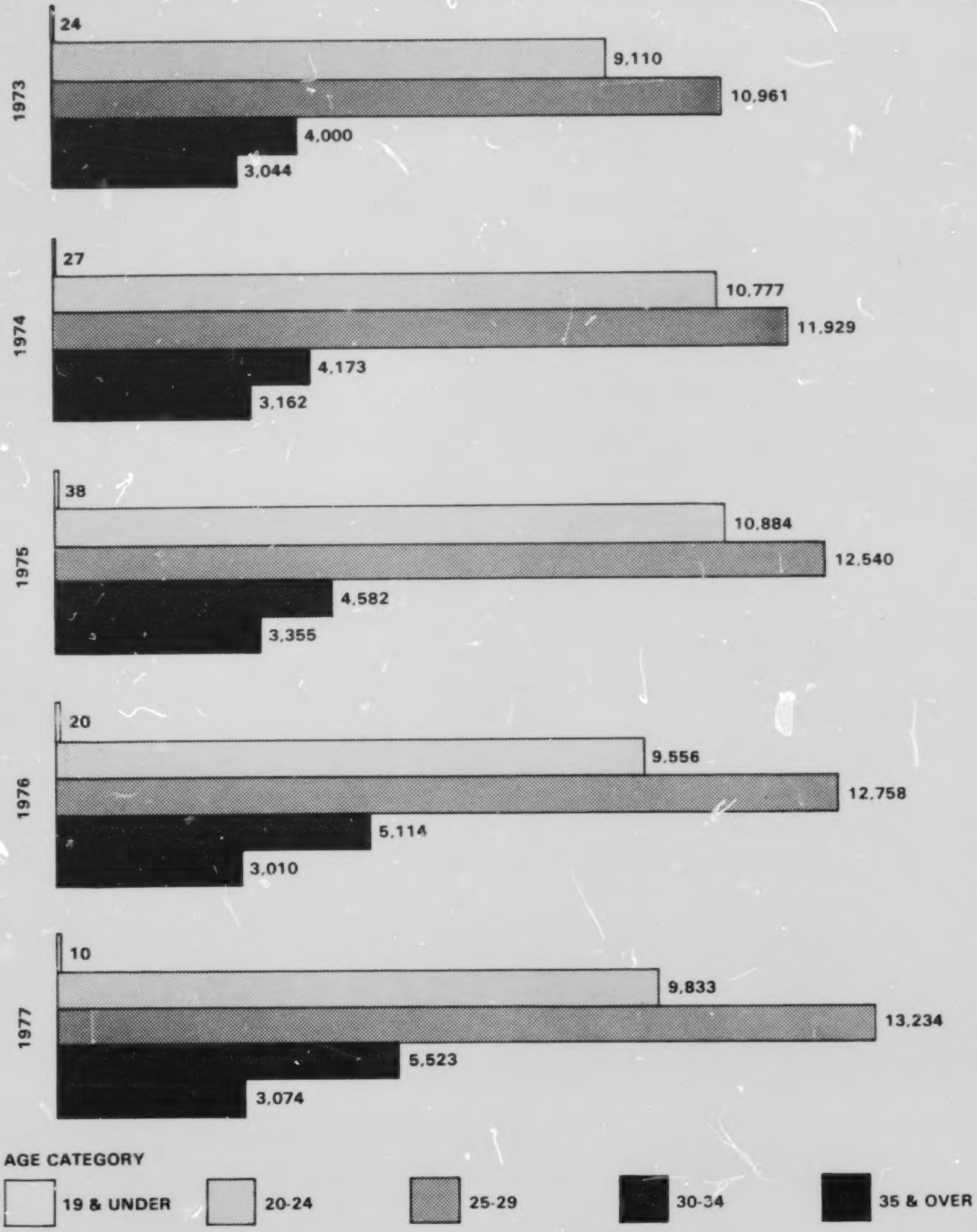
[1] Students whose age is unknown are not displayed.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE[1], BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GRADUATE



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[1] Students whose age is unknown are not displayed.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL, AGE AND SEX
1976 AND 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Total Enrollment	Lower Division		Upper Division		Graduate	
Age Categories	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**
Under 20	44,509	45,351	877	784	1	4
20-24	30,195	32,716	90,071	91,099	14,461	13,858
25-29	4,264	4,606	32,446	31,535	25,924	26,034
30-34	1,782	2,082	13,781	14,898	14,173	16,096
35-39	822	927	6,016	6,161	6,330	6,978
40-44	478	541	3,714	3,866	3,839	3,987
45-49	330	396	2,161	2,350	2,670	2,851
50-54	194	207	1,186	1,229	1,507	1,593
55-59	85	93	568	624	670	719
60-64	58	62	189	205	197	243
Over 65	38	48	98	115	100	122
Total	82,755	87,029	151,107	152,866	69,872	72,485

Male	Lower Division		Upper Division		Graduate	
Age Categories	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**
Under 20	19,946	20,270	287	297	0	2
20-24	16,378	17,630	47,876	47,691	5,907	5,537
25-39	2,514	2,647	21,899	20,215	13,908	13,332
30-34	901	939	8,646	8,936	7,917	8,982
35-39	315	294	2,983	2,729	2,739	2,877
40-44	198	201	1,718	1,646	1,394	1,423
45-49	133	156	892	968	959	994
50-54	63	59	459	386	523	523
55-59	25	24	231	241	249	265
60-64	24	22	72	75	82	106
Over 65	22	21	50	53	49	57
Total	40,519	42,263	85,113	83,237	33,727	34,098

Female	Lower Division		Upper Division		Graduate	
Age Categories	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**	**Fall 1976**	**Fall 1977**
Under 20	24,563	25,081	590	487	1	2
20-24	13,817	15,086	42,195	43,408	8,554	8,321
25-29	1,750	1,959	10,547	11,320	12,016	12,702
30-34	881	1,143	5,135	5,962	6,256	7,114
35-39	507	633	3,033	3,432	3,591	4,101
40-44	280	340	1,996	2,220	2,445	2,564
45-49	197	240	1,269	1,382	1,711	1,857
50-54	131	148	727	843	984	1,070
55-59	60	69	337	383	421	454
60-64	34	40	117	130	115	137
Over 65	16	27	48	62	51	65
Total	42,236	44,766	65,994	69,629	36,145	38,387

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL, AGE AND SEX
1976 AND 1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total Enrollment	Lower Division		Upper Division		Graduate	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	30,434	29,145	1,393	1,211	20	10
20-24	8,410	9,440	41,868	40,145	9,556	9,833
25-29	508	487	5,067	4,814	12,758	13,234
30-34	173	168	1,495	1,421	5,114	5,523
35-39	73	69	514	545	1,589	1,724
40-44	38	41	312	273	739	706
45-49	13	12	201	174	374	361
50-54	10	7	132	100	209	185
55-59	6	2	71	61	60	70
60-64	2	1	23	25	26	20
65 and over	4	4	16	13	13	8
Unknown	379	1,129	378	621	6,670	4,921
Total	40,050	40,505	51,470	49,403	37,128	36,595

Male	Lower Division		Upper Division		Graduate	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	15,186	14,485	613	552	13	10
20-24	4,759	5,256	23,241	21,963	6,285	6,376
25-29	263	234	3,187	2,958	8,878	9,109
30-34	64	68	731	644	3,471	3,637
35-39	30	23	176	150	933	941
40-44	11	11	82	65	376	340
45-49	2	2	49	42	145	143
50-54	2	1	34	13	90	78
55-59	3	1	25	17	29	34
60-64	1	1	12	9	14	13
65 and over	3	3	6	3	7	6
Unknown	208	591	217	325	4,845	3,752
Total	20,532	20,676	28,373	26,741	25,086	24,439

Female	Lower Division		Upper Division		Graduate	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	15,248	14,660	780	659	7	0
20-24	3,651	4,184	18,627	18,182	3,271	3,457
25-29	245	253	1,880	1,856	3,880	4,125
30-34	109	100	764	777	1,643	1,886
35-39	43	46	338	395	656	783
40-44	27	30	230	208	363	366
45-49	11	10	152	132	229	218
50-54	8	6	98	87	119	107
55-59	3	1	46	44	31	36
60-64	1	0	11	16	12	7
65 and over	1	1	10	10	6	2
Unknown	171	538	161	296	1,825	1,169
Total	19,518	19,829	23,097	22,662	12,042	12,156

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS, AGE, AND SEX (UNDERGRADUATE ONLY) 1976 AND 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Total Enrollment	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	23,295	23,738	3,934	4,080	18,157	18,317
20-24	893	1,030	25,940	27,113	93,433	95,672
25-29	250	250	7,196	7,356	29,264	28,535
30-34	107	112	3,110	3,571	12,346	13,297
35-39	58	58	1,361	1,549	5,419	5,481
40-44	22	31	921	1,036	3,249	3,340
45-49	29	31	564	681	1,898	2,034
50-54	18	19	249	324	1,113	1,093
55-59	8	9	114	168	531	540
60-64	13	10	65	42	169	215
Over 65	7	4	38	39	91	120
Total	24,700	25,292	43,492	45,959	165,670	168,644

Male	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	10,647	11,043	1,582	1,654	8,004	7,870
20-24	545	620	14,125	14,595	49,584	50,106
25-29	139	145	4,608	4,347	19,666	18,370
30-34	56	41	1,677	1,870	7,814	7,964
35-39	16	21	501	545	2,781	2,457
40-44	12	11	392	411	1,512	1,425
45-49	10	17	235	270	780	837
50-54	5	7	92	86	425	352
55-59	2	4	41	61	213	200
60-64	5	4	27	17	64	76
Over 65	4	1	21	13	47	60
Total	11,441	11,914	23,301	23,869	90,890	89,717

Female	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	12,648	12,695	2,352	2,426	10,153	10,447
20-24	348	410	11,815	12,518	43,849	45,566
25-29	111	105	2,588	3,009	9,598	10,165
30-34	51	71	1,433	1,701	4,532	5,333
35-39	42	37	860	1,004	2,638	3,024
40-44	10	20	529	625	1,737	1,915
45-49	19	14	329	411	1,118	1,197
50-54	13	12	157	238	688	741
55-59	6	5	73	107	318	340
60-64	8	6	38	25	105	139
Over 65	3	3	17	26	44	60
Total	13,259	13,378	20,191	22,090	74,780	78,927

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS, AGE AND SEX (UNDERGRADUATE ONLY) 1976 AND 1977

UNIVERSITY AT CALIFORNIA

Total Enrollment	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	15,676	14,805	1,793	1,901	14,362	13,650
20-24	212	171	7,665	7,219	42,401	42,195
25-29	29	18	1,225	1,164	4,321	4,119
30-34	10	4	344	359	1,314	1,226
35-39	3	3	133	153	451	458
40-44	1	1	76	85	273	228
45-49	0	0	39	45	175	141
50-54	0	0	20	26	122	81
55-59	0	0	19	17	58	46
60-64	0	0	8	4	17	22
65 and over	0	1	3	4	13	12
Unknown	171	851	414	771	172	128
Total	16,102	15,854	11,739	11,748	63,679	62,306

Male	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	7,985	7,463	764	848	7,053	6,726
20-24	128	105	4,318	3,908	23,554	23,206
25-29	12	14	708	616	2,730	2,562
30-34	5	4	152	143	638	565
35-39	2	2	51	41	153	130
40-44	1	0	17	25	75	51
45-49	0	0	6	10	45	34
50-54	0	0	10	1	26	13
55-59	0	0	9	6	19	12
60-64	0	0	6	2	7	8
65 and over	0	1	1	1	5	4
Unknown	102	450	239	393	84	73
Total	8,235	8,039	6,281	5,994	34,389	33,384

Female	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Age Categories	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
Under 20	7,691	7,342	1,029	1,053	7,309	6,924
20-24	84	66	3,347	3,311	18,847	18,989
25-29	17	4	517	548	1,591	1,557
30-34	5	0	192	216	676	661
35-39	1	1	82	112	298	328
40-44	0	1	59	60	198	177
45-49	0	0	33	35	130	107
50-54	0	0	10	25	96	68
55-59	0	0	10	11	39	34
60-64	0	0	2	2	10	14
65 and over	0	0	2	3	8	8
Unknown	69	401	175	378	88	55
Total	7,867	7,815	5,458	5,754	29,290	28,922

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX
(UNDERGRADUATE ONLY)
1976

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

TOTAL

	AGE										
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over
0.1-2.9	49	349	238	101	62	42	24	19	8	6	4
3.0-5.9	585	4,724	3,988	2,233	1,285	770	476	277	147	67	32
6.0-8.9	988	8,937	6,394	3,783	1,827	1,124	622	387	177	61	39
9.0-11.9	2,985	13,779	5,071	2,350	1,170	658	404	208	109	33	21
12.0-14.9	20,139	44,032	11,680	4,179	1,374	949	583	298	132	49	25
15.0-17.9	17,498	36,671	6,845	2,112	828	473	289	146	58	23	10
18.0-20.9	2,727	9,817	1,976	627	223	144	72	35	16	7	4
21 & Over	415	1,957	518	178	69	32	21	10	6	1	1
Total	45,386	120,266	36,710	15,563	6,838	4,192	2,491	1,380	653	247	136

MALE

	AGE										
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over
0.1-2.9	21	188	141	60	40	18	8	7	5	3	3
3.0-5.9	286	2,327	2,203	1,224	688	376	164	90	54	18	17
6.0-8.9	446	4,725	3,985	2,450	1,032	544	293	152	60	23	23
9.0-11.9	1,372	7,451	3,225	1,397	510	254	154	69	33	14	5
12.0-14.9	8,726	23,816	8,343	2,698	566	428	251	129	68	20	15
15.0-17.9	7,950	19,491	4,755	1,239	327	214	118	61	26	13	5
18.0-20.9	1,243	5,187	1,403	372	105	66	29	9	6	4	3
21 & Over	189	1,069	358	107	30	16	8	5	4	1	1
Total	20,233	64,254	24,413	9,547	3,298	1,916	1,025	522	256	96	72

FEMALE

	AGE										
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over
0.1-2.9	28	161	97	41	22	24	16	12	3	3	1
3.0-5.9	299	2,397	1,785	1,009	597	394	312	187	93	49	15
6.0-8.9	542	4,212	2,409	1,333	795	580	329	235	117	38	16
9.0-11.9	1,613	6,328	1,846	953	660	404	250	139	76	19	16
12.0-14.9	11,413	20,216	3,337	1,481	808	521	332	169	64	29	10
15.0-17.9	9,548	17,180	2,090	873	501	259	171	85	32	10	5
18.0-20.9	1,484	4,630	573	255	118	78	43	26	10	3	1
21 & Over	226	888	160	71	39	16	13	5	2	0	0
Total	25,153	56,012	12,297	6,016	3,540	2,276	1,466	858	397	151	64

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX
(UNDERGRADUATE ONLY)
1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

TOTAL

	AGE										
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over
0.1-2.9	39	382	240	148	55	29	23	11	6	6	2
3.0-5.9	612	4,980	4,237	2,531	1,406	878	504	320	159	61	46
6.0-8.9	1,105	9,506	6,545	4,187	1,848	1,098	700	403	202	68	38
9.0-11.9	3,211	14,163	5,043	2,467	1,123	687	497	203	115	52	28
12.0-14.9	21,028	46,547	11,401	4,605	1,523	1,004	588	289	153	48	28
15.0-17.9	17,143	36,946	6,382	2,274	806	530	319	159	64	24	16
18.0-20.9	2,687	9,527	1,828	616	248	144	85	35	17	5	4
21 & Over	310	1,764	465	152	79	37	30	16	1	3	1
Total	46,135	123,815	36,141	16,980	7,088	4,407	2,746	1,436	717	267	163

MALE

	AGE										
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over
0.1-2.9	24	217	152	90	26	17	10	2	1	2	1
3.0-5.9	294	2,494	2,229	1,307	712	380	191	88	55	18	16
6.0-8.9	524	4,992	4,018	2,614	925	501	302	114	74	25	18
9.0-11.9	1,431	7,628	3,031	1,368	396	244	190	52	39	18	14
12.0-14.9	9,186	24,742	7,642	2,833	566	410	263	118	65	18	13
15.0-17.9	7,725	19,418	4,263	1,235	273	211	123	57	25	11	8
18.0-20.9	1,248	4,891	1,228	347	95	69	33	11	5	4	3
21 & Over	135	939	299	81	30	15	12	3	1	1	1
Total	20,567	65,321	22,862	9,875	3,023	1,847	1,124	445	265	97	74

FEMALE

	AGE										
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over
0.1-2.9	15	165	88	58	29	12	13	9	5	4	1
3.0-5.9	318	2,486	2,008	1,224	694	498	313	232	104	43	30
6.0-8.9	581	4,514	2,527	1,573	923	597	398	289	128	43	20
9.0-11.9	1,780	6,535	2,012	1,099	727	443	307	151	76	34	14
12.0-14.9	11,842	21,805	3,759	1,772	957	594	325	171	88	30	15
15.0-17.9	9,418	17,528	2,119	1,039	533	319	196	102	39	13	8
18.0-20.9	1,439	4,636	600	269	153	75	52	24	12	1	1
21 & Over	175	825	166	71	49	22	18	13	0	2	0
Total	25,568	58,494	13,279	7,105	4,065	2,560	1,622	991	452	170	89

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX
(UNDERGRADUATE ONLY)
1976

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TOTAL

	AGE											
Credit Load	**Under 20**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**	**60-64**	**65-Over**	**Unknown**
0.1-2.9	126	783	174	50	20	7	5	2	2	0	0	51
3.0-5.9	338	241	112	85	29	16	14	20	5	1	0	24
6.0-8.9	301	1,003	336	180	77	64	46	27	14	4	2	56
9.0-11.9	836	1,508	329	117	55	33	18	17	8	3	2	36
12.0-14.9	15,297	18,878	2,421	698	237	128	77	48	31	14	7	313
15.0-17.9	12,250	22,152	1,755	445	140	81	44	21	12	3	3	221
18.0-20.9	2,346	4,796	378	76	22	17	8	5	5	0	2	44
21 & Over	337	911	70	17	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	12
Total	31,831	50,278	5,575	1,668	587	350	214	142	77	25	16	757

MALE

	AGE											
Credit Load	**Under 20**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**	**60-64**	**65-Over**	**Unknown**
0.1-2.9	46	246	64	17	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	25
3.0-5.9	170	137	67	45	13	4	4	5	0	0	0	12
6.0-8.9	150	576	177	65	14	17	12	4	6	2	2	32
9.0-11.9	430	890	181	53	22	9	4	3	3	0	0	15
12.0-14.9	7,700	10,863	1,551	343	85	30	18	16	13	8	3	186
15.0-17.9	5,916	12,201	1,122	223	53	26	8	7	6	3	1	124
18.0-20.9	1,214	2,619	244	42	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	24
21 & Over	176	468	44	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
Total	15,802	28,000	3,450	795	206	93	51	36	28	13	6	425

FEMALE

	AGE											
Credit Load	**Under 20**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**	**60-64**	**65-Over**	**Unknown**
0.1-2.9	80	543	110	33	10	6	4	2	2	0	0	26
3.0-5.9	168	104	45	40	16	12	10	15	5	1	0	12
6.0-8.9	151	427	159	115	63	47	34	23	8	2	0	24
9.0-11.9	406	618	148	64	33	24	14	14	5	3	2	21
12.0-14.9	7,597	8,015	870	355	152	98	59	32	18	6	4	127
15.0-17.9	6,334	9,951	633	222	87	55	36	14	6	0	2	97
18.0-20.9	1,132	2,177	134	34	16	12	5	5	5	0	2	20
21 & Over	161	443	26	10	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Total	16,029	22,278	2,125	873	381	257	163	106	49	12	10	332

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX
(UNDERGRADUATE ONLY)
1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TOTAL

	AGE											
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	Unknown
0.1-2.9	180	954	225	83	23	8	1	2	2	1	0	38
3.0-5.9	296	224	123	56	30	16	9	7	5	0	0	33
6.0-8.9	292	1,003	305	140	66	47	37	23	9	6	5	71
9.0-11.9	846	1,400	289	97	47	30	12	8	4	1	3	37
12.0-14.9	15,326	19,608	2,283	703	255	128	70	36	25	8	6	721
15.0-17.9	11,099	21,045	1,662	429	155	69	50	28	17	10	3	647
18.0-20.9	2,020	4,401	352	69	33	10	5	3	1	0	0	155
21 & Over	297	950	62	12	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	48
Total	30,356	49,585	5,301	1,589	614	314	186	107	63	26	17	1,750

MALE

	AGE											
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	Unknown
0.1-2.9	90	370	92	32	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	16
3.0-5.9	159	136	66	22	7	2	3	4	2	0	0	17
6.0-8.9	156	577	158	55	12	15	8	2	3	2	1	37
9.0-11.9	439	758	161	34	15	5	2	0	1	1	1	25
12.0-14.9	7,684	11,141	1,411	328	81	32	18	6	7	2	4	382
15.0-17.9	5,352	11,453	1,036	194	44	14	11	1	4	5	0	345
18.0-20.9	1,018	2,305	228	40	8	4	1	1	0	0	0	70
21 & Over	139	479	40	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
Total	15,037	27,219	3,192	712	173	76	44	14	18	10	6	916

FEMALE

	AGE											
Credit Load	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	Unknown
0.1-2.9	90	584	133	51	18	6	0	2	1	1	0	22
3.0-5.9	137	88	57	34	23	14	6	3	3	0	0	16
6.0-8.9	136	426	147	85	54	32	29	21	6	4	4	34
9.0-11.9	407	642	128	63	32	25	10	8	3	0	2	12
12.0-14.9	7,642	8,467	872	375	174	96	52	30	18	6	2	339
15.0-17.9	5,747	9,592	626	235	111	55	39	27	13	5	3	302
18.0-20.9	1,002	2,096	124	29	25	6	4	2	1	0	0	85
21 & Over	158	471	22	5	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	24
Total	15,319	22,366	2,109	877	441	238	142	93	45	16	11	834

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL, CREDIT LOAD, AND SEX (UNDERGRADUATE ONLY) 1976 AND 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Total Enrollment	Lower Division		Upper Division	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	199	233	703	708
3.0-5.9	2,964	3,278	11,620	12,456
6.0-8.9	4,535	5,076	19,804	20,624
9.0-11.9	7,239	7,906	19,549	19,683
12.0-14.9	35,044	37,296	48,396	49,918
15.0-17.9	27,229	27,761	37,724	36,902
18.0-20.9	4,713	4,819	10,935	10,377
21.0 and over	832	660	2,376	2,198
Total	82,755	87,029	151,107	152,866

Male	Lower Division		Upper Division	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	80	112	414	430
3.0-5.9	1,278	1,380	6,169	6,404
6.0-8.9	2,200	2,479	11,533	11,628
9.0-11.9	3,596	3,883	10,888	10,528
12.0-14.9	17,045	18,001	28,015	27,855
15.0-17.9	13,463	13,625	20,736	19,724
18.0-20.9	2,407	2,435	6,020	5,499
21.0 and over	450	348	1,338	1,169
Total	40,519	42,263	85,113	83,237

Female	Lower Division		Upper Division	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	119	121	289	278
3.0-5.9	1,686	1,898	5,451	6,052
6.0-8.9	2,335	2,597	8,271	8,996
9.0-11.9	3,643	4,023	8,661	9,155
12.0-14.9	17,999	19,295	20,381	22,063
15.0-17.9	13,766	14,136	16,988	17,178
18.0-20.9	2,306	2,384	4,915	4,878
21.0 and over	382	312	1,038	1,029
Total	42,236	44,766	65,994	69,629

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX (UNDERGRADUATE ONLY) 1976 AND 1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total Enrollment	Lower Division		Upper Division	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	176	283	1,050	1,234
3.0-5.9	404	380	481	419
6.0-8.9	515	527	1,595	1,477
9.0-11.9	1,154	1,147	1,808	1,627
12.0-14.9	19,028	20,123	19,121	19,046
15.0-17.9	15,449	14,878	21,678	20,336
18.0-20.9	2,902	2,704	4,797	4,345
21.0 and above	422	463	940	919
Total	40,050	40,505	51,470	49,403

Male	Lower Division		Upper Division	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	86	160	324	449
3.0-5.9	207	200	250	218
6.0-8.9	261	275	796	751
9.0-11.9	610	588	1,000	854
12.0-14.9	9,839	10,304	10,977	10,792
15.0-17.9	7,797	7,512	11,893	10,947
18.0-20.9	1,516	1,411	2,641	2,264
21.0 and above	216	226	492	466
Total	20,532	20,676	28,373	26,741

Female	Lower Division		Upper Division	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	90	123	726	785
3.0-5.9	197	180	231	201
6.0-8.9	254	252	799	726
9.0-11.9	544	559	808	773
12.0-14.9	9,189	9,819	8,144	8,254
15.0-17.9	7,652	7,36[illegible]	9,785	9,389
18.0-20.9	1,386	1,29[illegible]	2,156	2,081
21.0 and above	206	237	448	453
Total	19,518	19,829	23,097	22,662

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX (UNDERGRADUATE ONLY)
1976 AND 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Total Enrollment	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	24	25	135	142	743	774
3.0-5.9	269	269	1,580	2,966	11,735	12,499
6.0-8.9	495	598	4,722	5,113	19,122	19,989
9.0-11.9	1,525	1,725	5,148	5,474	20,115	20,390
12.0-14.9	11,875	12,491	16,322	17,710	55,243	57,013
15.0-17.9	9,146	8,956	12,026	12,048	43,781	43,659
18.0-20.9	1,199	1,118	2,184	2,137	12,265	11,941
21.0 and over	167	110	375	369	2,666	2,379
Total	24,700	25,292	43,492	45,959	165,670	168,644

Male	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	11	13	57	72	426	457
3.0-5.9	110	121	1,083	1,246	6,254	6,417
6.0-8.9	217	281	2,427	2,594	11,089	11,232
9.0-11.9	757	825	2,691	2,789	11,036	10,797
12.0-14.9	5,345	5,636	9,033	9,479	30,682	30,741
15.0-17.9	4,328	4,404	6,619	6,329	23,252	22,616
18.0-20.9	592	570	1,180	1,145	6,655	6,219
21.0 and over	81	64	211	215	1,496	1,238
Total	11,441	11,914	23,301	23,869	90,890	89,717

Female	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	13	12	78	70	317	317
3.0-5.9	159	148	1,497	1,720	5,481	6,082
6.0-8.9	278	317	2,295	2,519	8,033	8,757
9.0-11.9	768	900	2,457	2,685	9,079	9,593
12.0-14.9	6,530	6,855	7,289	8,231	24,561	26,272
15.0-17.9	4,818	4,552	5,407	5,719	20,529	21,043
18.0-20.9	607	548	1,004	992	5,610	5,722
21.0 and over	86	46	164	154	1,170	1,141
Total	13,259	13,378	20,191	22,090	74,780	78,927

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT STATUS, CREDIT LOAD AND SEX (UNDERGRADUATE ONLY) 1976 AND 1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total Enrollment	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	52	94	306	319	868	1,104
3.0-5.9	334	299	65	71	486	429
6.0-8.9	193	205	300	274	1,617	1,525
9.0-11.9	643	634	392	405	1,927	1,735
12.0-14.9	9,397	9,539	5,596	5,954	23,156	23,676
15.0-17.9	4,548	4,218	4,440	4,142	28,139	26,854
18.0-20.9	847	773	549	508	6,303	5,768
21.0 and above	88	92	91	75	1,183	1,215
Total	16,102	15,854	11,739	11,748	63,679	62,306

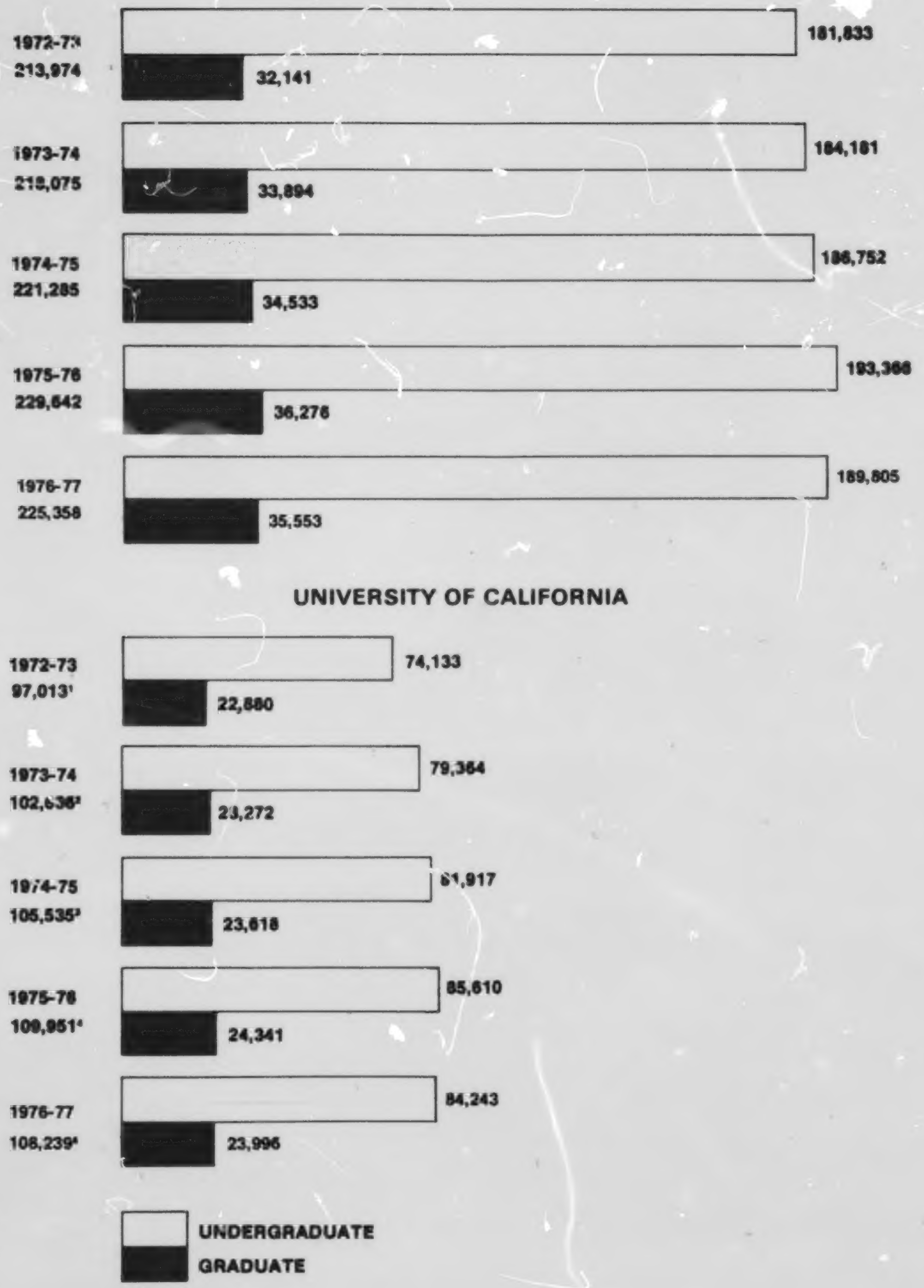
Male	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	25	51	76	87	309	471
3.0-5.9	174	161	28	24	255	233
6.0-8.9	91	112	131	119	835	795
9.0-11.9	330	334	223	192	1,057	916
12.0-14.9	4,836	4,804	3,046	3,096	12,934	13,196
15.0-17.9	2,254	2,128	2,429	2,155	15,007	14,176
18.0-20.9	479	404	304	271	3,374	3,000
21.0 and above	46	45	44	50	618	597
Total	8,235	8,039	6,281	5,994	34,389	33,384

Female	First-Time Student		Transfer		Continuing/Returning	
Credit Load	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
0.1-2.9	27	43	230	232	559	633
3.0-5.9	160	138	37	47	231	196
6.0-8.9	102	93	169	155	782	730
9.0-11.9	313	300	169	213	870	819
12.0-14.9	4,561	4,735	2,550	2,858	10,222	10,480
15.0-17.9	2,294	2,090	2,011	1,987	13,132	12,678
18.0-20.9	368	369	245	237	2,929	2,768
21.0 and above	42	47	47	25	565	618
Total	7,867	7,815	5,458	5,754	29,290	28,922

THREE TERM AVERAGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT
BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, BY SEGMENT
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



[1] Does not include: Extended University, 128; Health Sciences, 8,559

[2] Does not include: Extended University, 478; Health Sciences, 9,129

[3] Does not include: Extended University, 749; Health Sciences, 9,861

[4] Does not include: Extended University (program phased out); Health Sciences, 10,589

[5] Does not include: Extended University (program phased out); Health Sciences, 11,130

OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND STUDENT LEVEL
1974—1977

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

California Maritime Academy

	Full-Time		Part-Time		Total
Fall 1974	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Lower Division	142	3	-	-	145
Upper Division	164	4	-	-	168
Total	306	7	-	-	313
Fall 1975					
Lower Division	231	9	-	-	240
Upper Division	103	6	-	-	109
Total	334	15	-	-	349
Fall 1976					
Lower Division	273	12	-	-	285
Upper Division	115	2	-	-	117
Total	388	14	-	-	402
Fall 1977					
Lower Division	276	12	-	-	288
Upper Division	191	8	-	-	199
Total	467	20	-	-	487

University of California, Hastings College of Law

	Full-Time		Part-Time		Total
Fall 1974	Male	Female	Male	Female	
First Professional	1081	422	-	-	1503
Total	1081	422	-	-	1503
Fall 1975					
First Professional	1056	484	-	-	1540
Total	1056	484	-	-	1540
Fall 1976					
First Professional	1045	491	-	-	1536
Total	1045	491	-	-	1536
Fall 1977					
First Professional	1026	475	-	-	1501
Total	1026	475	-	-	1501

Otis Art Institute

	Full-Time		Part-Time		Total
Fall 1974	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Lower Division	-	-	87	157	244
Upper Division	41	57	-	-	98
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	50	35	-	-	85
Total	91	92	87	157	427
Fall 1975					
Lower Division	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Division	47	48	-	-	95
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	54	38	-	-	92
Total	101	86	-	-	187
Fall 1976					
Lower Division	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Division	33	46	-	-	79
Unclassified	3	5	-	-	8
Graduate	48	32	-	-	80
Total	84	83	-	-	167
Fall 1977					
Lower Division	-	-	-	2	2
Upper Division	38	49	-	2	89
Unclassified	1	4	3	1	9
Graduate	41	40	4	2	87
Total	80	93	7	7	187

United States Naval Postgraduate School

	Full-Time		Part-Time		Total
Fall 1974	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Upper Division	133	-	-	-	133
Unclassified	50	2	-	-	52
Graduate	1107	20	-	-	1127
Total	1290	22	-	-	1312
Fall 1975					
Upper Division	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	47	2	-	-	49
Graduate	950	21	-	-	971
Total	997	23	-	-	1020
Fall 1976					
Upper Division	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	30	-	-	-	30
Graduate	974	21	-	-	995
Total	1004	21	-	-	1025
Fall 1977					
Upper Division	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	39	0	-	-	39
Graduate	968	11	-	-	979
Total	1007	11	-	-	1018

Independent Colleges and Universities

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Opening Fall Enrollment

The analysis of trends in independent institution enrollment data is inconclusive because of the varying number of institutions reporting from year to year. For example, in Fall 1973, 86 "accredited," 10 "State approved," and 9 "authorized" independent institutions reported enrollment, compared to 92 "accredited," 24 "State approved," and 41 "authorized" independent institutions in Fall 1977. Information regarding "accredited" institutions is more reliable because of greater consistency among reporting institutions.

California Trends

Total enrollment in California's 265 independent colleges and universities in Fall 1977 is estimated to be 185,000. In Fall 1977, approximately 70 percent of all students were enrolled full-time. This percentage has remained relatively constant at "accredited" institutions since Fall 1973. Approximately 40 percent of students enrolled at "accredited" independent institutions were females and, recognizing the varying number of institutions reporting from year-to-year, it appears that an increasing number and percent of women have enrolled at accredited institutions since Fall 1973. The percent of students enrolled at "accredited" institutions by student level has remained relatively constant during the past five years, while the percent of students enrolled at "approved" and "authorized" have varied substantially, most likely due to inconsistency in the number of reporting institutions.

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

In contrast to enrollment declines in the public sector, the independent institutions continued to increase their enrollment in Fall 1976. Texas ran counter to this trend, with independent institutions receiving nearly 3 percent fewer students in 1976 than in 1973. Hence in Texas, as public institution enrollment increased, that at independent institutions decreased.

Part-time enrollment has increased only slightly more than full-time, nationally. This has been the case in California and Pennsylvania, as well. Independent colleges and universities in Michigan, Illinois, and Texas experienced a greater spread in increases in part-time and full-time enrollment. Texas, however, showed a 12.7 percent decrease in full-time enrollment from 1973.

Independent institutions, through the period reported, had greater enrollment increases among women than among men, nationally, and in all six states displayed. For Fall 1976, three states experienced declines below the base year in male enrollment.

California independents, in contrast to the public sector, experienced four years in which upper division enrollment consistently surpassed increases at the lower division level. This was due to a combination of continuing and returning students, as well as transfer students.

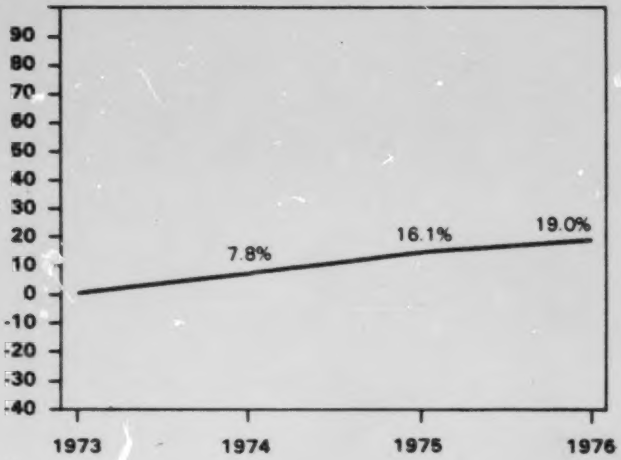
California's experience did not parallel that of the nation, although trends in Texas were similar. Nationally, and in most of the survey states, lower division and upper division enrollment were quite similar, with New York again being the exception.

Independent institutions nationally showed little change in graduate enrollment between 1975 and 1976. California's independent institutions reported in 1976 an increase to 25.3 percent above 1973 base year levels. In New York, where graduate enrollment in public colleges declined so drastically in 1976, independent institutions increased enrollment to nearly 16 percent above base year figures.

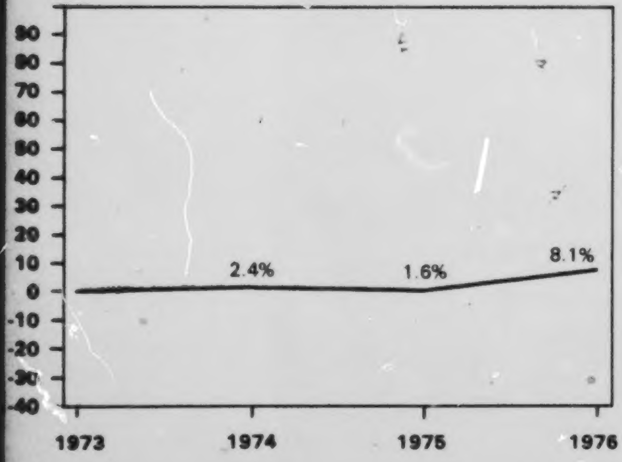
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

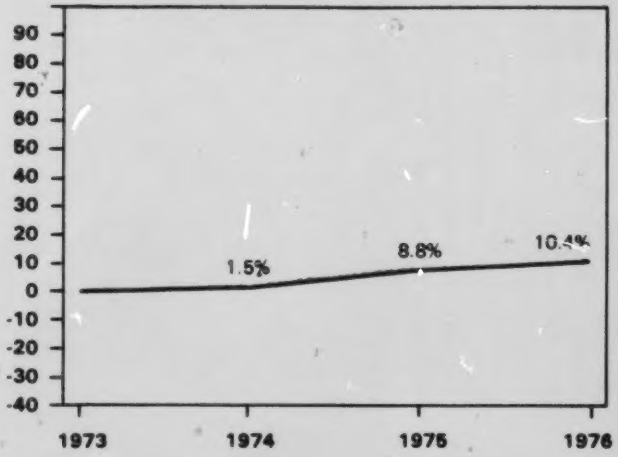
CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



NEW YORK



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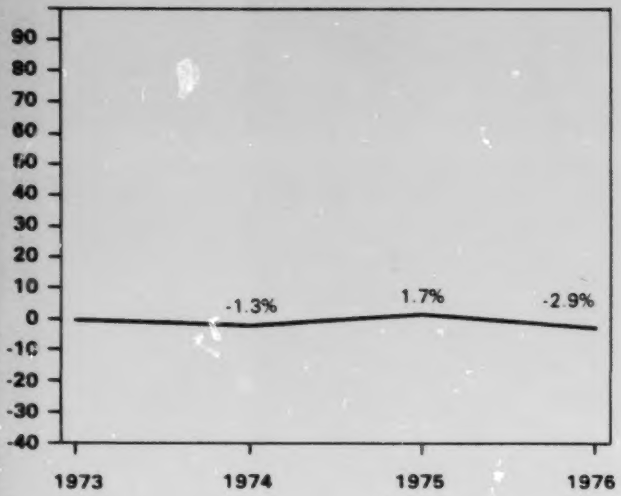
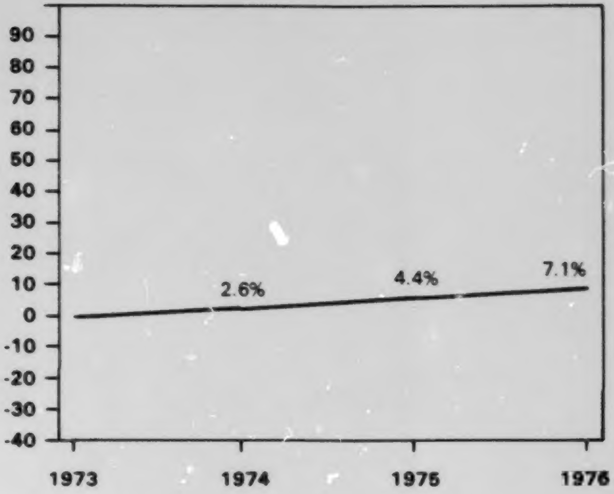
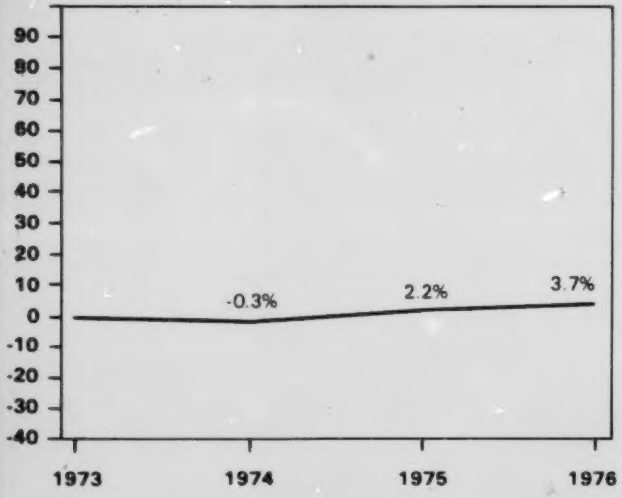


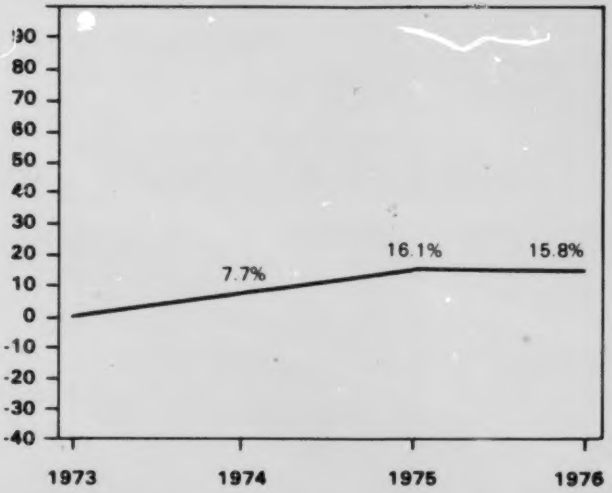
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



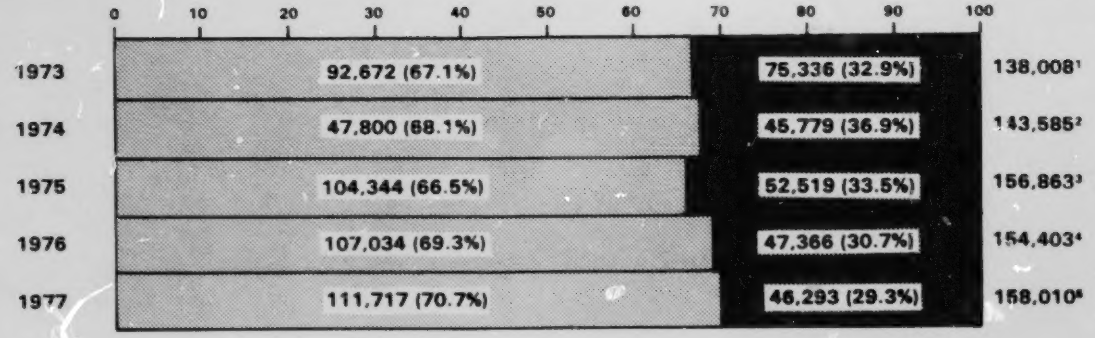
MICHIGAN



OPENING FULL-TIME/PART-TIME ENROLLMENT
1973-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

ACCREDITED



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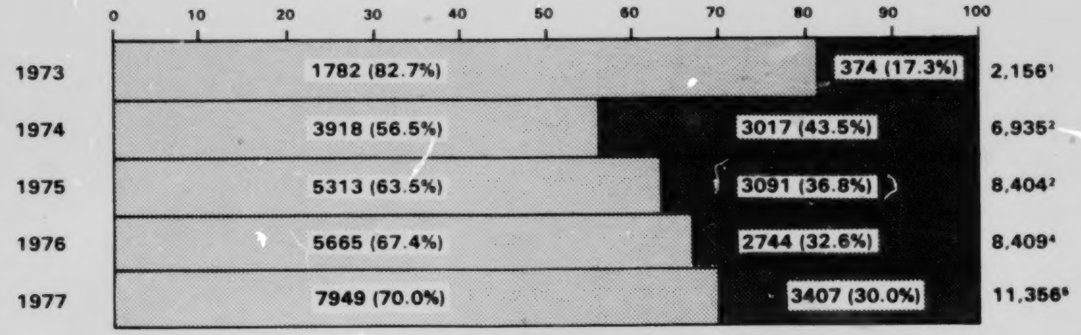

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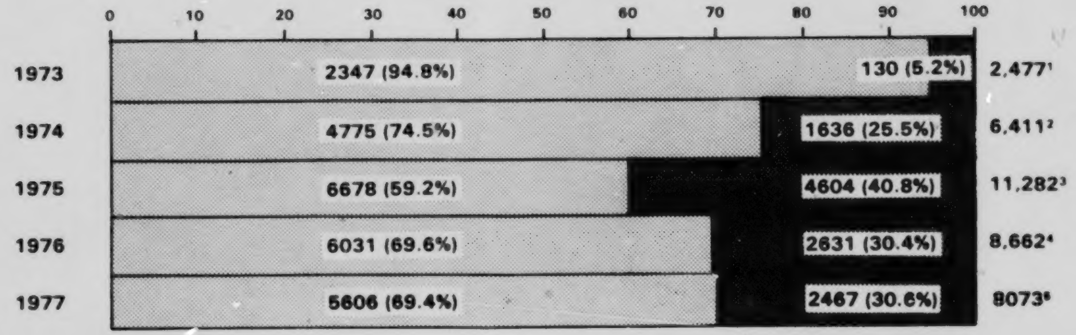


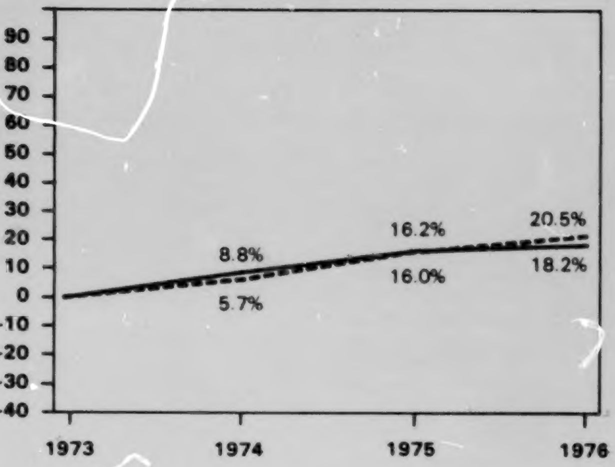
1. Based on 86 Accredited Institutions, 10 State Approved Institutions, and 9 Authorized Institutions.
2. Based on 91 Accredited Institutions, 17 State Approved Institutions, and 26 Authorized Institutions.
3. Based on 99 Accredited Institutions, 21 State Approved Institutions, and 60 Authorized Institutions.
4. Based on 87 Accredited Institutions, 18 State Approved Institutions, and 39 Authorized Institutions.
5. Based on 92 Accredited Institutions, 24 State Approved Institutions, and 41 Authorized Institutions.

░	FULL-TIME
▓	PART-TIME

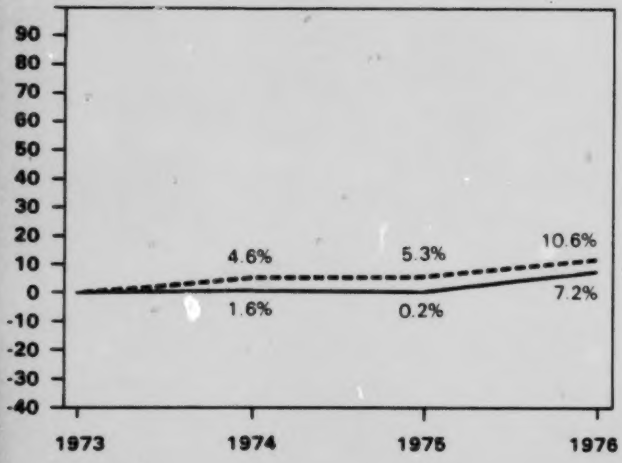
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT 1973-1976

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

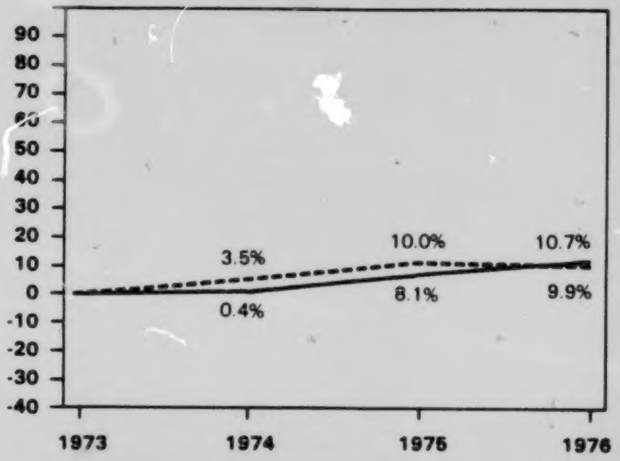
CALIFORNIA

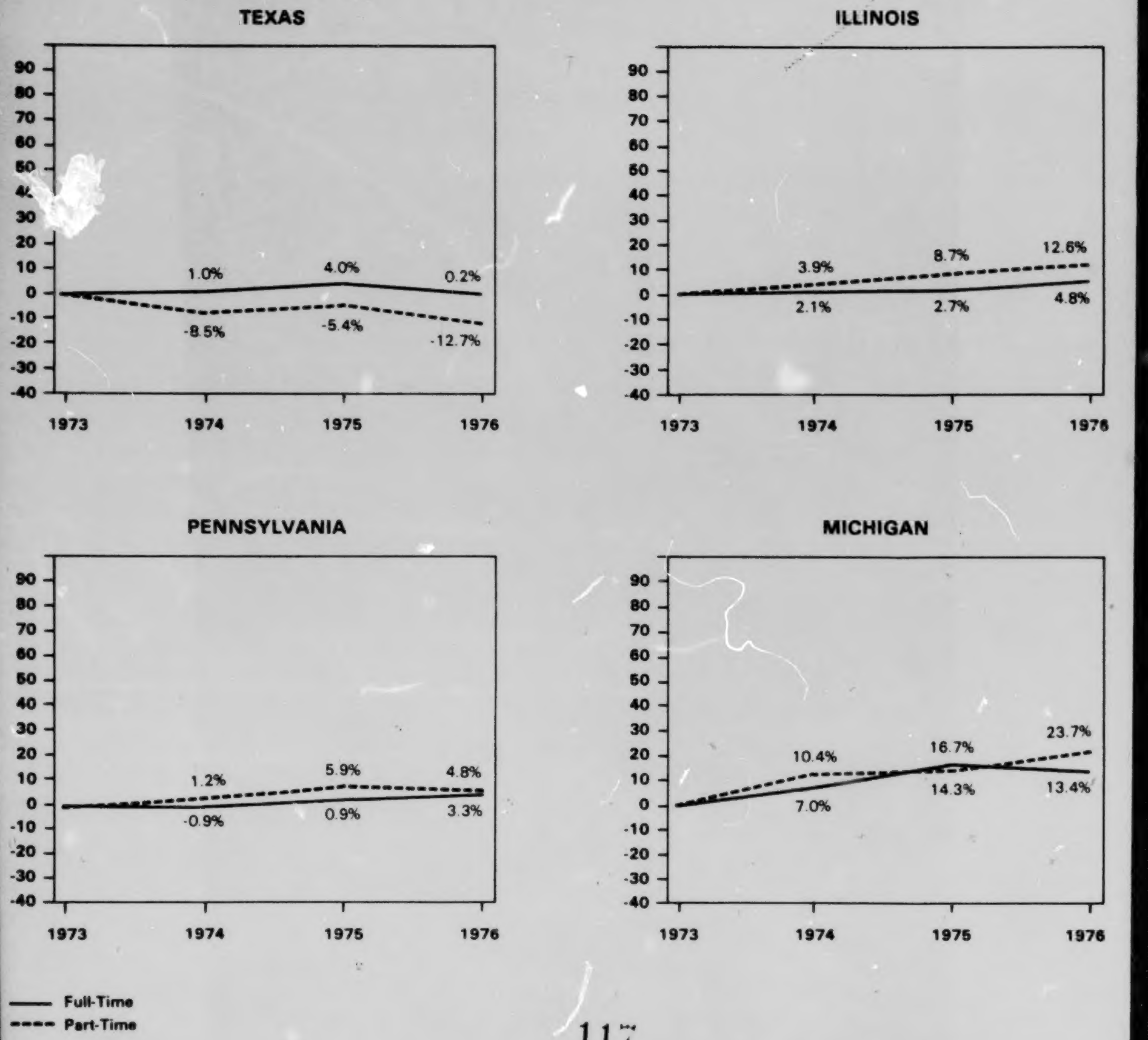


NATIONAL



NEW YORK

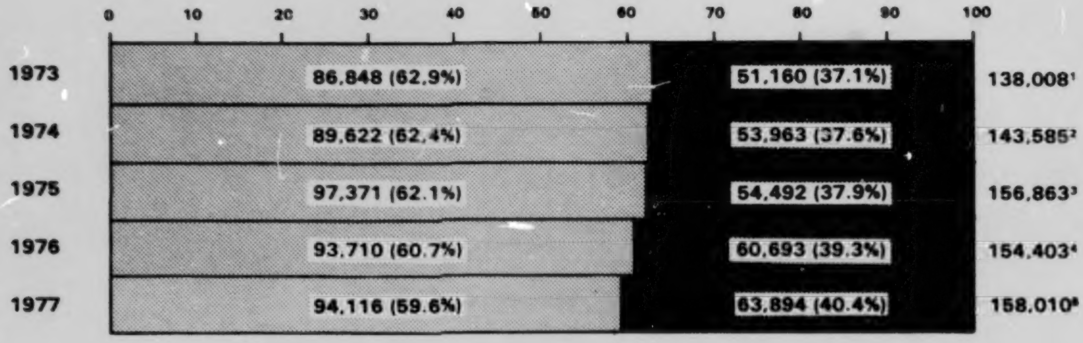



TEXAS
1.0%
4.0%
0.2%
-8.5%
-5.4%
-12.7%
ILLINOIS
3.9%
8.7%
12.6%
2.1%
2.7%
4.8%
PENNSYLVANIA
1.2%
5.9%
4.8%
-0.9%
0.9%
3.3%
MICHIGAN
10.4%
16.7%
23.7%
7.0%
14.3%
13.4%
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
Full-Time
Part-Time

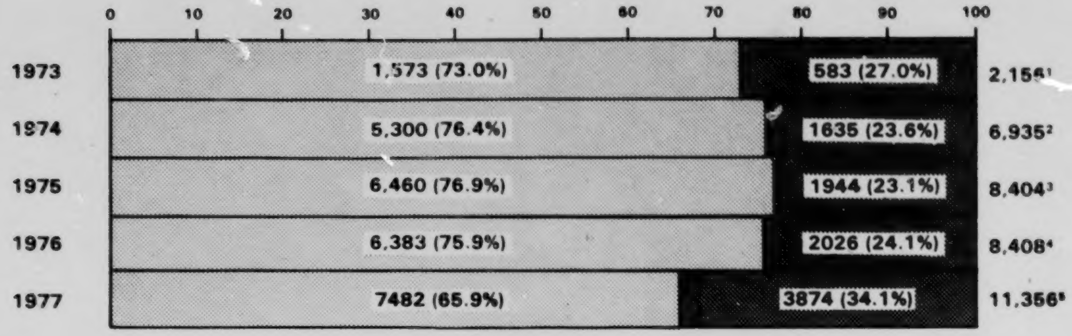
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

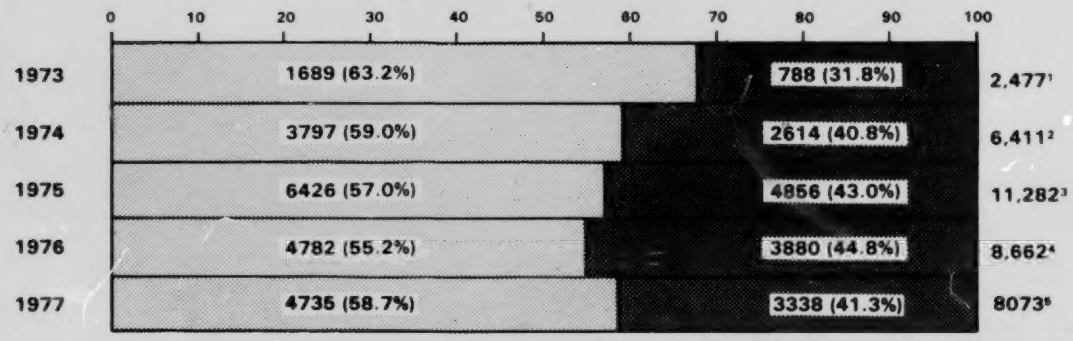
ACCREDITED



APPROVED



AUTHORIZED



1. Based on 86 Accredited Institutions, 10 State Approved Institutions, and 9 Authorized Institutions.
2. Based on 91 Accredited Institutions, 17 State Approved Institutions, and 26 Authorized Institutions.
3. Based on 99 Accredited Institutions, 21 State Approved Institutions, and 60 Authorized Institutions.
4. Based on 87 Accredited Institutions, 18 State Approved Institutions, and 39 Authorized Institutions.
5. Based on 92 Accredited Institutions, 24 State Approved Institutions, and 41 Authorized Institutions.

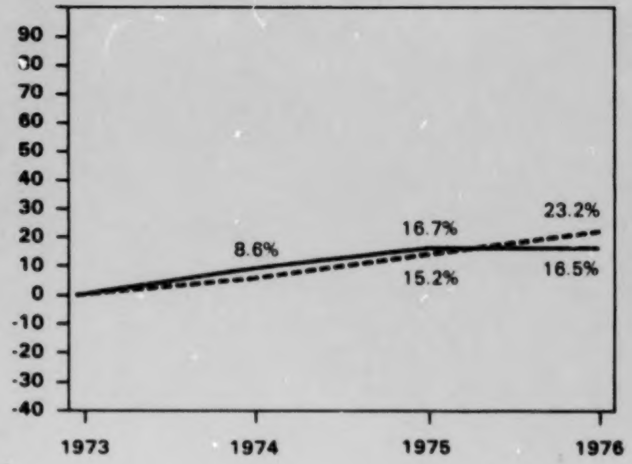
▨ MALE

■ FEMALE

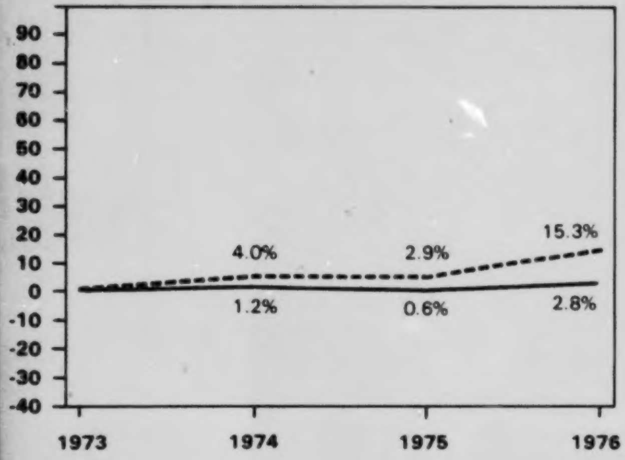
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1976

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



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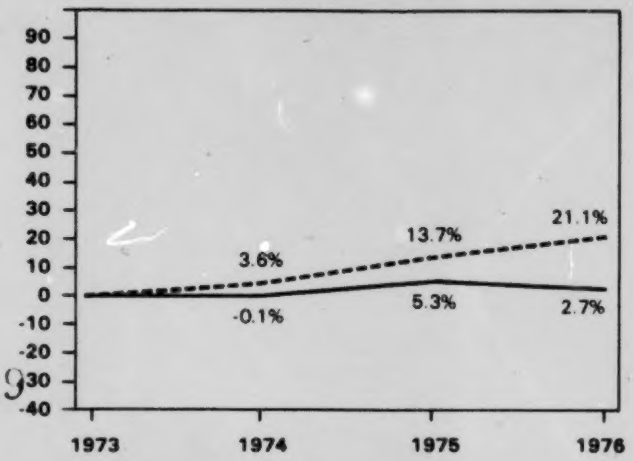

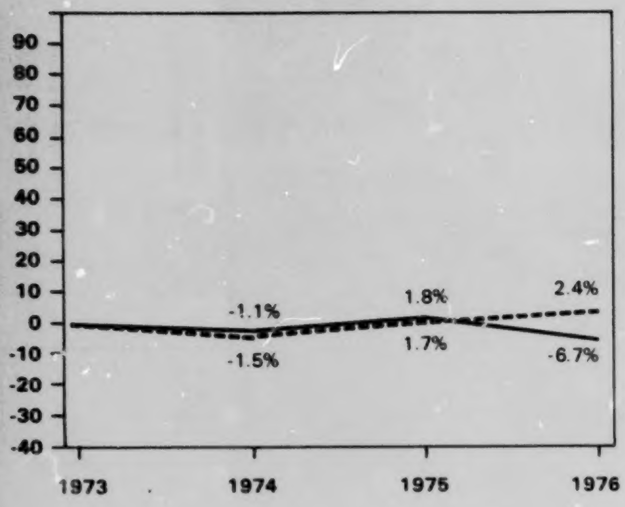

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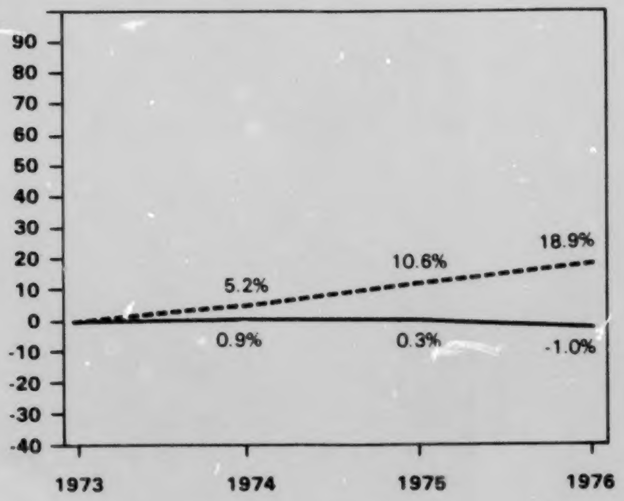
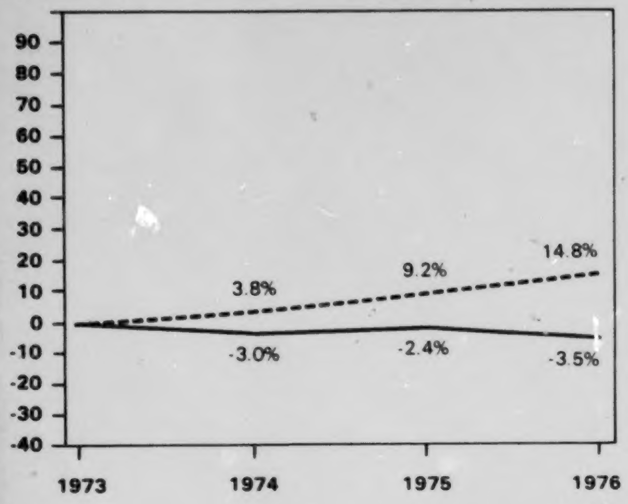
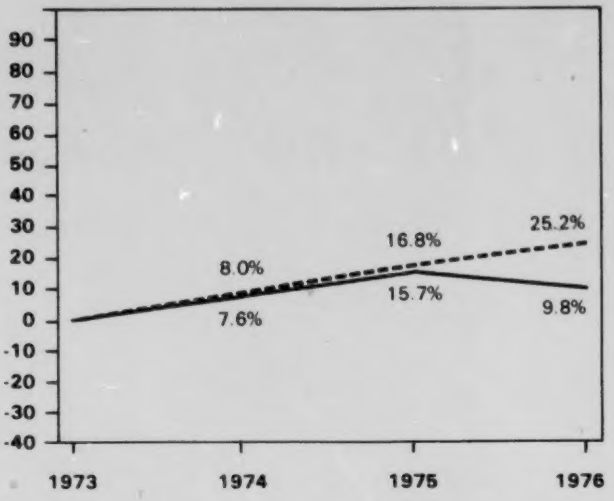


ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



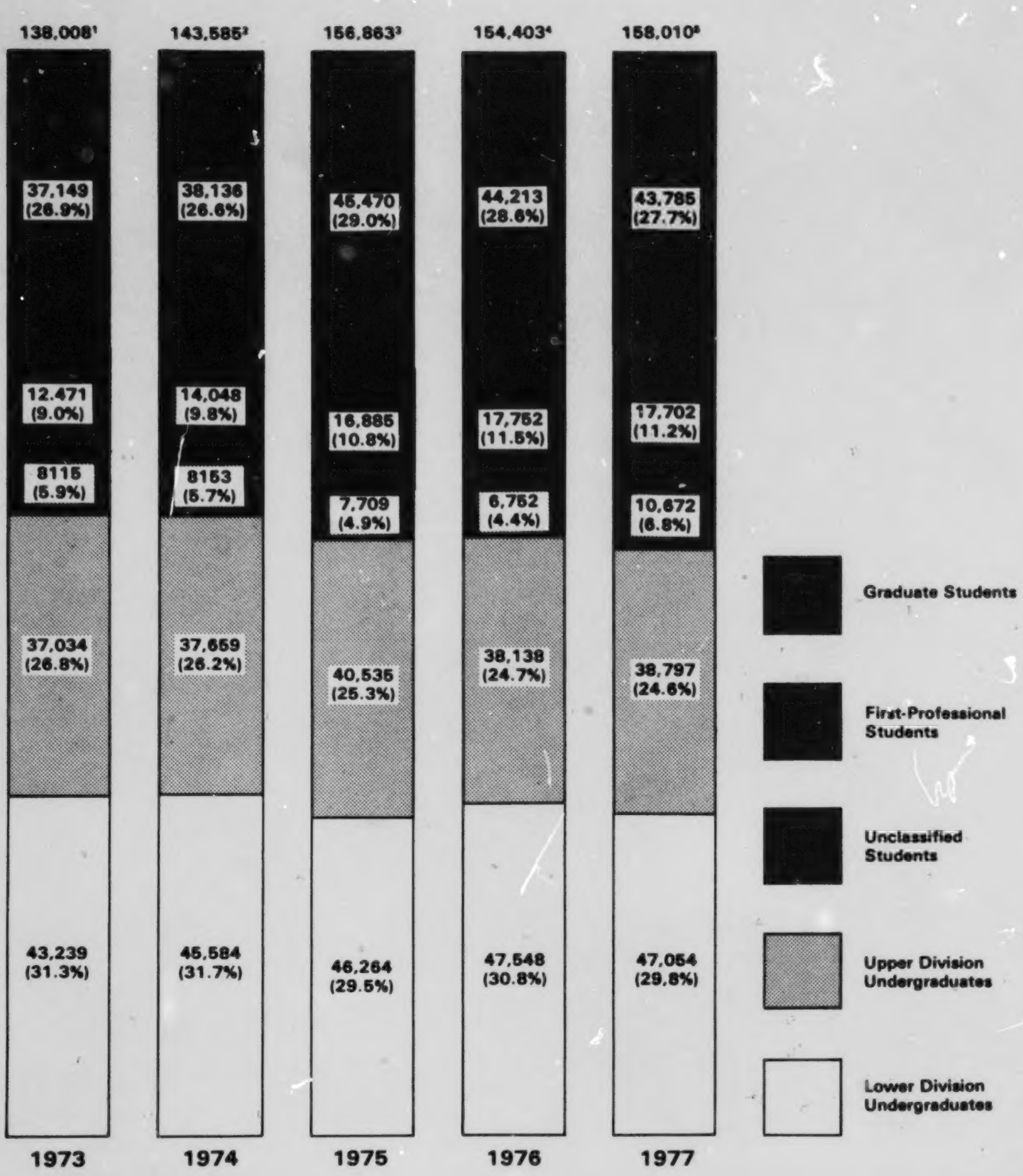
MICHIGAN

—— Male
- - - - Female

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF STUDENT
FALL 1973 THROUGH FALL 1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

ACCREDITED

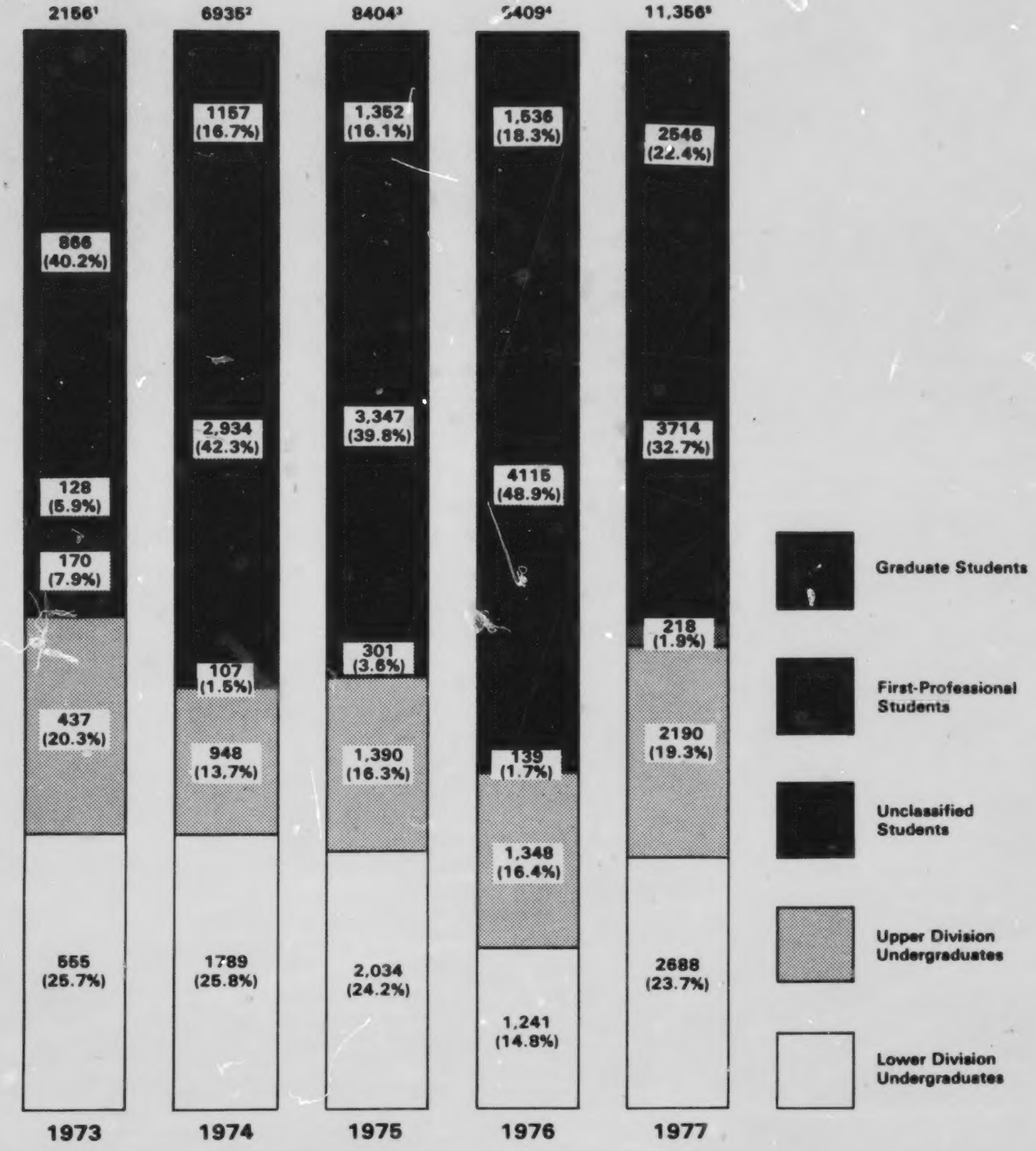


1. Based on 86 Accredited Institutions.
2. Based on 91 Accredited Institutions.
3. Based on 99 Accredited Institutions.
4. Based on 87 Accredited Institutions.
5. Based on 92 Accredited Institutions.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF STUDENT FALL 1973 THROUGH FALL 1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

APPROVED



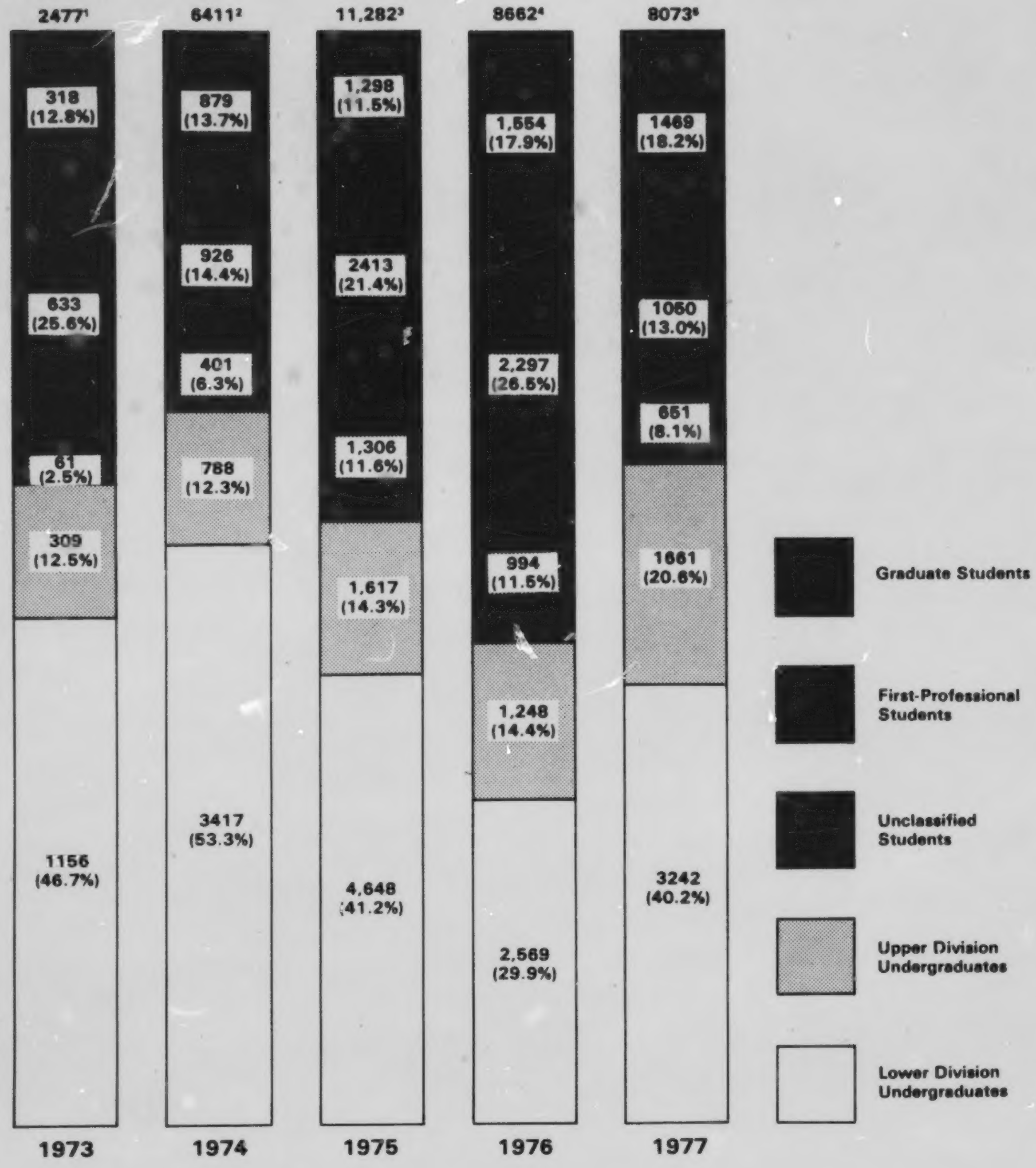
1. Based on 10 State Approved Institutions.
2. Based on 17 State Approved Institutions.
3. Based on 21 State Approved Institutions.
4. Based on 18 State Approved Institutions.
5. Based on 24 State Approved Institutions.

122

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF STUDENT
FALL 1973 THROUGH FALL 1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

AUTHORIZED

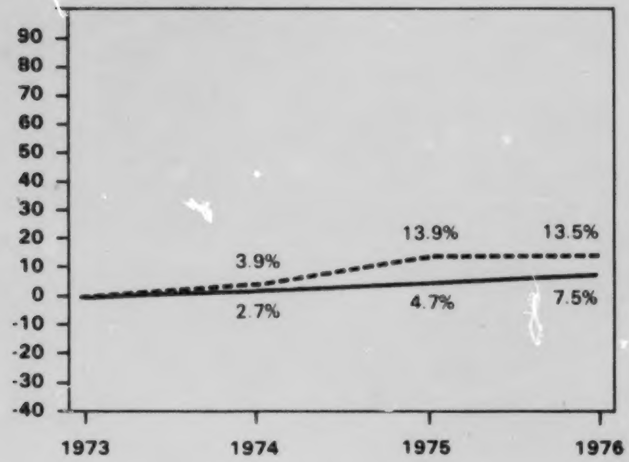


1. Based on 9 Authorized Institutions.
2. Based on 26 Authorized Institutions.
3. Based on 60 Authorized Institutions.
4. Based on 39 Authorized Institutions.
5. Based on 41 Authorized Institutions.

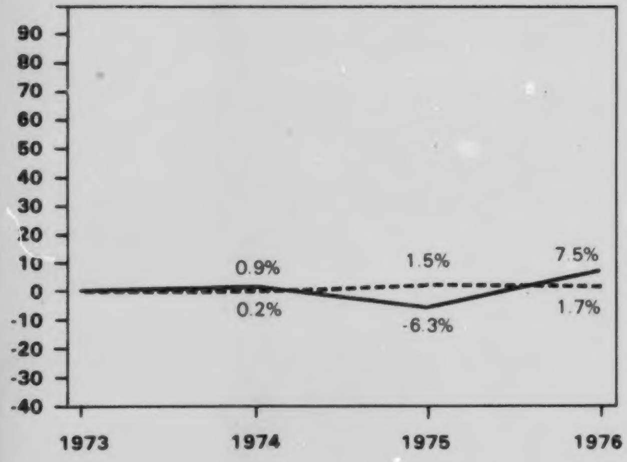
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY LOWER DIVISION AND UPPER DIVISION STUDENT LEVELS
1973-1976

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

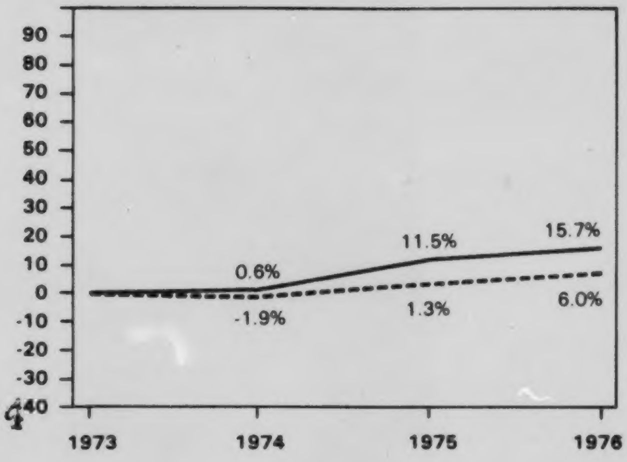
CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



NEW YORK



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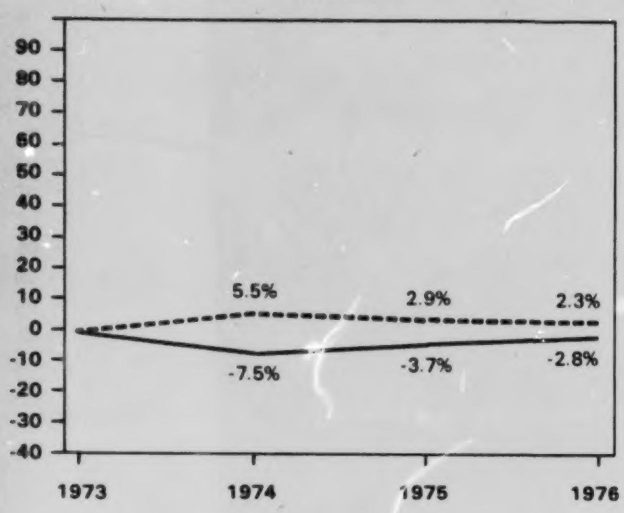
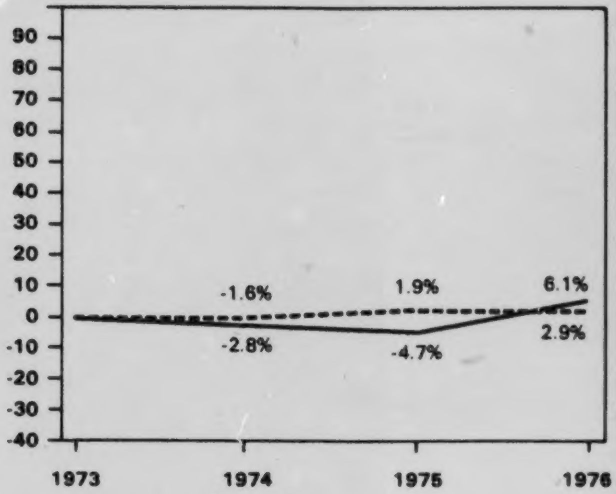
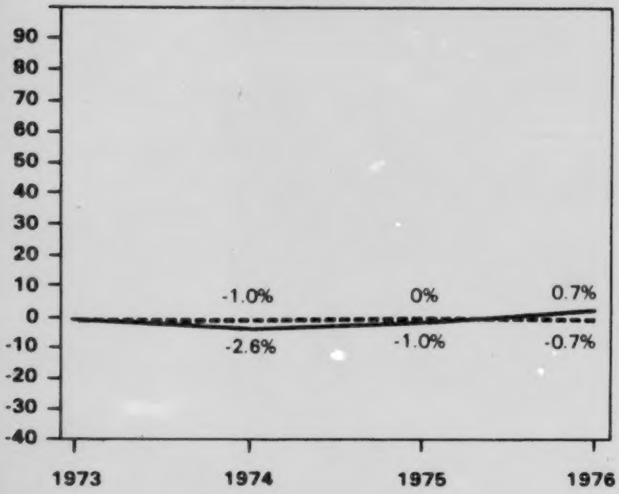


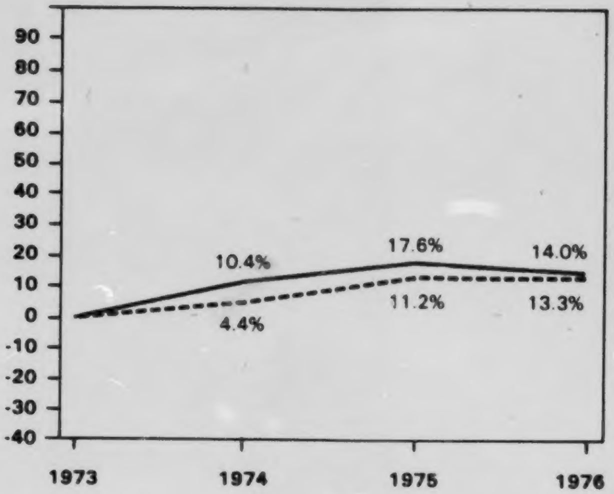
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

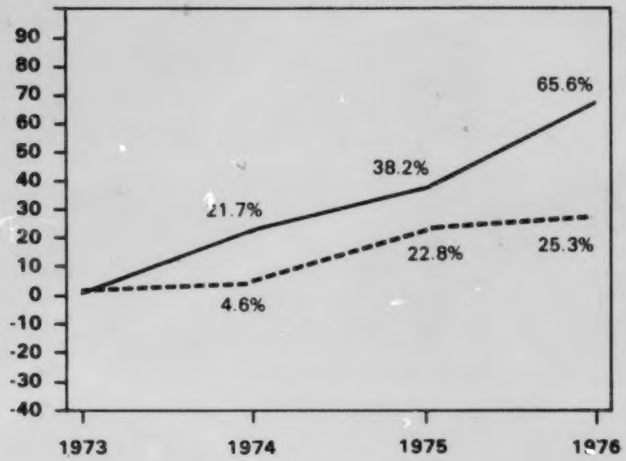


—— Lower Division
---- Upper Division

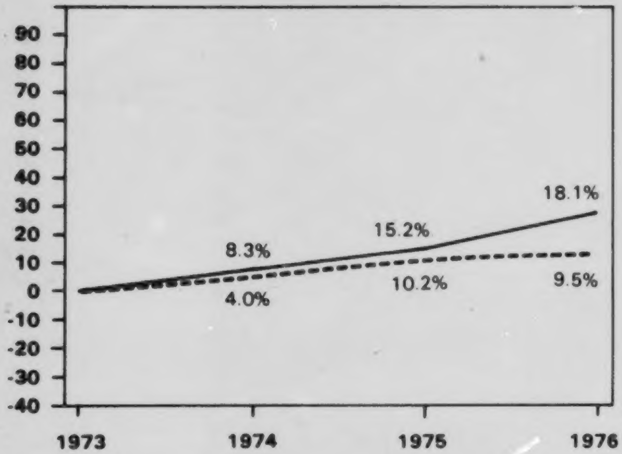
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY FIRST PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENT LEVELS
1973-1976

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



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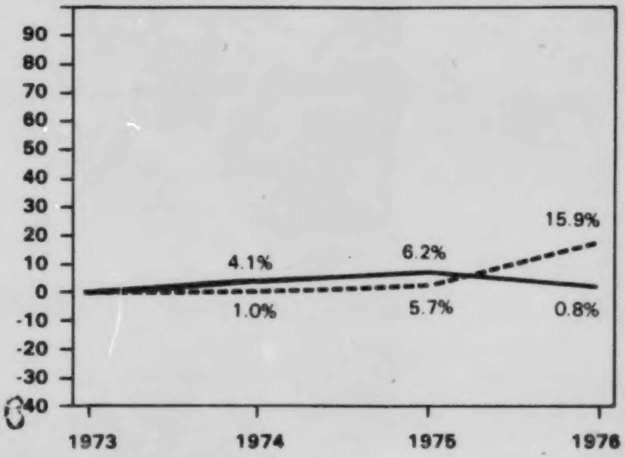
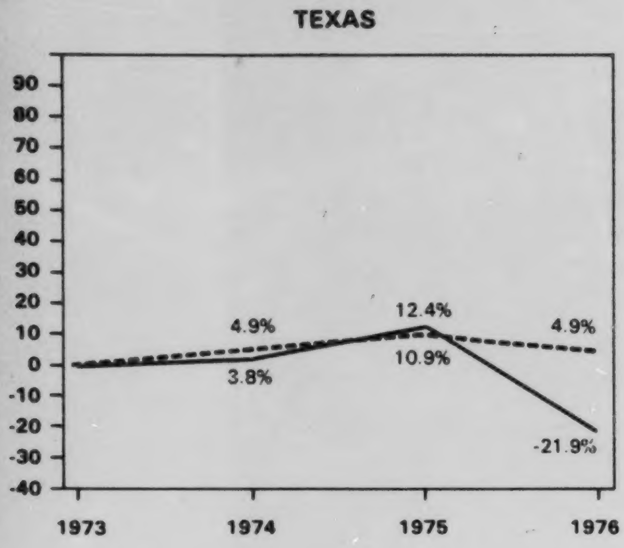
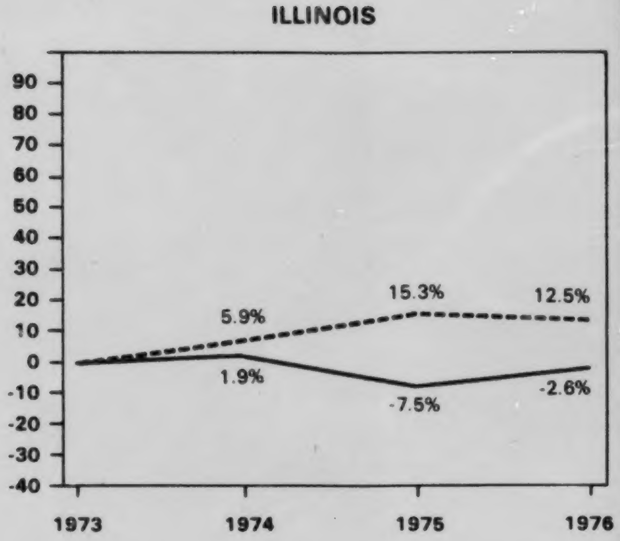
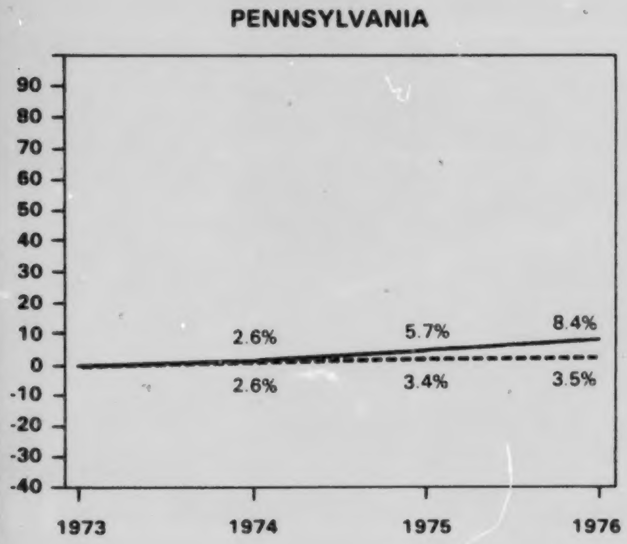
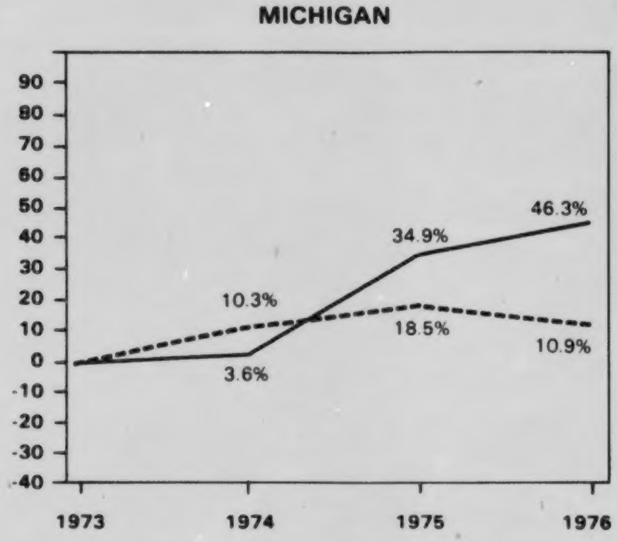










——— **First Professional**
- - - - **Graduate**

National and Selected States

(Public and Independent Institutions combined)

PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS COMBINED

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

The figures for combined public/independent enrollment indicate that, although there was a decline from 1975 to 1976, the number of students attending colleges and universities was 14.5 percent greater in 1976 than in 1973. Independent four-year institutions increased enrollment to a slightly greater extent than did their public counterparts during the period reported.

As would be expected, when public and independent institution enrollments are combined, the trend remains of greater increases in part-time than in full-time enrollment, with New York and Michigan as exceptions.

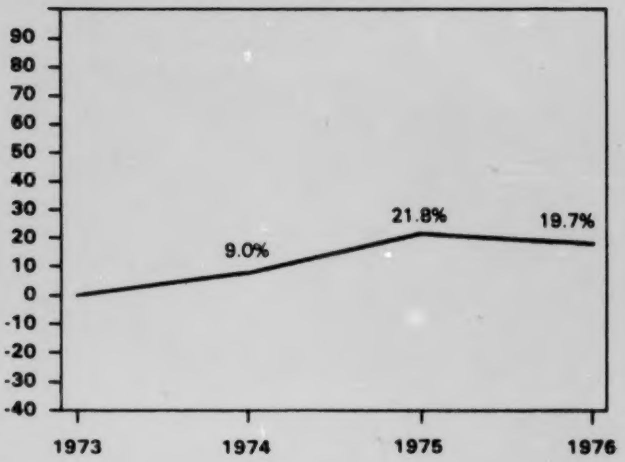
Females evidenced a 22.9 percent increase nationally in 1976 over the base year, while males gained 7.9 percent. California's female student population grew by 31.5 percent in 1976 over 1973 levels; male enrollment declined from a 1975 high, to a 10.3 percent increase in 1976 over the 1973 figure. Texas and Illinois produced increases in female enrollment similar to California's figure. Their male enrollment did not decline as sharply as did that in California, however. New York, although showing an 8.6 percent 1976 increase in female enrollment, had a loss of 1.4 percent in male enrollment below the 1973 base year.

The national composite of graduate enrollment declined in 1976, to 3.6 percent below the 1973 base. California's institutions experienced only a moderate decline, while New York, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania all finished the period with declines which brought them near, or below, 1973 base year graduate enrollment.

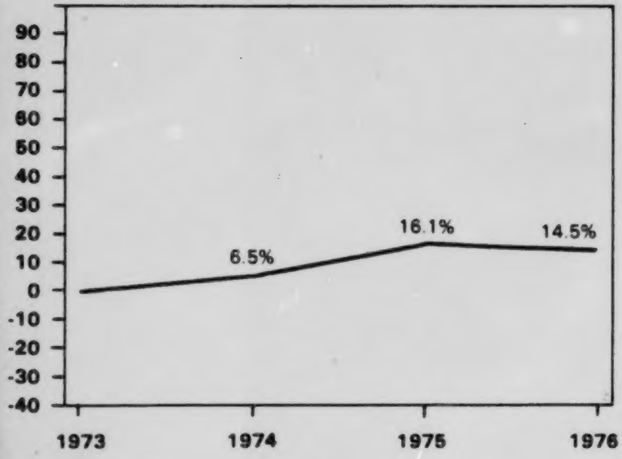
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING

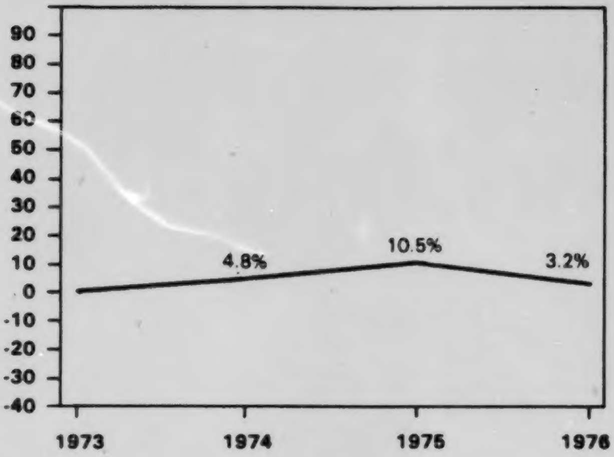
CALIFORNIA

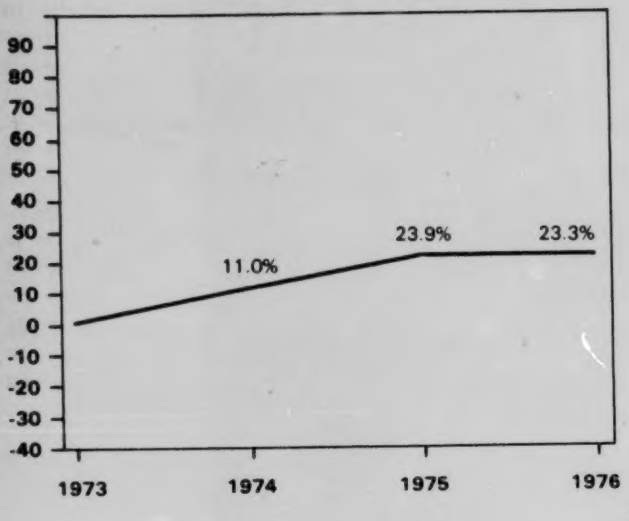


NATIONAL

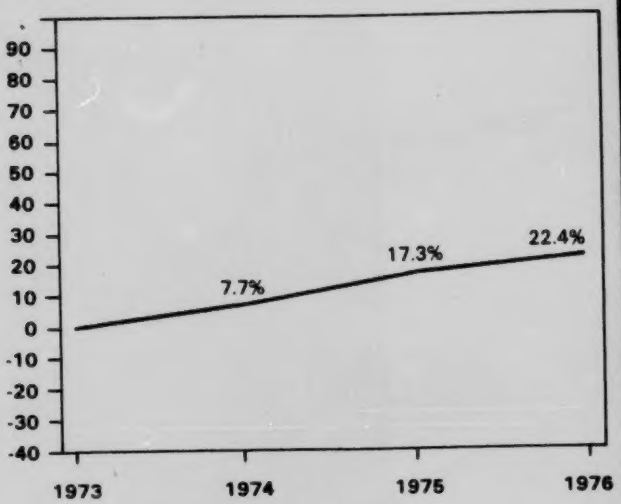


NEW YORK

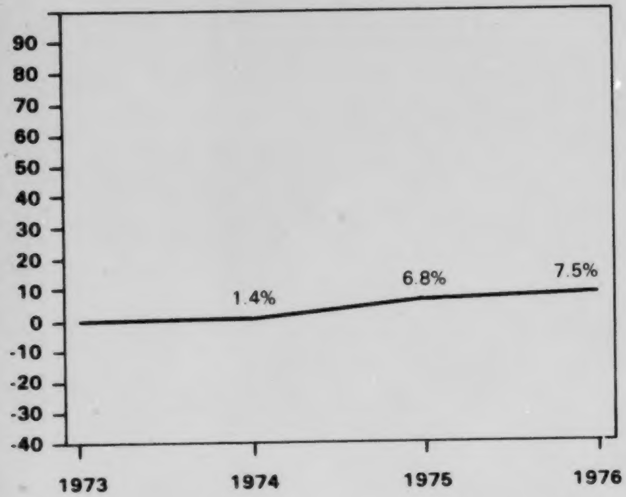




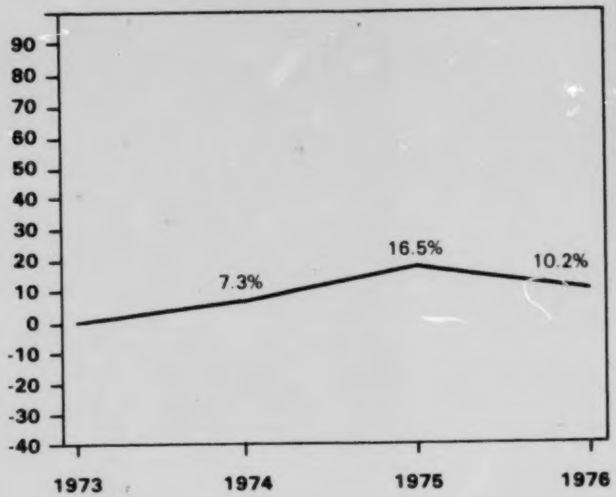
TEXAS



ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA

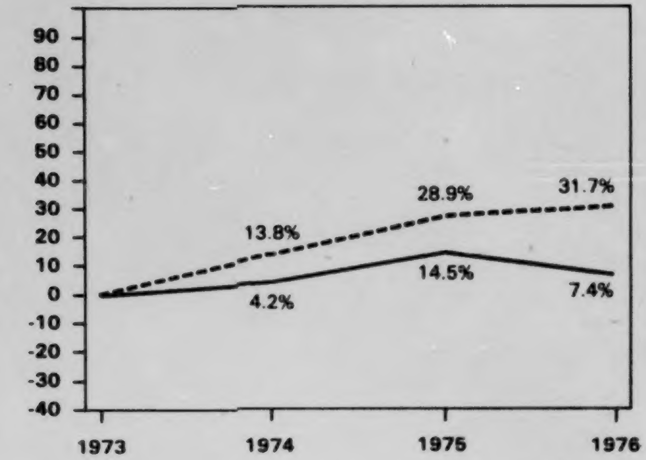


MICHIGAN

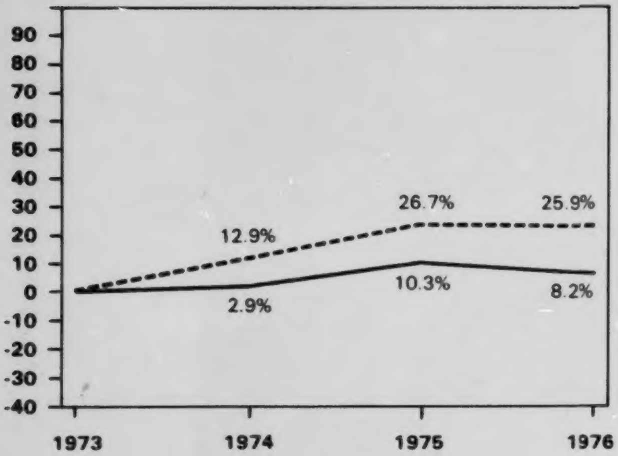
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS OPENING FALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT 1973-1976

ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING

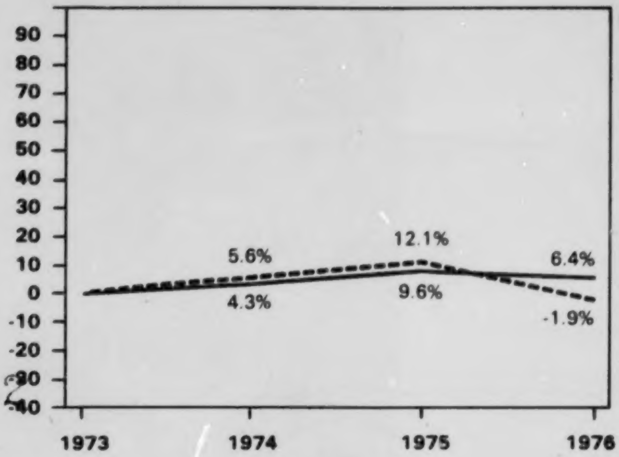
CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



NEW YORK



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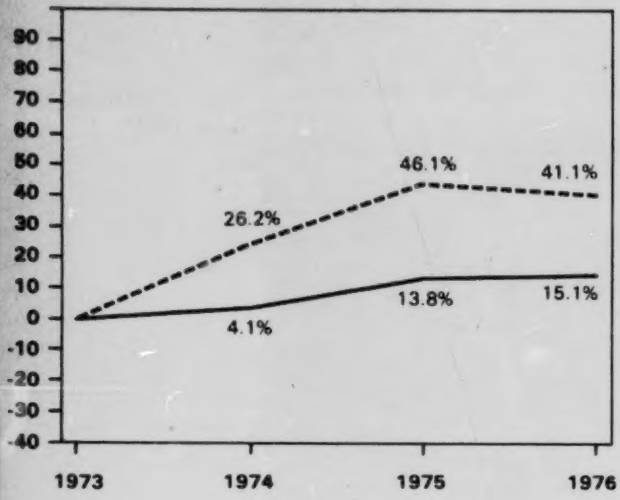
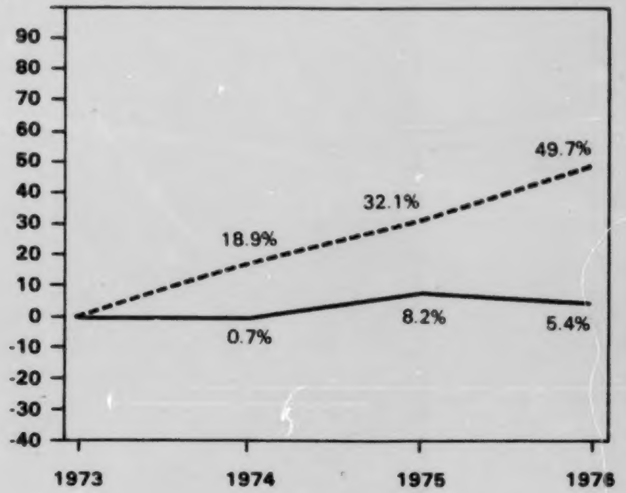
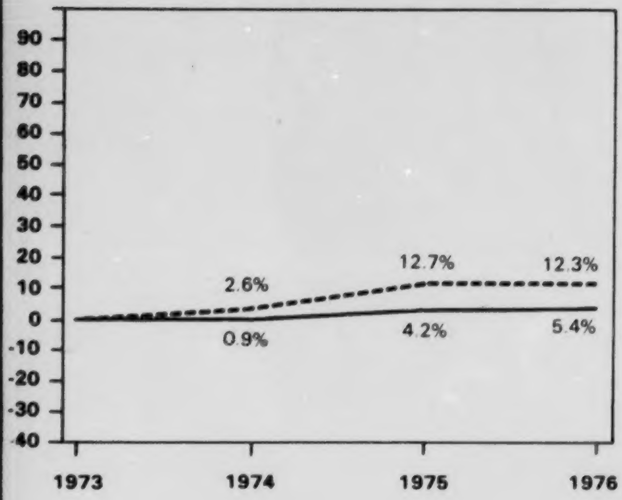


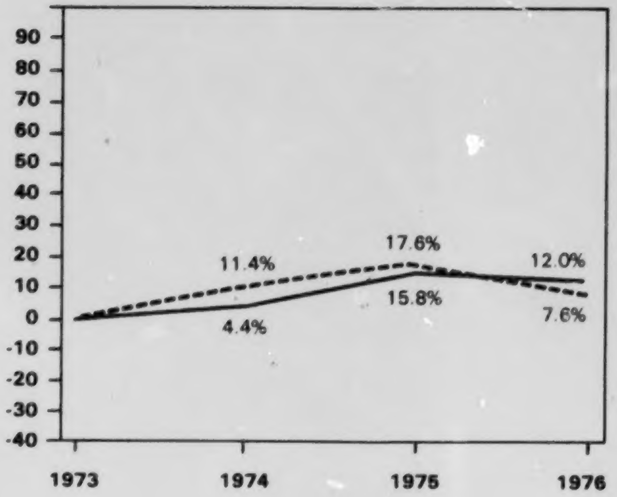
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

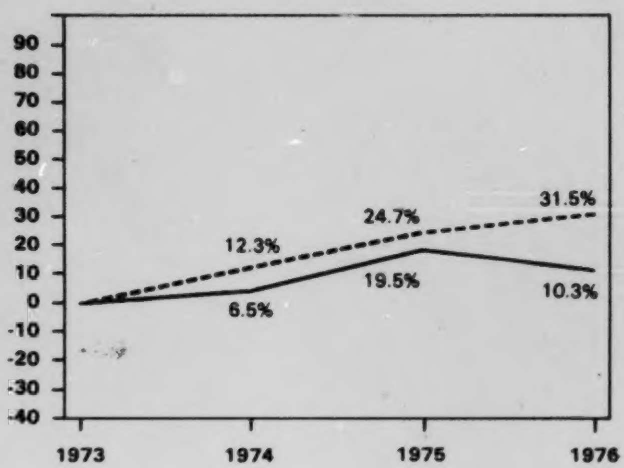


—— Full-Time
- - - - Part-Time

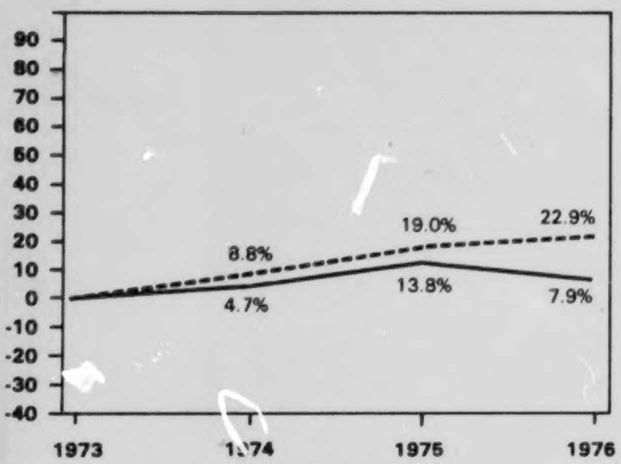
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT BY SEX
1973-1976

ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING

CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



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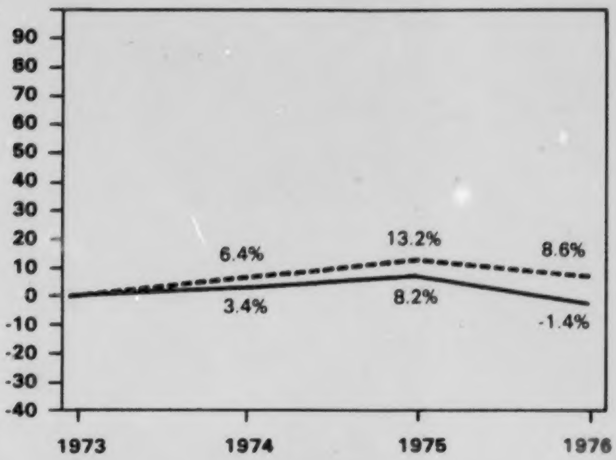

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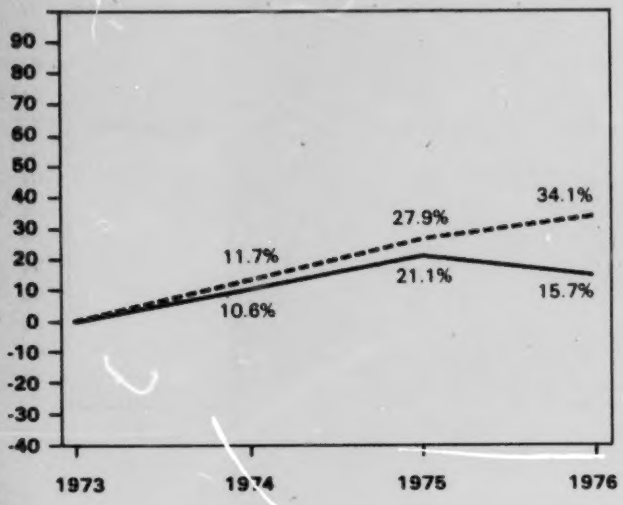
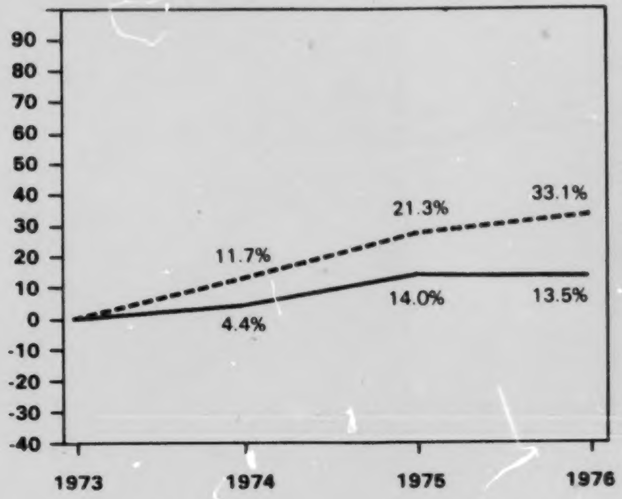
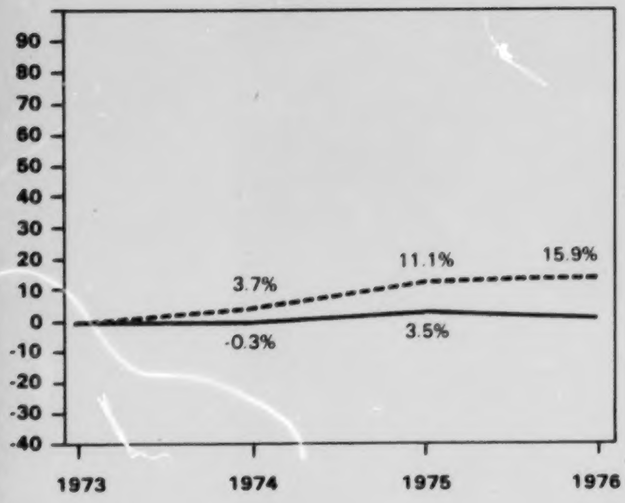


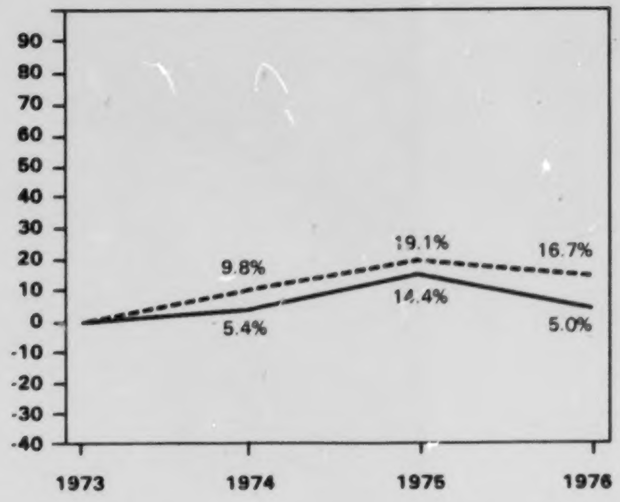
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

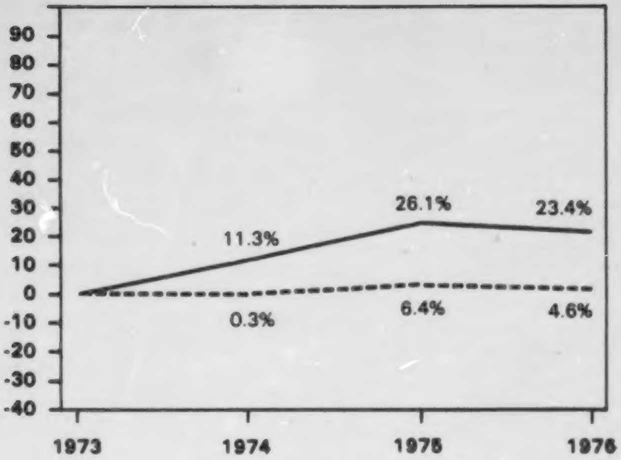


—— Male
---- Female

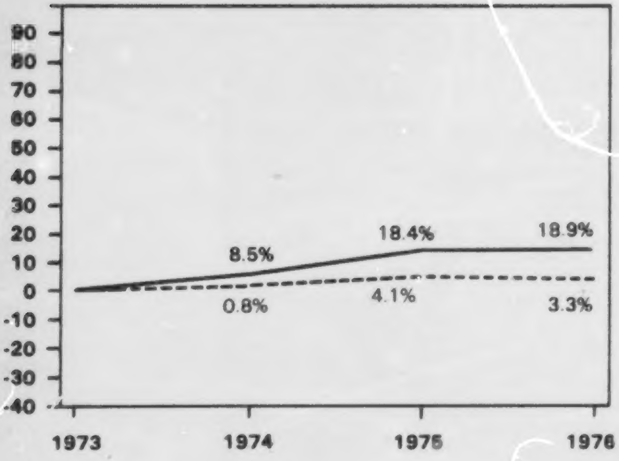
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
OPENING FALL LOWER DIVISION AND UPPER DIVISION ENROLLMENT
1973-1976

ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING

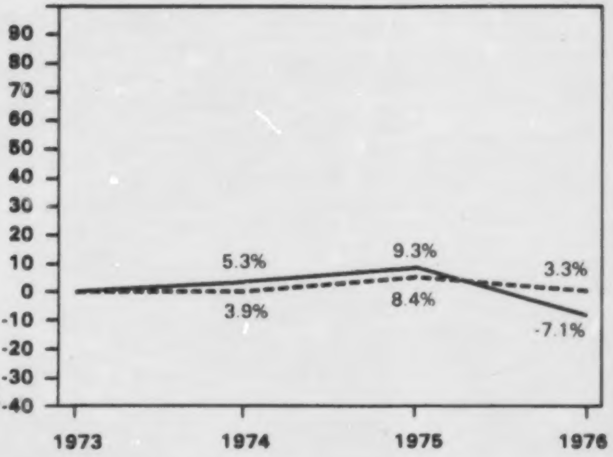
CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



NEW YORK



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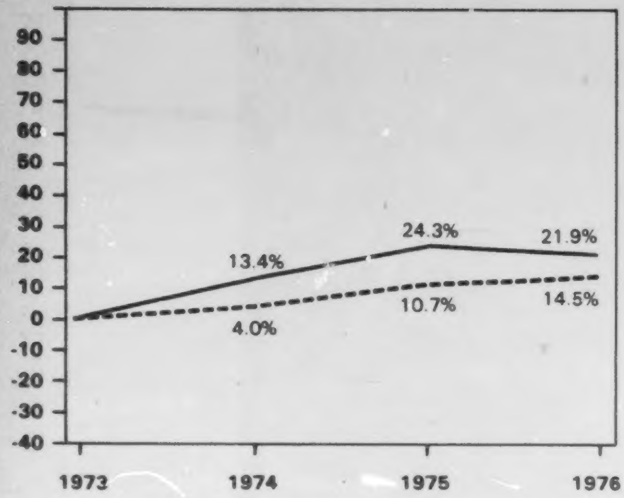
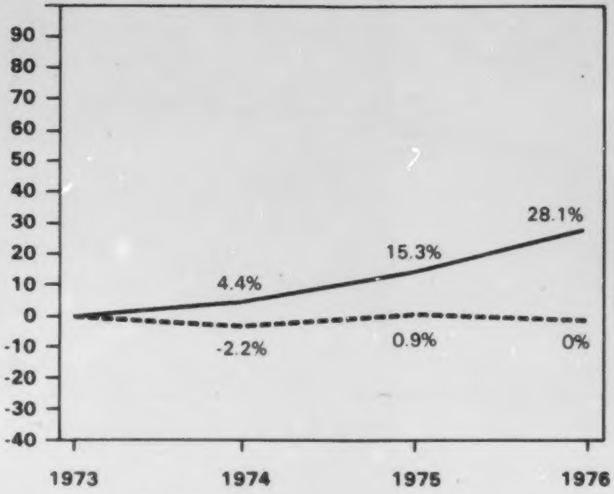


ILLINOIS



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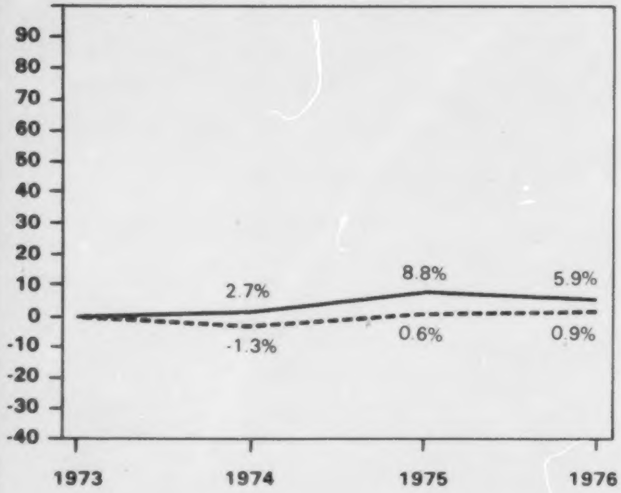
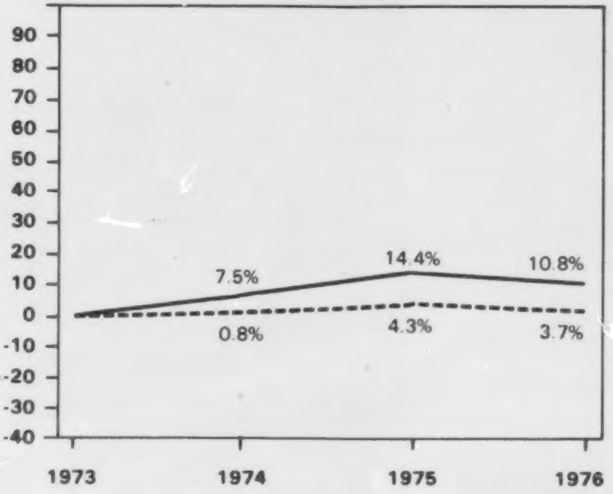


MICHIGAN

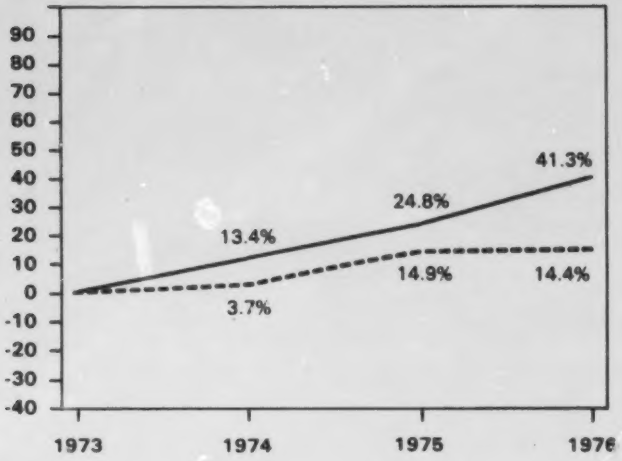


—— Lower Division
---- Upper Division

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS OPENING FALL FIRST PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT 1973-1976

ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING

CALIFORNIA



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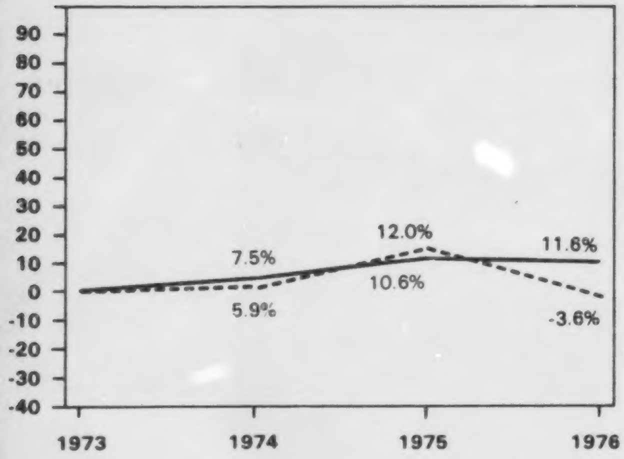
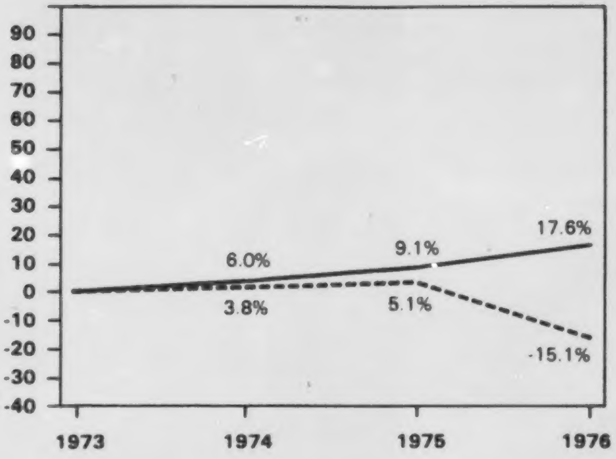
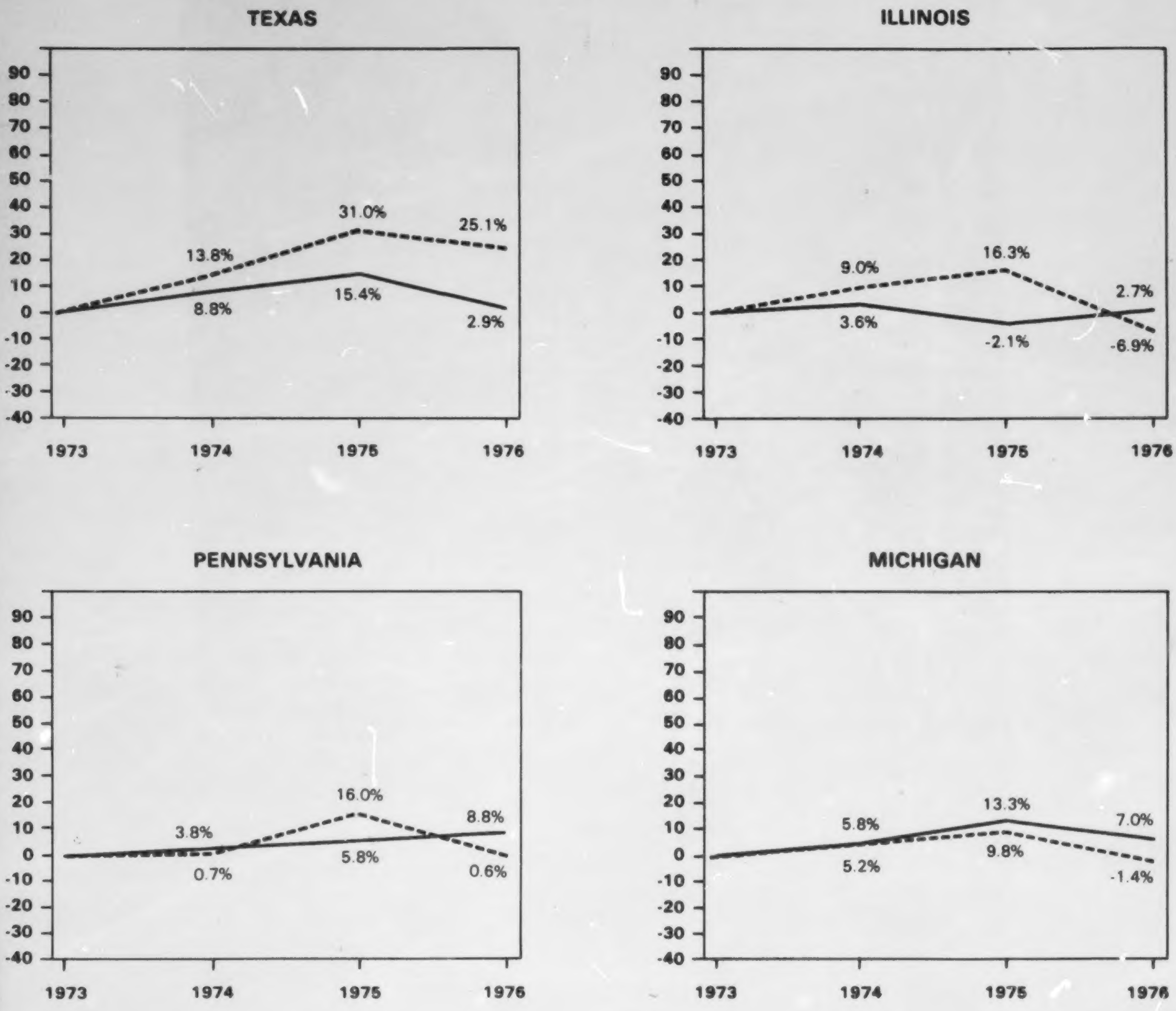


NEW YORK

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31.0%
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8.8%
15.4%
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ILLINOIS
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16.3%
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-6.9%
PENNSYLVANIA
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8.8%
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5.8%
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MICHIGAN
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13.3%
7.0%
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9.8%
-1.4%
90
80
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60
50
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10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1973
1974
1975
1976
—— First Professional
---- Graduate

DEGREES

DEGREES CONFERRED

Introduction

The California Community Colleges are authorized to grant one- and two-year certificates, and two-year associate degrees. The California State University and Colleges is authorized to award both the bachelor's and master's degree, but the doctorate may only be awarded under a joint doctoral degree program with the University. The University of California has exclusive jurisdiction over graduate instruction in the professions of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Pharmacy, and Optometry. It has sole authority for awarding the doctoral degree, except that in selected fields, joint doctoral degrees may be awarded with the California State University and Colleges.

California's 265 independent degree-granting institutions award degrees from the associate through the doctoral and first professional levels. See Appendix A for an explanation of California's laws governing issuance of degrees by nonpublic institutions, as provided by the Office of Private Postsecondary Education.

Data on degrees conferred and certificates awarded were obtained from the *Statistical Summary of Students and Staff* of the University of California; *Statistical Abstract* of the Calfornia State University and Colleges; the *Higher Education General Information Survey* (HEGIS) of the National Center for Education Statistics; and computer tapes supplied by the University of California and the California State University and Colleges. All data and displays appearing in this section were verified by the systemwide offices of each segment prior to publication.

Degrees Conferred by S[illegible]

California Trends

The California Community Colleges are the only public degree-granting entity which award associate degrees. In 1976-77, the 104 Community Colleges conferred 69,201 associates, an increase of 2.1 percent since academic year 1973-74. Although the total number of associates increased, the number of degrees awarded to men decreased 5.3 percent, while women receiving associates increased 12.0 percent.

The California State University and Colleges and the University of California awarded 64,169 bachelor's and 15,907 master's degrees in 1976-77. Additionally, the University awarded 1,991 doctorates (8 jointly with the State University and Colleges), 450 intermediate degrees between the master's and doctorate, and 1,714 first professional degrees including: 170 in Dentistry, 539 in Medicine, 57 in Optometry, 99 in Veterinary Medicine, 758 in Law, and 91 in Pharmacy.

Bachelor's degrees awarded by the California State University and Colleges declined 7.3 percent since academic year 1972-73, with male degree winners decreasing 16.1 percent and female degree winners increasing 6.3 percent. For the first time in five years, master's degrees awarded at the State University and Colleges were the same for both men and women, 4,972. Female master's degree winners increased 52.4 percent since 1972-73, compared to a 1.0 percent decrease in male degree winners.

At the University of California, like the State University and Colleges, women registered the most substantial increases in all types of degrees. Baccalaureate degrees increased 22.9 percent. During the same period, doctorates awarded to men declined by 11.2 percent, compared to a 7.2 percent increase for women.

At the University of California, the most substantial increases in degrees awarded to women, were at the first professional degree level. In 1972-73, 2.6 percent of Dentistry graduates were women, while in 1976-77 the figure increased to 22.9 percent. During the same five-year period, female graduates in Medicine increased from 9.1 percent to 19.7 percent; in Optometry from 17.9 percent to 33.3 percent; and, in Law from 14.5 percent to 34.0 percent. The percent of female graduates in Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy have remained relatively constant at approximately 23 percent and 45 percent, respectively.

National and Selected States Comparative Trends

National, California, and Pennsylvania trends in degrees awarded by public institutions were similar from the 1971-72 through the 1975-76 academic years. The percent increase of bachelor's degrees awarded by four-year public institutions reached a peak in 1973-74, then declined in 1974-75 and 1975-76. New York and Texas institutions continued to increase the number of bachelor's degrees awarded throughout the period. During the last two years of the period, Illinois and Michigan departed from the national trend, decreasing the number of degrees awarded below the 1971-72 base year.

California women attending public institutions achieved a greater percent increase in bachelor's degrees awarded in 1975-76 over the base year than did women nationally—14.5 percent versus 9.5 percent. California men, on the other hand, registered a decrease of 0.5 percent in 1975-76, while there was a 3.3 percent increase nationally. The spread between increases or decreases in degrees awarded by sex in 1975-76 was greater in California than in any of its comparison states. The percent increase or decrease in 1975-76 for men and women was nearly equal in Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Four-year public institutions across the nation produced gains in master's degrees conferred in each year of the 1971-72 through 1975-76 period. Nationally, there were 23.4 percent more master's degrees awarded in 1975-76 than in the base year of 1971-72. Among comparison states, Texas led with a 51.6 percent increase. Part of this increase was due to the opening of new upper division and graduate campuses of the University of Texas and of Texas A & I in the early 1970's. Pennsylvania presents a paradox. While graduate enrollment increased 16.3 percent in 1975 over the 1974 level, the number of master's degrees awarded in 1975-76 were 3.7 percent less than the year before. One explanation may be the increased percent of part-time students enrolled, who would take longer to complete degree requirements.

In four-year public institutions, women scored dramatic increases nationally, and in five of the six comparison states, in master's degrees earned. Men also registered increases, although not as large. Pennsylvania was the exception during this period; the percent of women earning master's degrees increased only slightly, while that of men decreased 9.7 percent. Women in California who recorded a 40.3 percent increase in master's degrees earned in 1975-76 over the base year, were about par for the nation. California men increased the number of degrees awarded by 6.6 percent in 1975-76, somewhat below the national figure.

Although four-year public institutions nationally and in California have awarded more bachelor's and master's degrees in each year since 1971-72, such is not the case for doctorates. Nationally over these years, minimal increases and decreases cancelled out each other. In California, other than for 1972-73, the number of doctorates awarded remained even, or less than even, through 1975-76. Although little similarity is evident among the comparison states, New York awarded an astounding 67 percent more doctorates in 1975-76 than in the base year 1971-72. Conversely, Michigan, awarded from 5.2 percent to 42 percent fewer doctoral degrees in each year of the period.

Of even greater significance was the rapidly widening gap between male and female recipients of the highest academic award. In 1975-76, women nationally recorded a 51.7 percent increase in earned doctorates as against a 9.0 percent decrease for men. Women in California also added significantly to the pool of potential college and university faculty and researchers with an increase of 36.1 percent in 1975-76, while doctorates awarded to men decreased by nearly 9 percent. Although the pattern was repeated to a greater or lesser extent in each of the comparison states, New York's four-year institutions were the epitome of disparity. In 1975-76, while male recipients of the doctorate far outdistanced their counterparts throughout the nation with a gain of 49.1 percent, female doctorates increased by nearly 150 percent.

Nationally, the total number of degrees awarded by public institutions in Dentistry, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Law have increased each year since the base year of 1971-72. This trend was also evident in California and three of its comparison states. Women degree recipients recorded remarkable increases over the period. Nationally, in 1975-76, 263.6 percent more women received professional degrees than in 1971-72. The marked difference between the percent increases in degrees awarded women and the increases or decreases in those awarded men throughout the period 1971-72 through 1975-76 was evident in each state studied.

The greatest percent increase in professional degrees awarded nationally occurred in the field of Medicine in 1975-76. Public institutions awarded 46.8 percent more M.D. degrees in that year than in the base year of 1971-72. California followed the national trend, awarding more medical degrees in each year reported, with a 35.6 percent gain in 1975-76. The most significant 1975-76 increase—67.4 percent over base year awards—occurred in Texas.

Public institutions nationally also increased the number of D.D.S. and D.M.D. degrees awarded in 1973-74 through 1975-76. In 1975-76, this increase was 44.8 percent over 1971-72 figures. In 1972-73, California followed the national trend, awarding fewer dental degrees in that year than in the prior year. California's decrease was greater than that experienced by any of its comparative states, and greater than the nation as a whole. Only moderate increases in D.D.S. and D.M.D. degrees conferred have been recorded over the past three years. Texas and Illinois scored the most dramatic increases in 1975-76, 46.9 percent and 47.9 percent, respectively.

Public institutions across the nation awarded about one-third more Law degrees in 1975-76 than in 1971-72. California showed modest gains during the period. Each of the comparison states appear to be unique in their patterns of increases and decreases over the five year period. New York scored the greatest one year gain, 59 percent in 1975-76.

The number of degrees awarded in Veterinary Medicine have steadily increased across the country. Figures for public institutions indicate national increases of 28.1 in 1975-76, compared to a 1.2 percent increase in California. In two of the comparison states the public institutions do not offer programs in Veterinary Medicine.

Degrees Conferred by Discipline

In 1976-77, the three most frequently selected undergraduate majors at the California State University and Colleges were Business and Management, Social Sciences, and Public Affairs and Services; at the the University of California they were Social Sciences, Biological Sciences, and Psychology. In the State University and Colleges, the greatest number of bachelor's degrees awarded to men were in Business and Management, Social Sciences and Public Affairs and Services, while at the University, the greatest number were in Social Sciences, Biological Sciences and Engineering. State University and Colleges women, however, chose Social Sciences, Business and Management, and Health Professions; University women chose Social Sciences, Psychology and Biological Sciences.

The field of Education produced the greatest number of master's degrees in the State University and Colleges and Engineering the greatest number at the University throughout the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. Although women at the State University and Colleges earned the exact number of master's degrees awarded to men in 1976-77, 48 percent of these were in Education. Health Professions and Public Affairs and Services were women's second and third choices. Education was also chosen most often by men at the State University and Colleges, followed by Business and Management, and Public Affairs and Services.

At the University of California, women chose master's degrees in Health Professions, Business and Management, and Education most often, while men chose Engineering, Business and Management, and Social Sciences. More women are choosing Business and Management as a leading discipline at the master's degree level at both the University of California and the California State University and Colleges.

Although the number of doctoral degrees awarded by the University are declining steadily, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, and Physical Sciences have remained the most popular throughout the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. Biological Sciences was also chosen most often by both men and women doctoral candidates during the same reporting period.

Degrees Conferred by Ethnicity

One area which should receive particular attention is ethnicity. Ethnicity information on degree winners has been included, but use of these data should be considered carefully prior to employing them in legislative, executive, segmental, or institutional planning. These ethnicity data were obtained using voluntary student self-designation, and may exhibit statistically significant abnormalities due to high non-response rates.

Many graduates chose not to report their ethnic category in each of the years displayed in the tables. Reporting categories established by the federal government have changed several times over the years. For these reasons, student ethnicity data are not comparable between and within years, inter- or intra-segmentally, or between degree types and sex. The potential for unintentional misuse of ethnicity information for degree winners is very substantial.

Degrees Conferred by Age

Information on degrees conferred by age has been included in this edition of the *Information Digest*. Because only two years of data appear, trend analysis pertinent to degrees conferred by age would not be meaningful. The displays, however, have been provided for use by the reader. In subsequent editions of the *Digest*, trend analysis regarding degrees conferred by age will be included.

Definitions

Ethnicity

Non-resident Alien. Persons who are not citizens of the United States and who are in this country on a temporary basis and do not have the right to remain indefinitely. Resident aliens, noncitizens who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence (and who hold a "Green Card"—Form I-151), are reported in the appropriate racial/ethnic categories along with United States citizens.

Black (not of Hispanic origin). Persons having origins in any of the black racial groups.

American Indian or Alaskan Native. Persons having origins in any of the original people of North America.

Asian or Pacific Islanders, excluding Filipinos. Persons having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, Korea, and Somoa.

Hispanic. Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish Culture or origin, regardless of race.

White (not of Hispanic origin). Persons having origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, or the Indian subcontinent.

Filipino. Persons having origins in any of the original people of the Philippine Islands.

No response. Persons who declined to state an ethnicity.

Other. Persons who do *not* fall into one of the above eight (8) categories.

Caveats—Please Note

(a) Fractional degree awards reported for the University of California indicate dual or double majors.

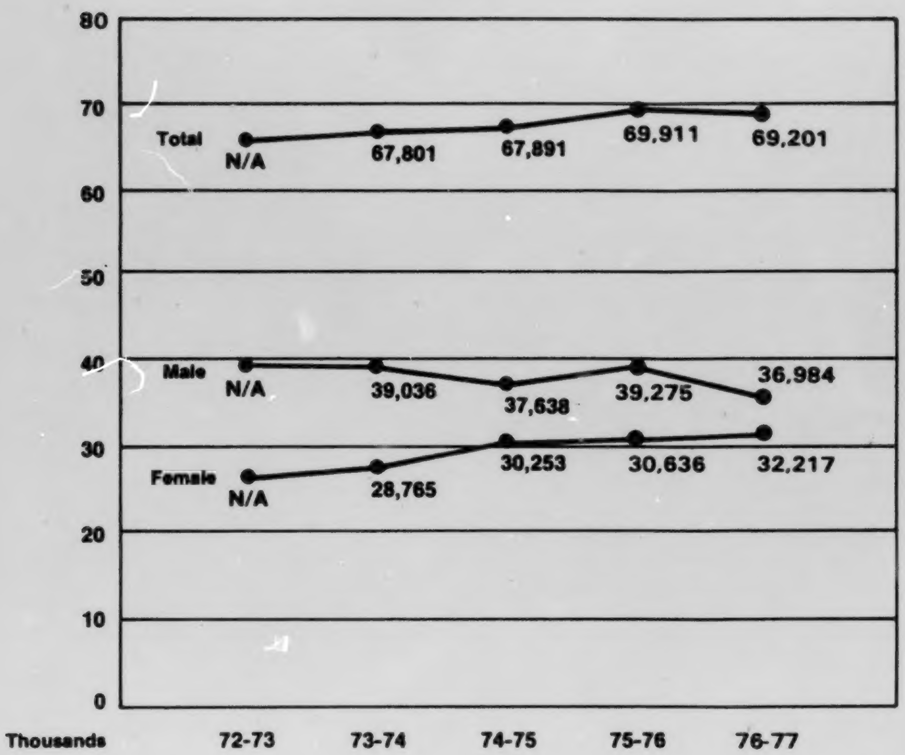
(b) Student ethnicity data reflects voluntary self designations made by students. Many students elected not to report their ethnic category. For this reason ethnic data related to degrees are noncomparable between and within segments, degree types, and degree disciplines.

Public Colleges and Universities

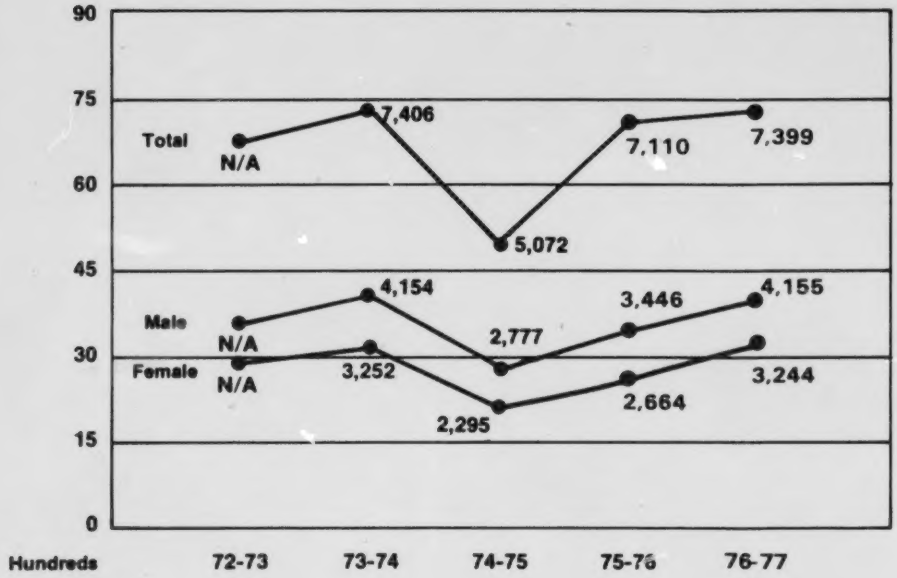
DEGREES CONFERRED AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

ASSOCIATES



CERTIFICATES

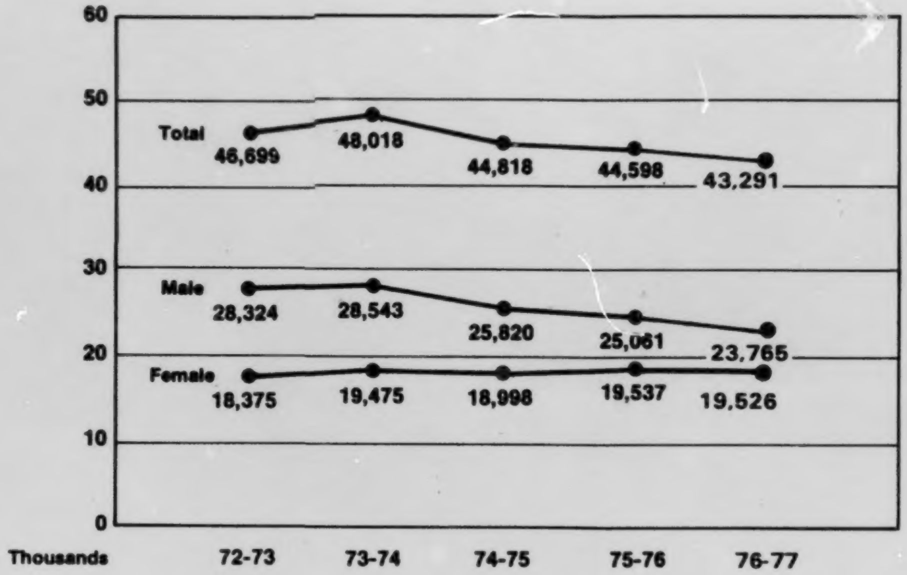


N/A = Not Available

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

BACHELORS



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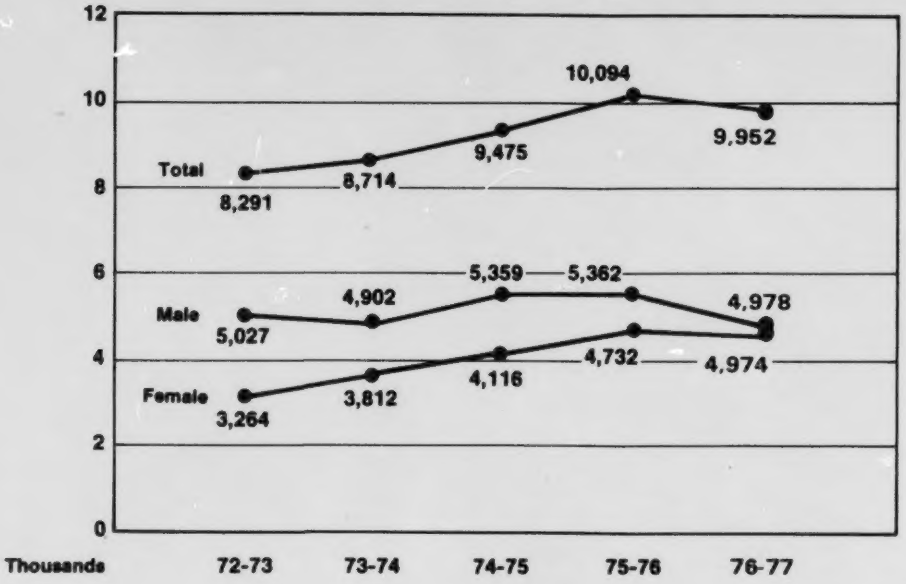

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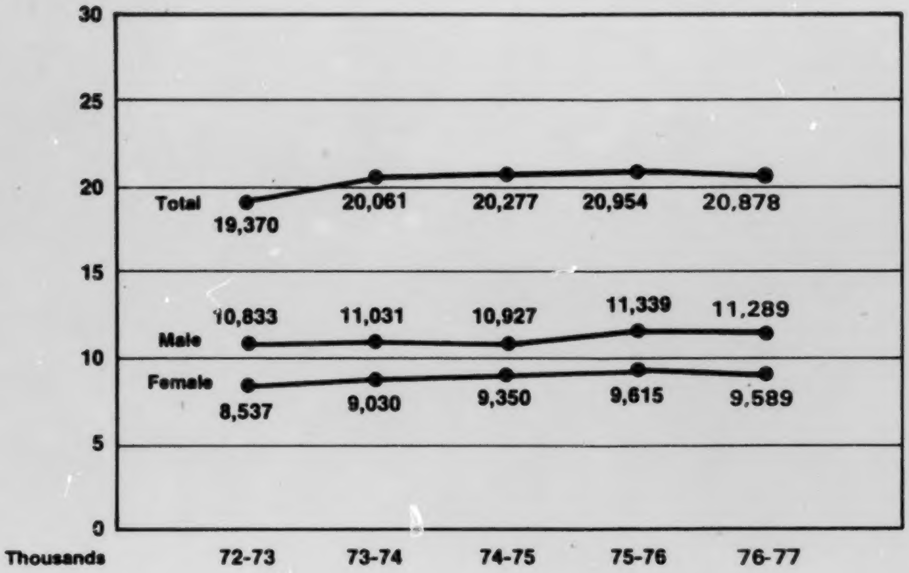
*Includes 7 Joint Doctorates in 1972-73 and 1975-76; 6 Joint Doctorates in 1973-74 and 1974-75; and 8 Joint Doctorates in 1976-77.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BACHELORS



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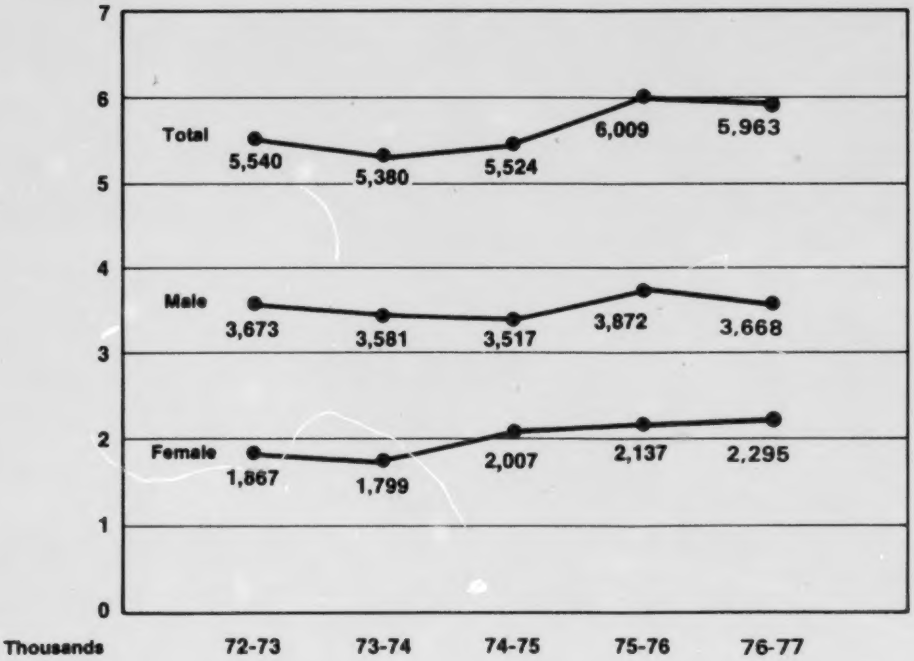
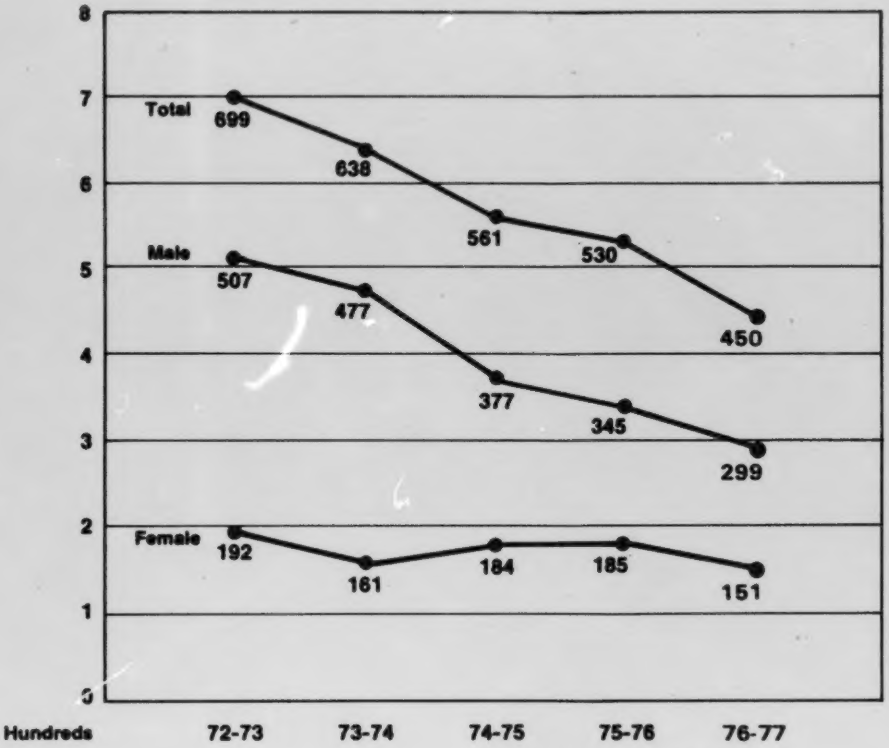


DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INTERMEDIATES AND CANDIDATES IN PHILOSOPHY



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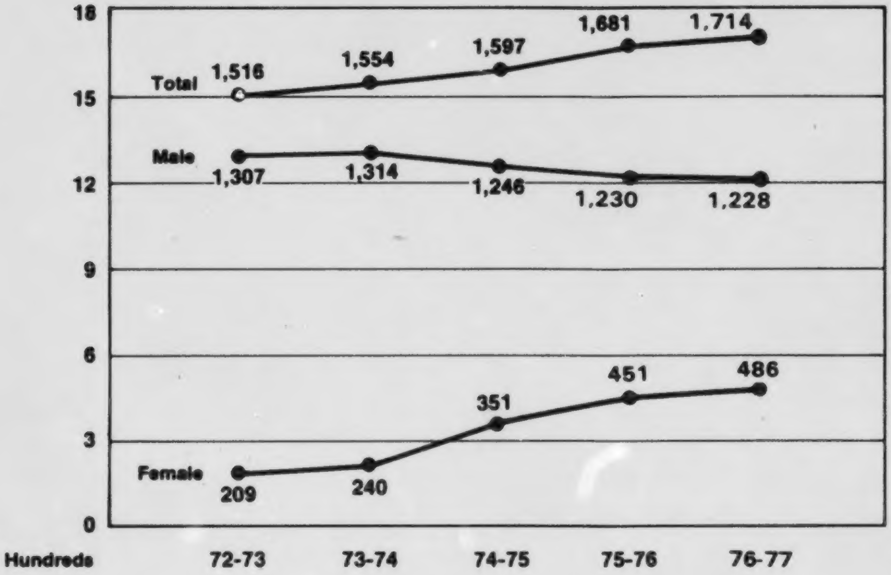
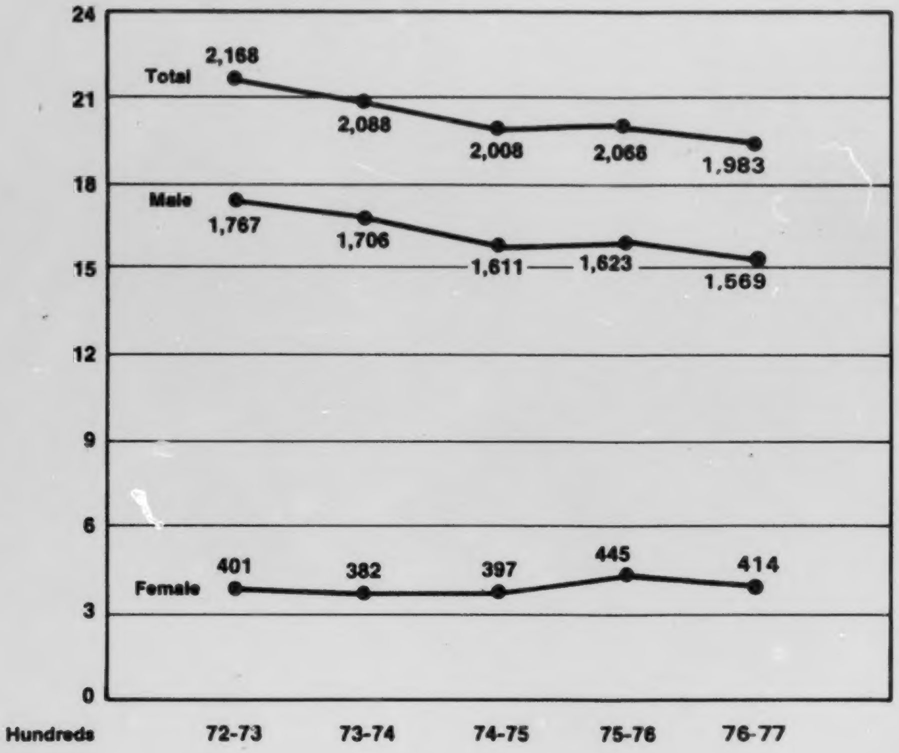


DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DOCTORATES

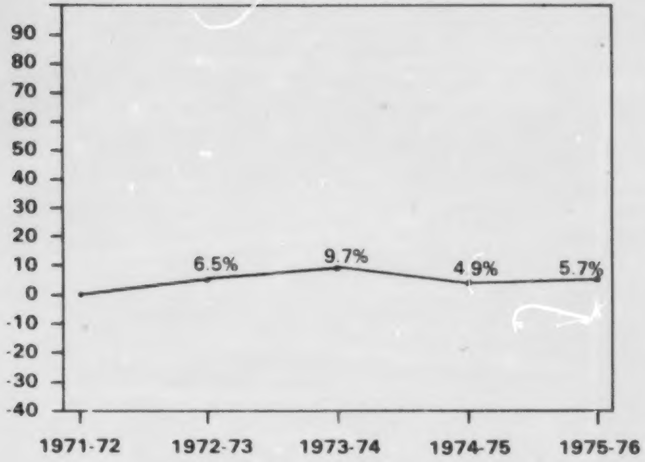


149

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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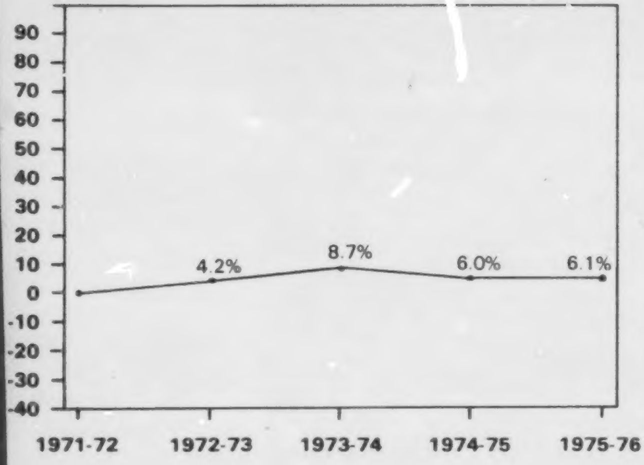

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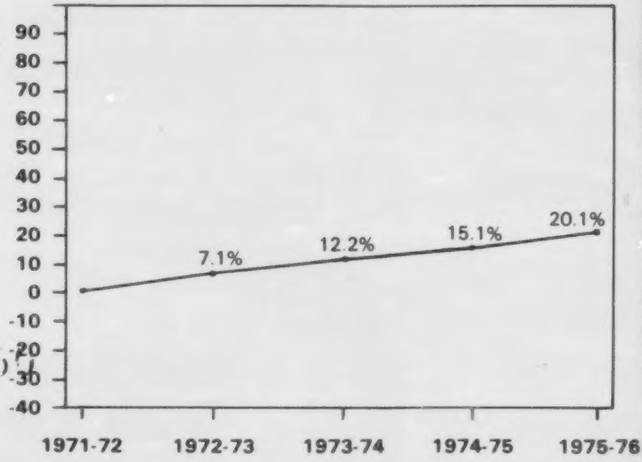

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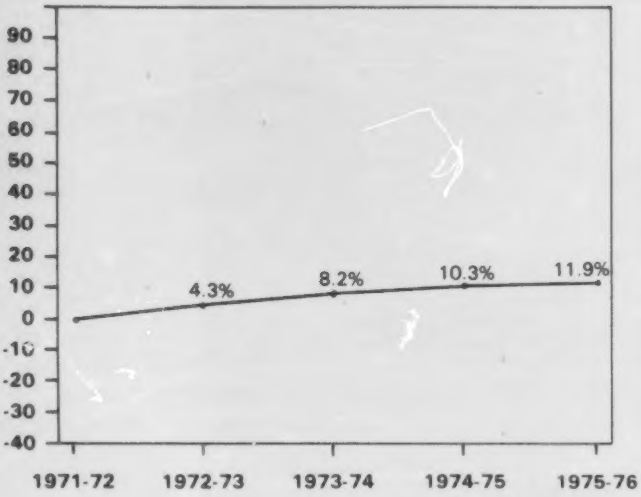

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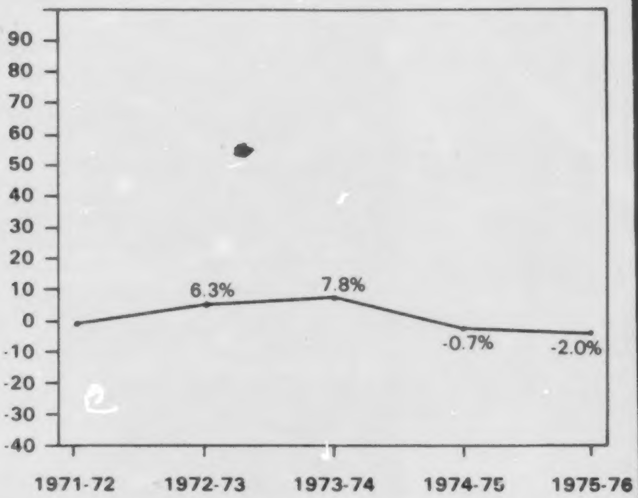
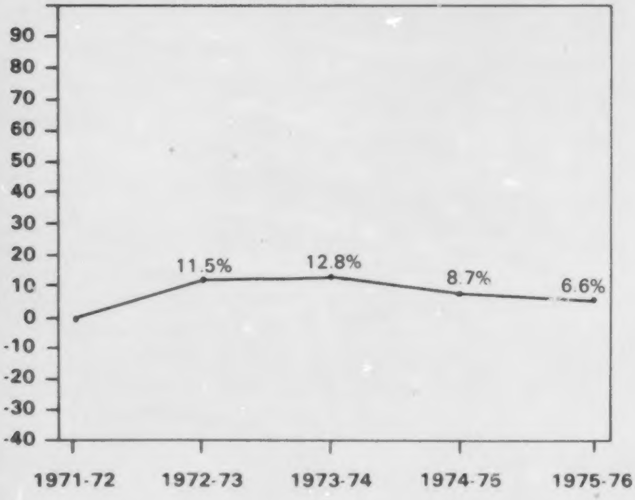
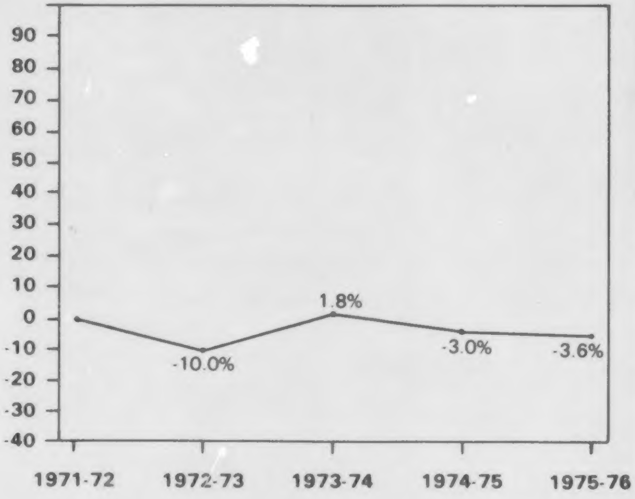


PENNSYLVANIA



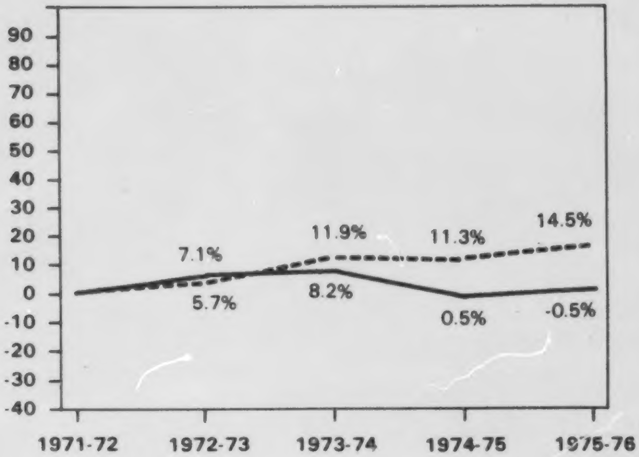
MICHIGAN



NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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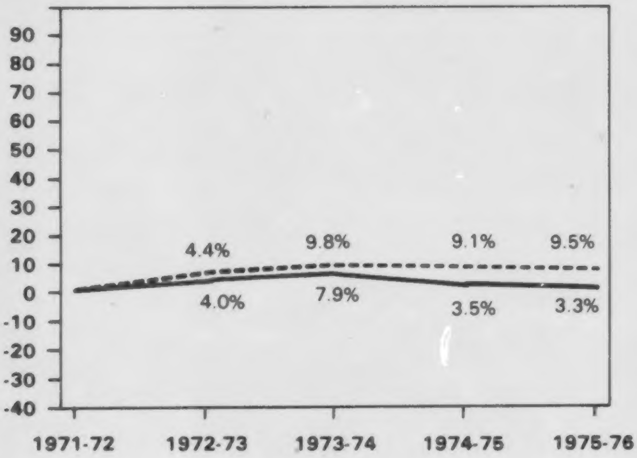

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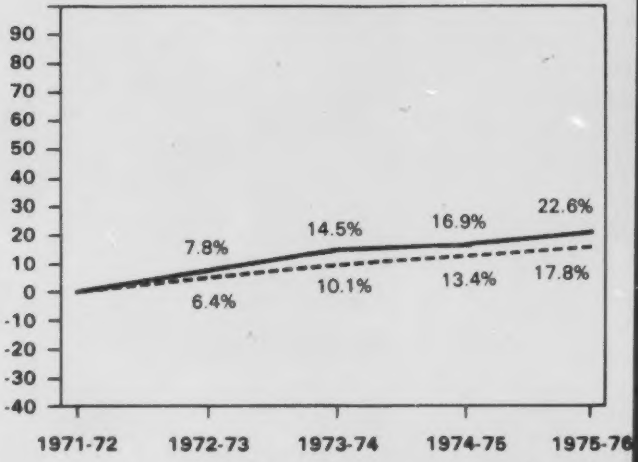

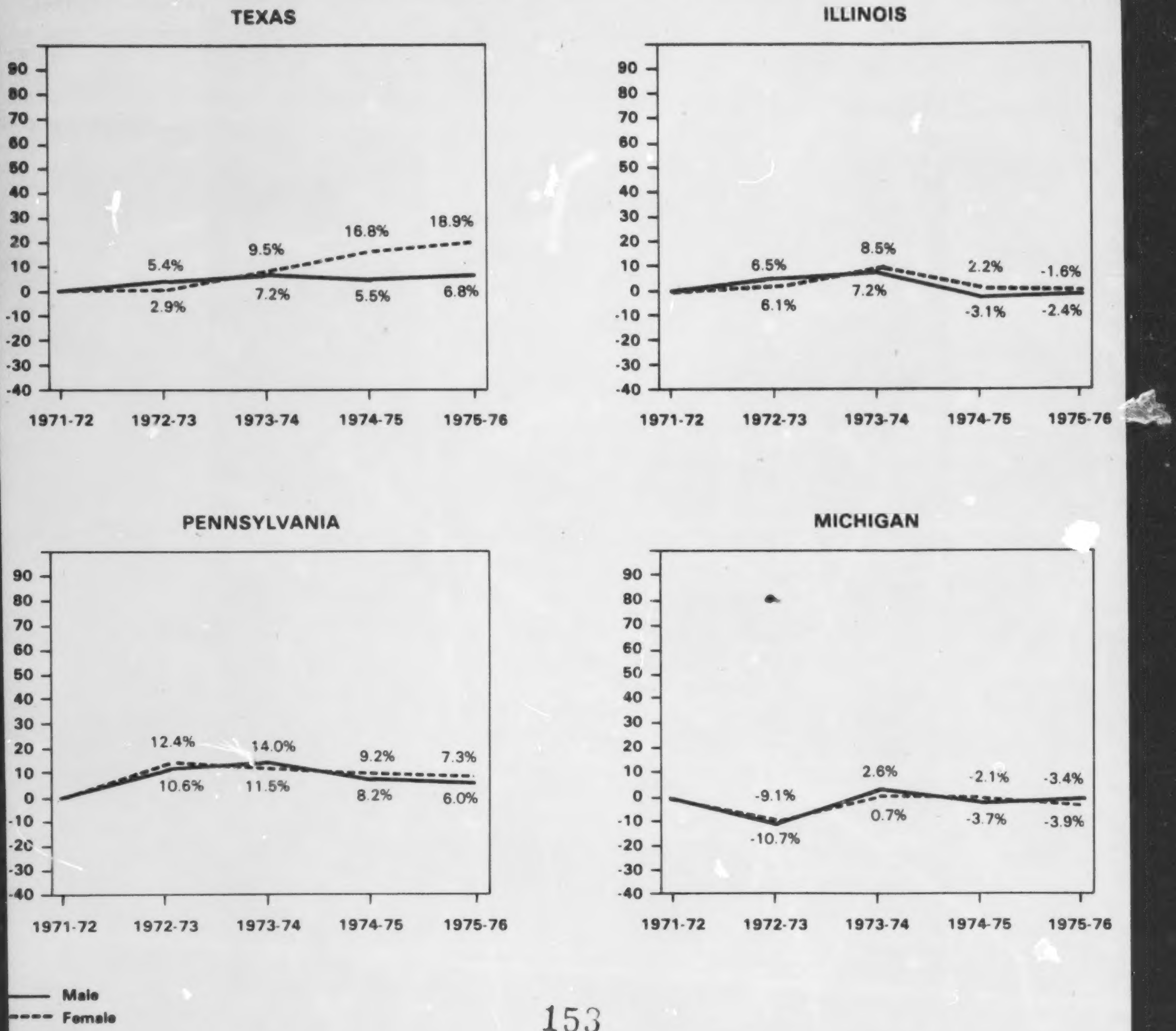
TEXAS
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ILLINOIS
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-2.4%
PENNSYLVANIA
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8.2%
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MICHIGAN
-9.1%
2.6%
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-3.4%
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-3.7%
-3.9%
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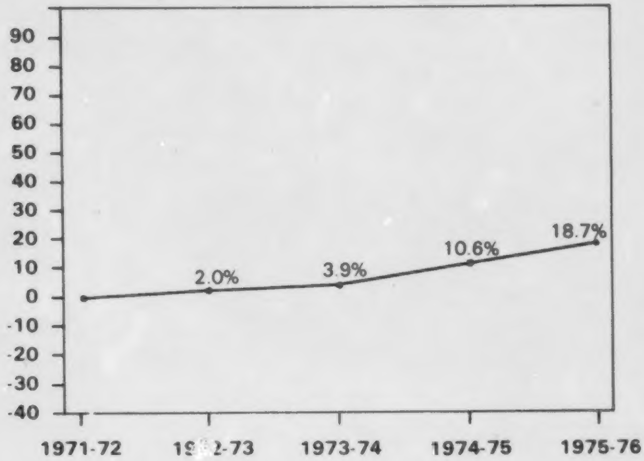
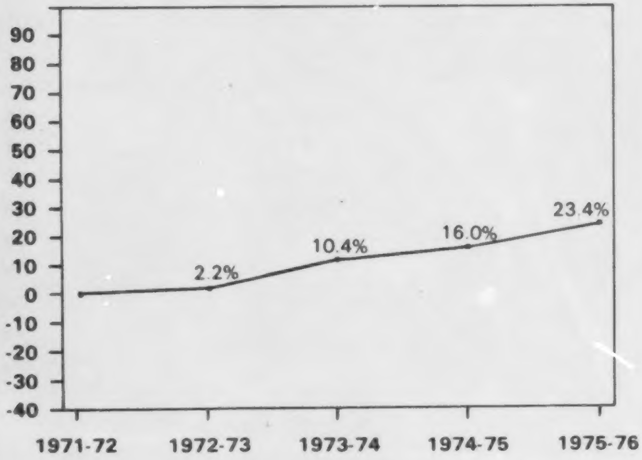
-40
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
Male
Female

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS


CALIFORNIA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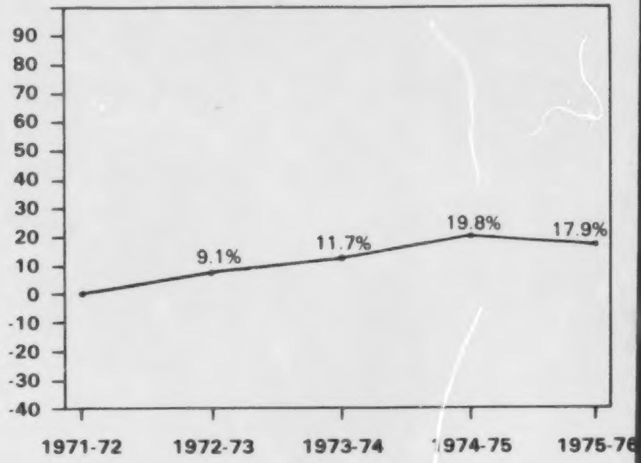
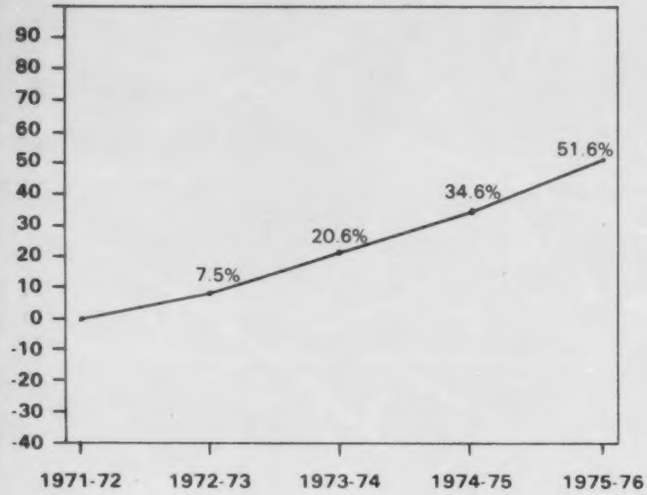

NEW YORK

TEXAS



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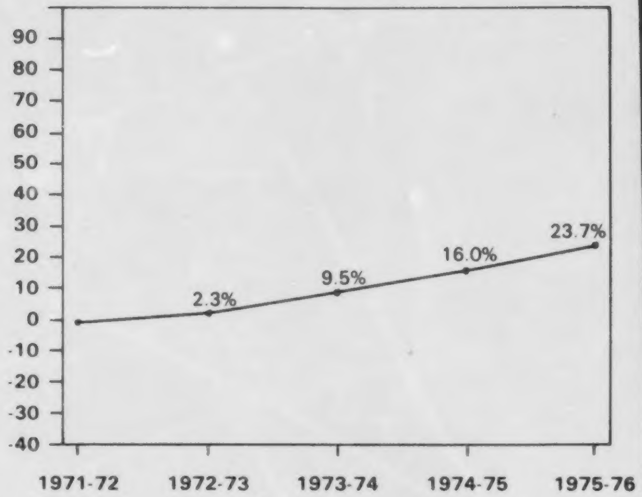
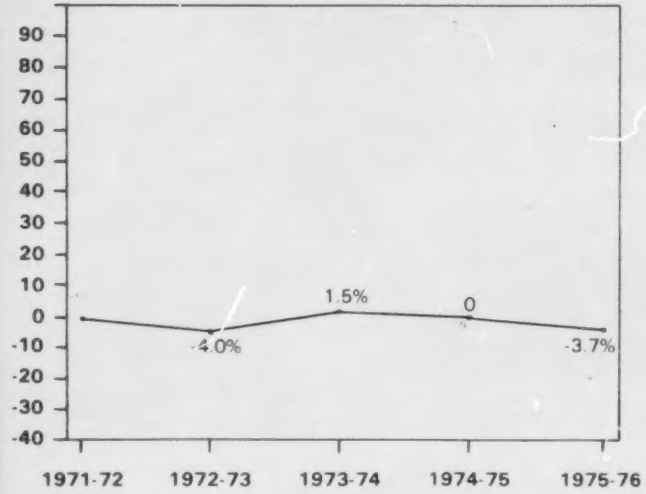
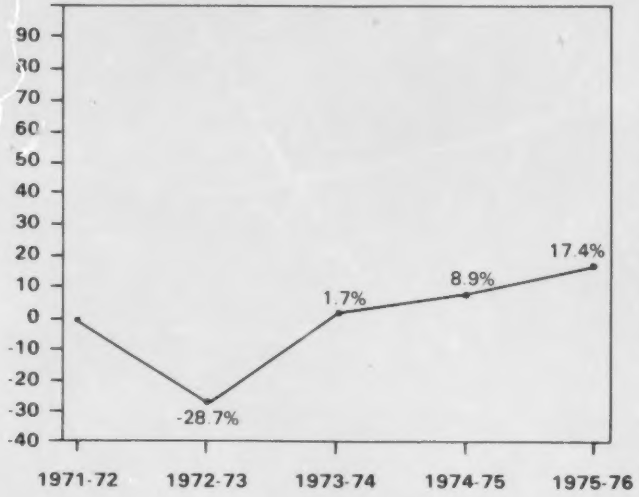


PENNSYLVANIA



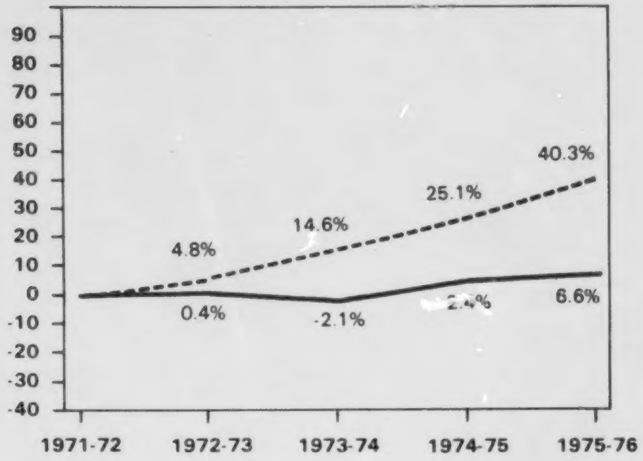
MICHIGAN



NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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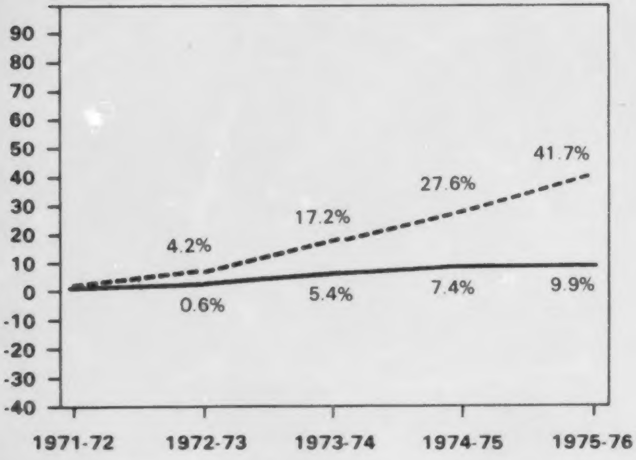

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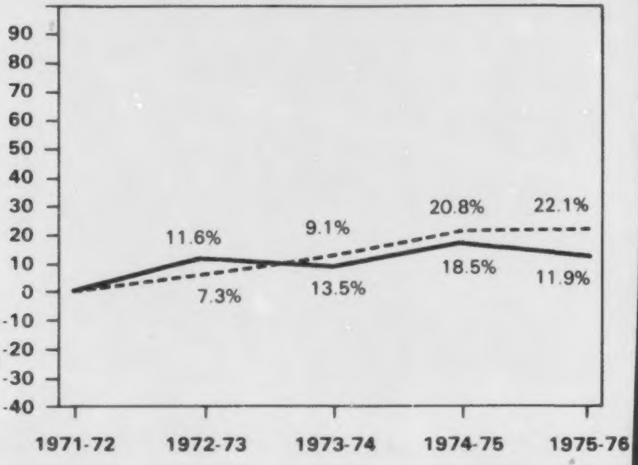

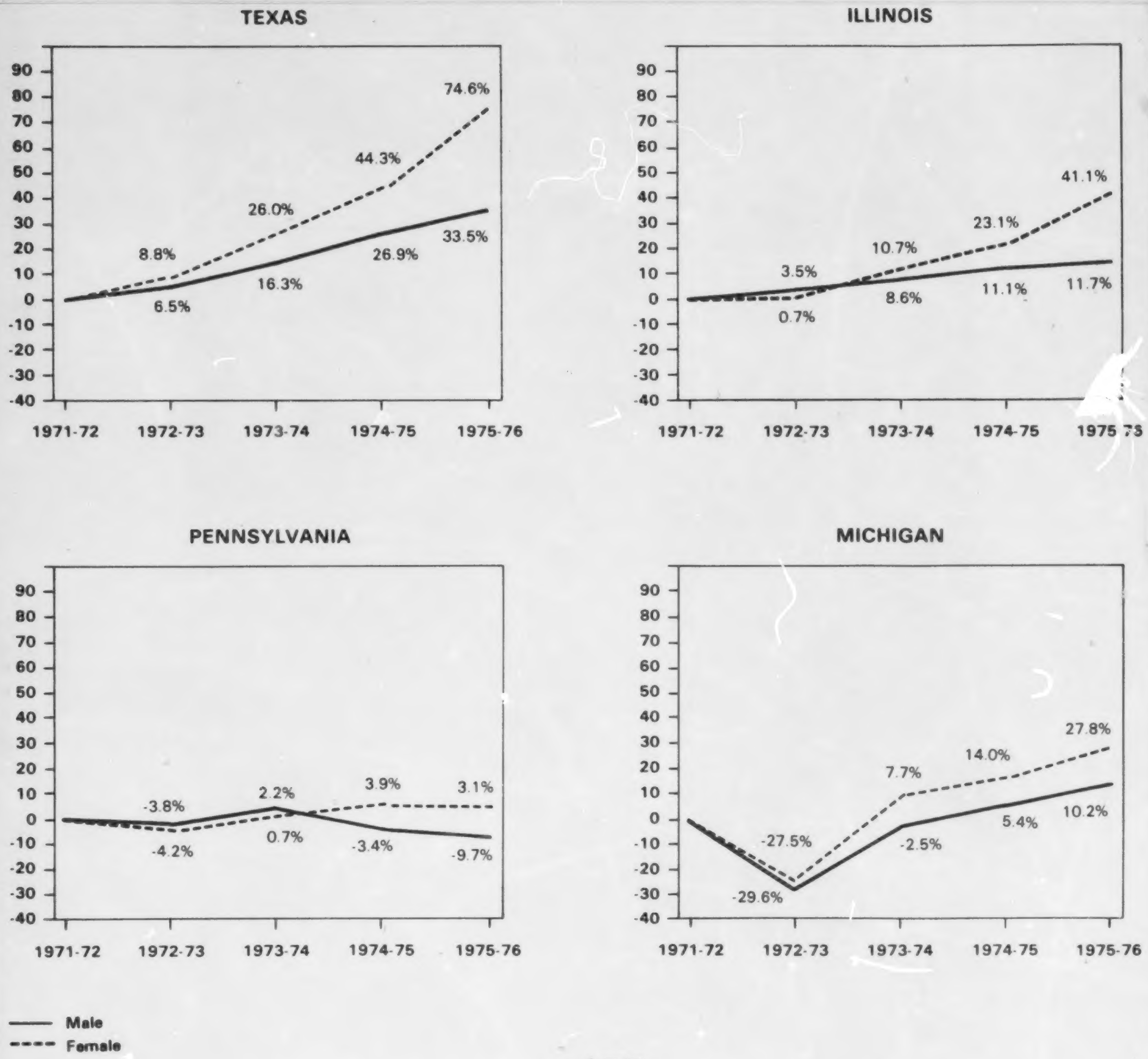
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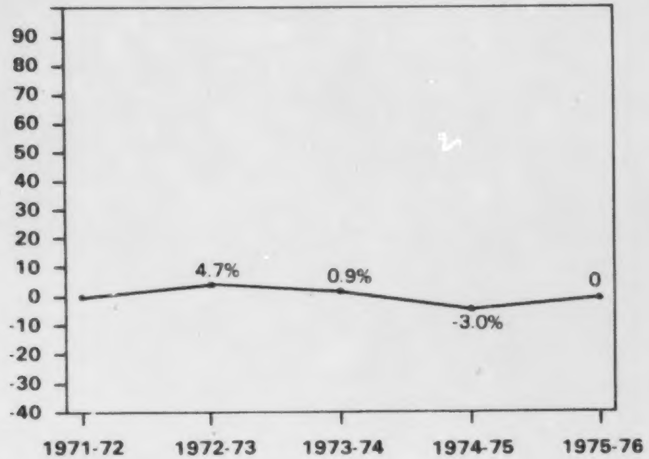
74.6%
6.5%
16.3%
26.9%
33.5%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
ILLINOIS
3.5%
10.7%
23.1%
41.1%
0.7%
8.6%
11.1%
11.7%
PENNSYLVANIA
-3.8%
2.2%
3.9%
3.1%
-4.2%
0.7%
-3.4%
-9.7%
MICHIGAN
-27.5%
7.7%
14.0%
27.8%
-29.6%
-2.5%
5.4%
10.2%
Male
Female

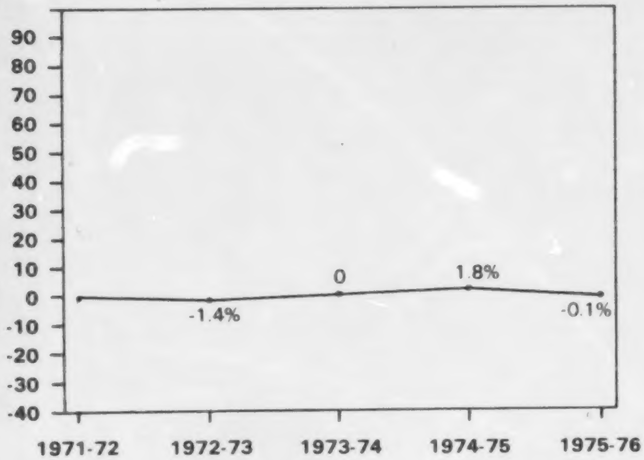
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

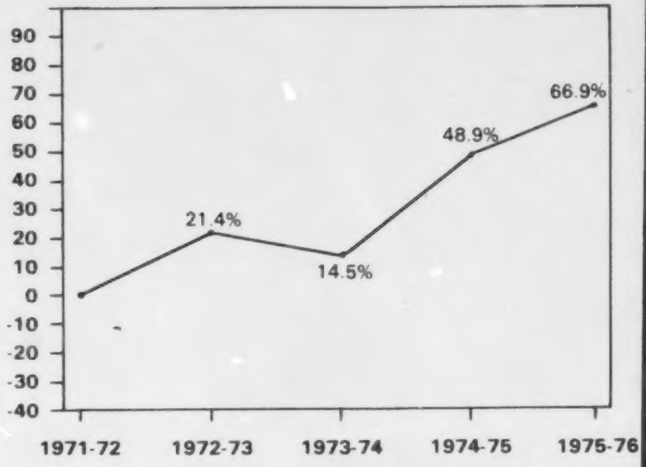
CALIFORNIA



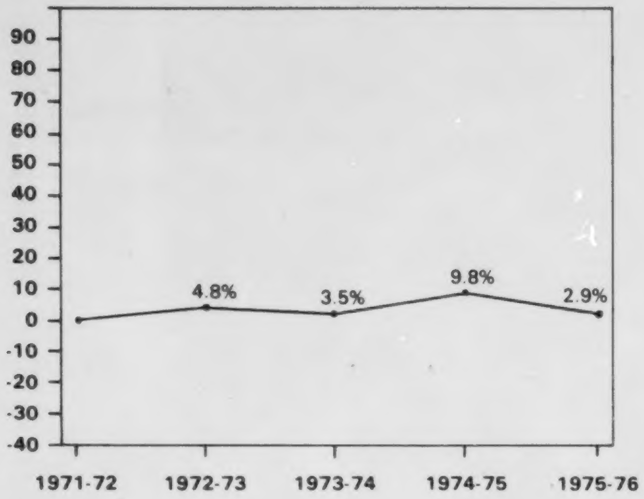
NATIONAL



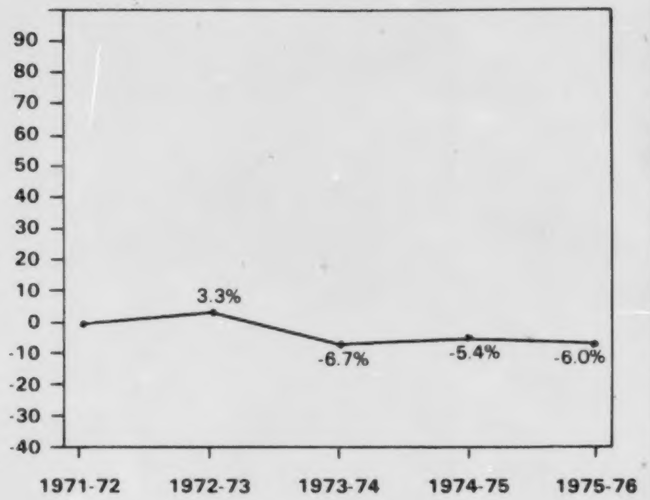
NEW YORK



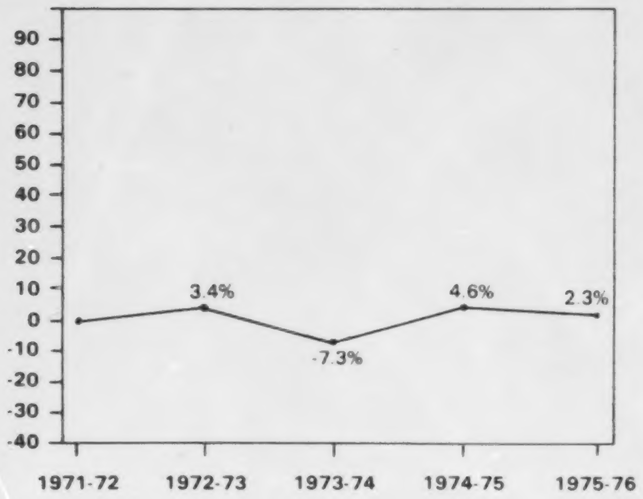
TEXAS



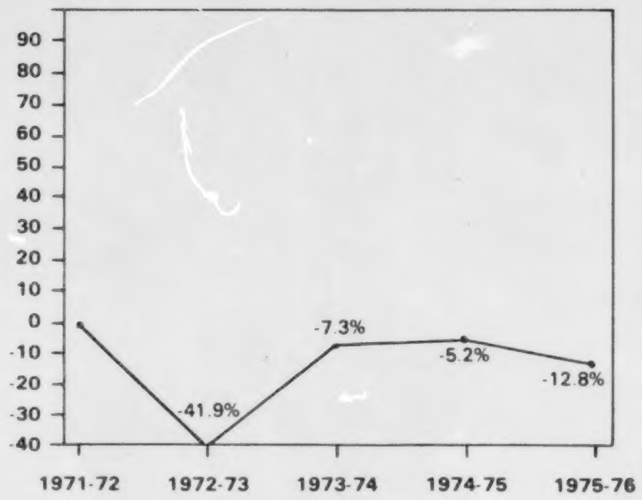
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



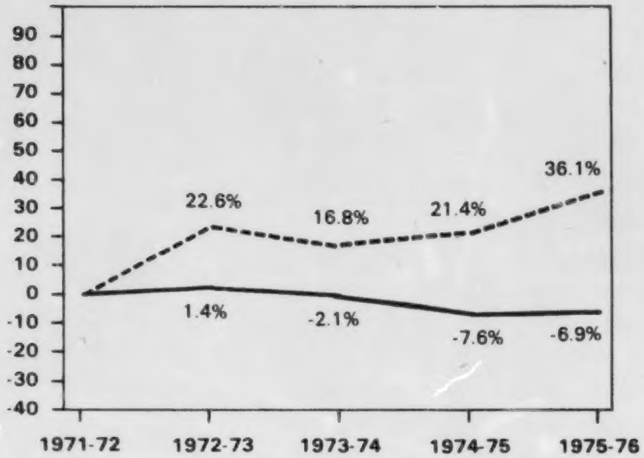
MICHIGAN



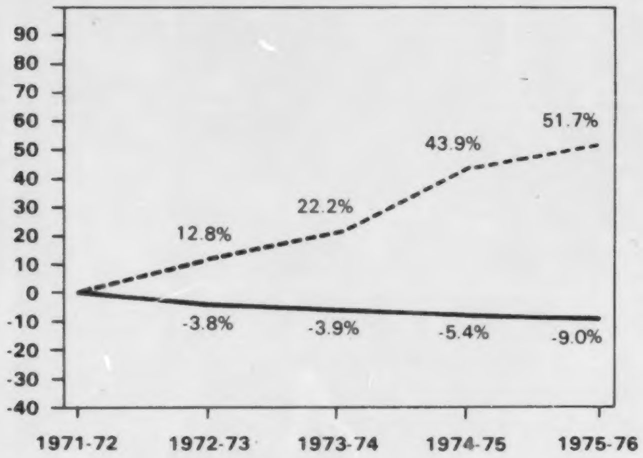
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

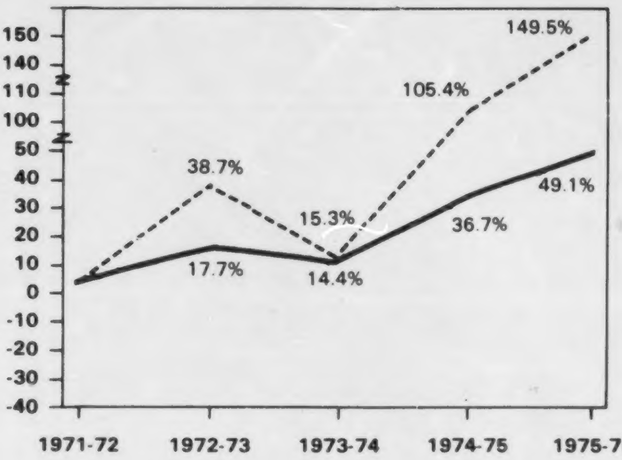
CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



NEW YORK



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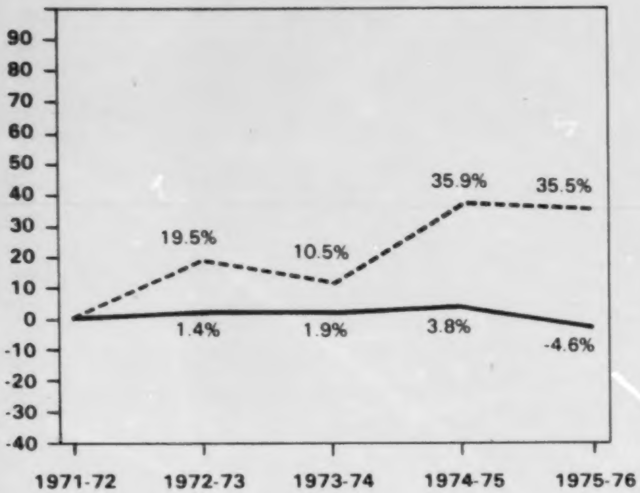
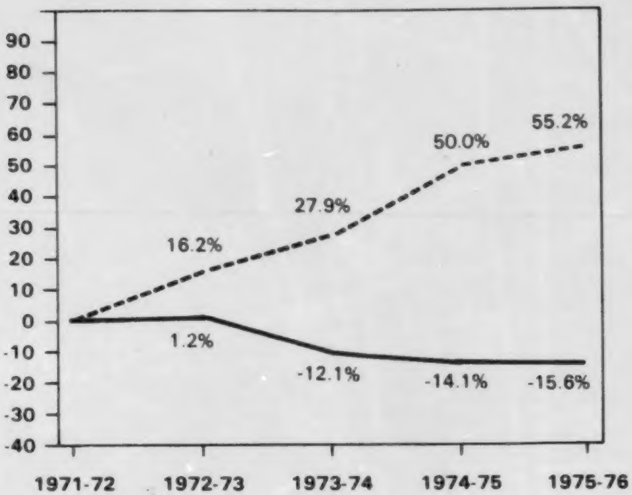


ILLINOIS



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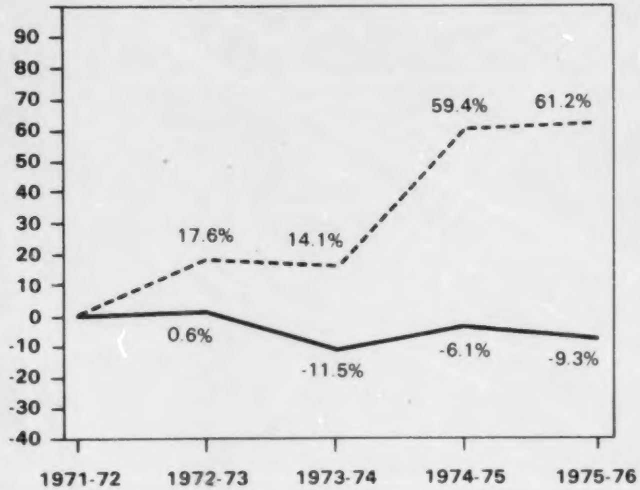
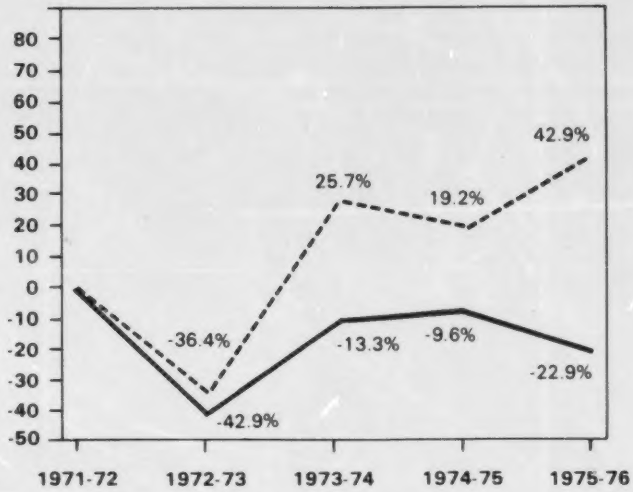


MICHIGAN

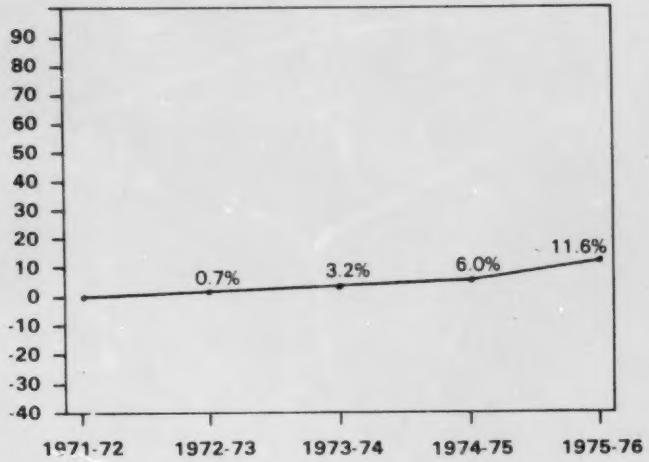


—— Male
- - - - Female

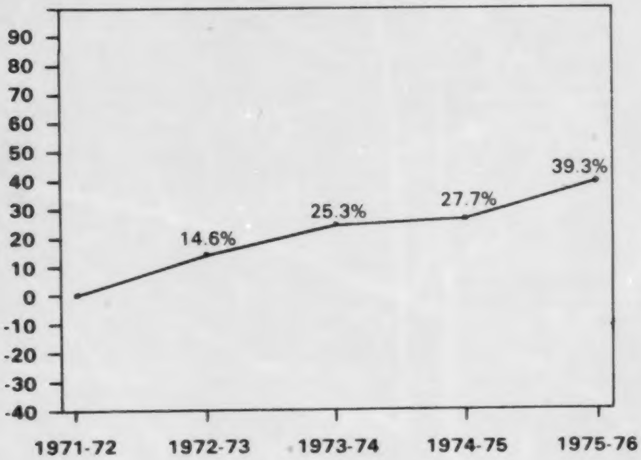
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



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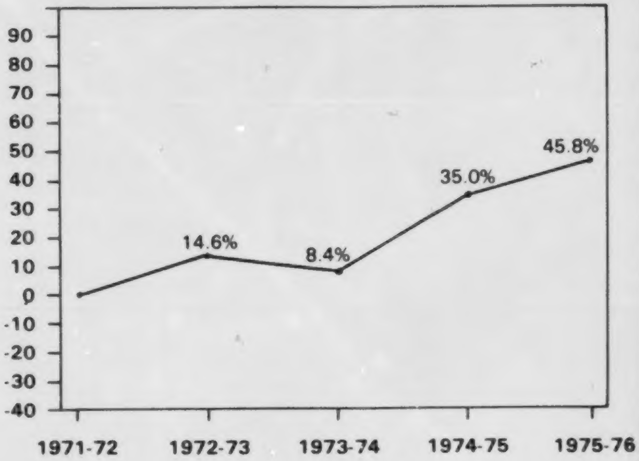

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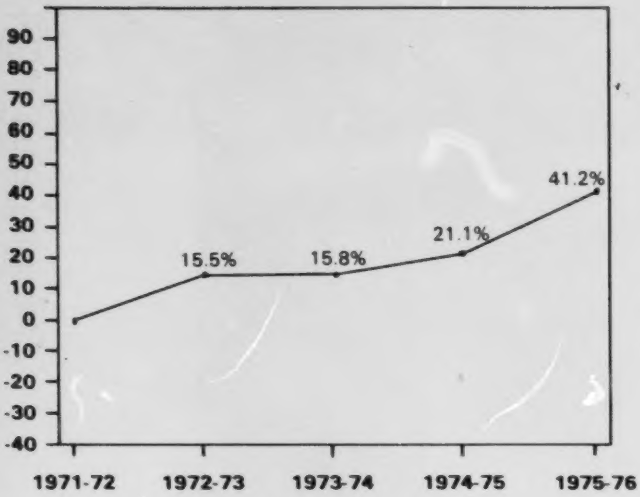
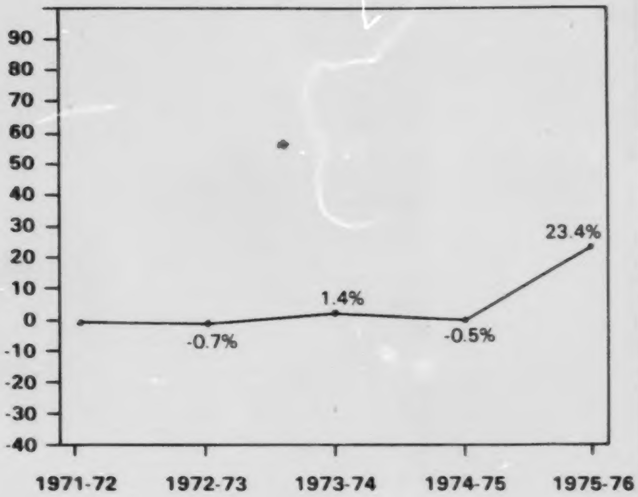
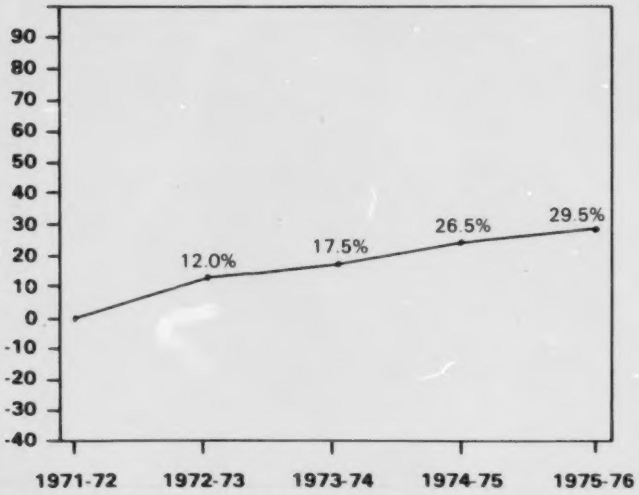


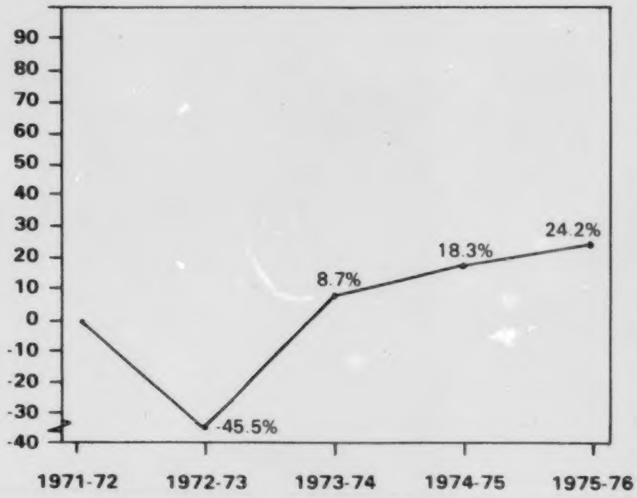
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA

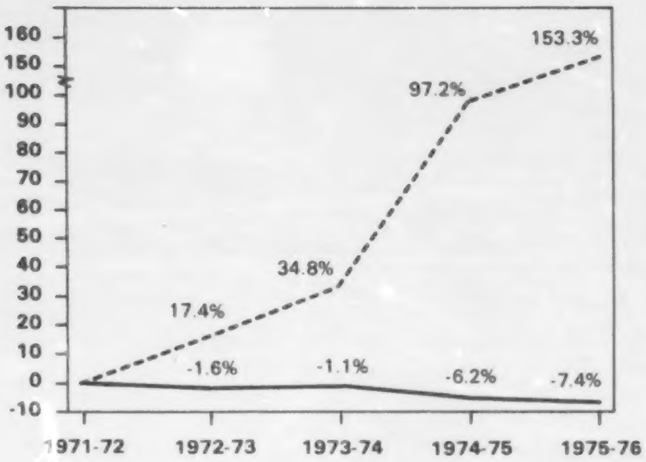


MICHIGAN

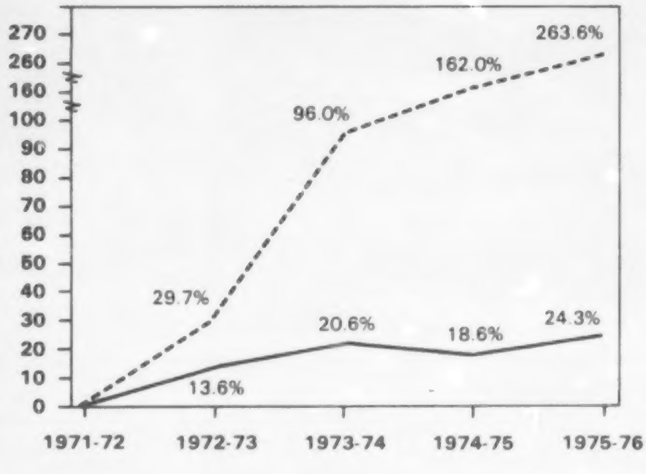


NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

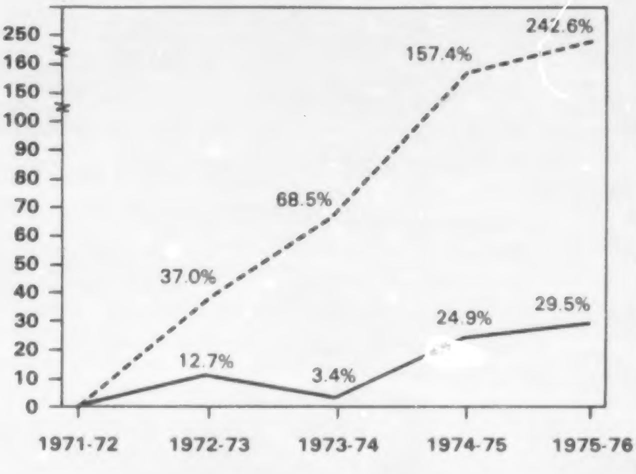
4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



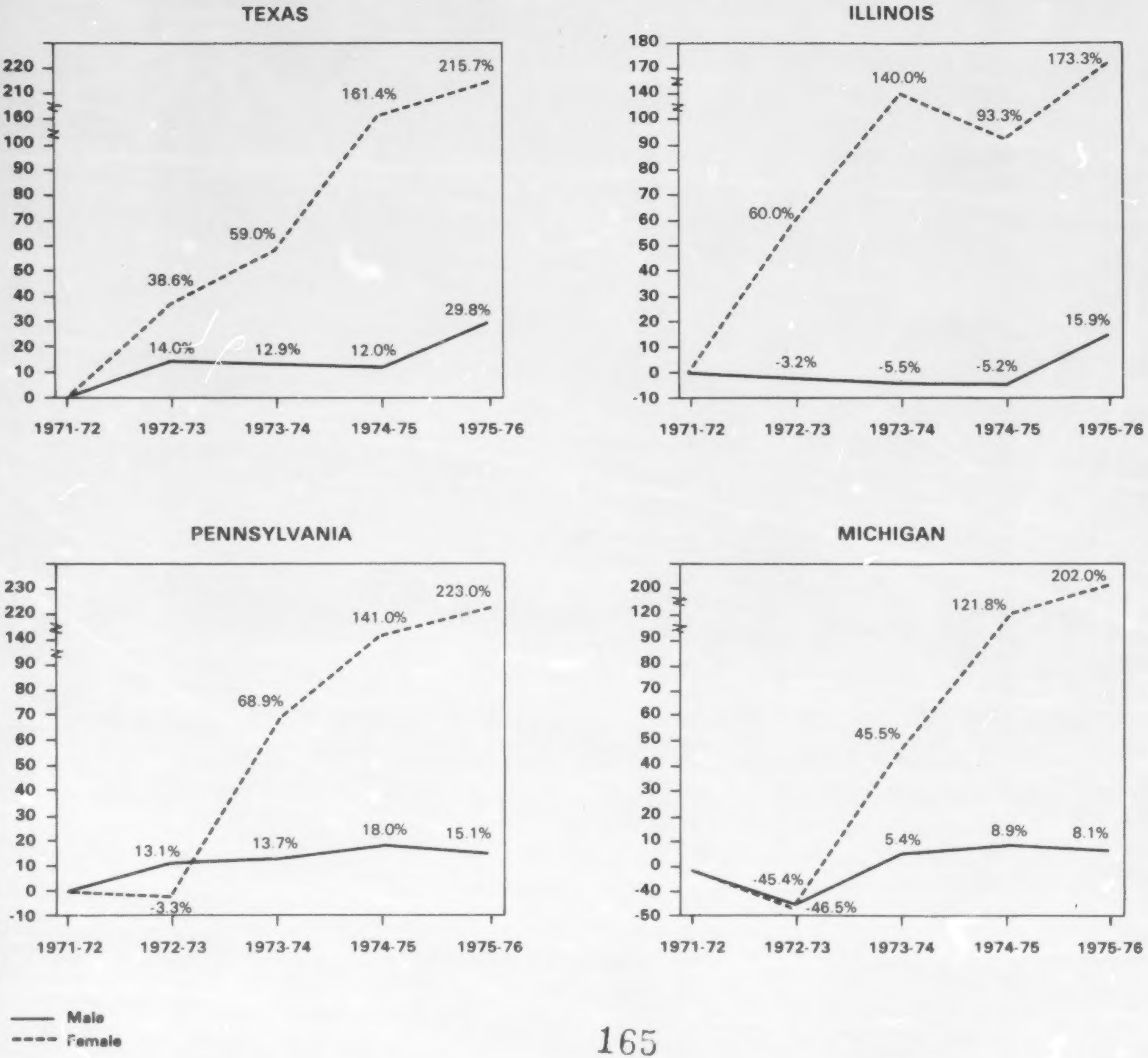
CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



NEW YORK


TEXAS
220
210
160
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
38.6%
59.0%
161.4%
215.7%
14.0%
12.9%
12.0%
29.8%
ILLINOIS
180
170
140
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
60.0%
140.0%
93.3%
173.3%
-3.2%
-5.5%
-5.2%
15.9%
PENNSYLVANIA
230
220
140
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
-3.3%
68.9%
141.0%
223.0%
13.1%
13.7%
18.0%
15.1%
MICHIGAN
200
120
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-40
-50
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
-46.5%
45.5%
121.8%
202.0%
-45.4%
5.4%
8.9%
8.1%
Male
Female

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES		BACHELORS					MASTERS				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	1972–1973	1973–1974	1974–1975	1975–1976	1976–1977	1972–1973	1973–1974	1974–1975	1975–1976	1976–1977
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	833	913	866	909	980	78	64	68	104	99
	F	58	94	151	215	267	5	2	8	12	14
	T	**891**	**1,007**	**1,017**	**1,124**	1247	**83**	**66**	**76**	**116**	113
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	339	261	374	446	342	39	59	60	62	64
	F	43	27	51	55	63	3	9	16	20	11
	T	**382**	**288**	**425**	**501**	405	**42**	**68**	**76**	**82**	75
AREA STUDIES	M	112	100	80	62	56	14	15	20	12	11
	F	157	148	122	105	79	6	9	8	12	9
	T	**269**	**248**	**202**	**167**	135	**20**	**24**	**28**	**24**	20
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	1,367	1,507	1,481	1,439	1352	197	173	228	203	169
	F	525	565	663	777	756	47	50	46	63	69
	T	**1,892**	**2,072**	**2,144**	**2,216**	2108	**244**	**223**	**274**	**266**	238
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	5,720	6,144	5,722	5,743	5797	718	620	722	777	810
	F	847	1,034	1,278	1,584	1963	61	74	111	122	185
	T	**6,567**	**7,178**	**7,000**	**7,327**	7760	**779**	**694**	**833**	**899**	995
COMMUNICATIONS	M	701	826	824	848	847	43	41	39	49	54
	F	269	303	367	417	532	15	15	23	21	27
	T	**970**	**1,129**	**1,191**	**1,265**	1379	**58**	**56**	**62**	**70**	81
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	151	162	127	178	189	[illegible]7	26	32	50	45
	F	9	25	42	34	47	6	3	4	14	12
	T	**160**	**187**	**169**	**212**	236	**43**	**29**	**36**	**73**	57
EDUCATION	M	2,478	2,352	2,095	1,914	1764	1,398	1,429	1,525	1,444	1299
	F	1,461	1,836	1,560	1,422	1393	1,476	1,772	1,874	2,262	2407
	T	**3,939**	**4,188**	**3,655**	**3,336**	3157	**2,874**	**3,201**	**3,399**	**3,706**	3706
ENGINEERING	M	1,961	1,909	1,761	1,677	1758	384	351	435	423	414
	F	12	22	15	32	48	5	5	8	8	14
	T	**1,973**	**1,931**	**1,776**	**1,709**	1806	**389**	**356**	**443**	**431**	428
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	1,330	1,376	1,201	1,199	1129	272	289	291	294	255
	F	1,612	1,740	1,598	1,614	1531	216	225	215	236	241
	T	**2,942**	**3,116**	**2,799**	**2,813**	2660	**488**	**514**	**506**	**530**	496
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	295	263	226	198	188	40	36	32	46	24
	F	637	606	601	516	444	72	71	49	75	53
	T	**932**	**869**	**827**	**714**	632	**112**	**107**	**81**	**121**	77
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	334	379	366	327	366	70	111	142	166	138
	F	1,349	1,717	1,801	1,976	1876	185	268	292	370	378
	T	**1,683**	**2,096**	**2,167**	**2,303**	2242	**255**	**379**	**434**	**536**	516
HOME ECONOMICS	M	14	14	8	14	18	1	3	3	4	5
	F	953	1,037	1,015	1,160	1092	70	94	105	102	100
	T	**967**	**1,051**	**1,023**	**1,174**	1110	**71**	**97**	**108**	**106**	105
LAW	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
LETTERS	M	1,389	1,335	1,111	1,002	876	320	239	243	233	215
	F	2,580	2,396	1,773	1,533	1266	316	309	346	312	321
	T	**3,969**	**3,731**	**2,884**	**2,535**	2142	**636**	**548**	**589**	**545**	536
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	0	0	0	0	0	42	52	51	57	50
	F	0	0	0	0	0	157	181	216	188	195
	T	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**199**	**233**	**267**	**245**	245
MATHEMATICS	M	655	566	448	393	303	100	97	75	64	49
	F	286	234	201	184	178	33	14	32	32	31
	T	**941**	**800**	**649**	**577**	481	**133**	**111**	**107**	**96**	80
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	645	639	597	647	603	100	111	150	114	87
	F	82	89	94	122	137	13	17	17	19	15
	T	**727**	**728**	**691**	**769**	740	**113**	**128**	**167**	**133**	102
PSYCHOLOGY	M	1,598	1,594	1,438	1,340	1152	249	293	340	351	278
	F	1,325	1,589	1,587	1,601	1519	178	262	277	349	271
	T	**2,923**	**3,183**	**3,025**	**2,941**	2671	**427**	**555**	**617**	**700**	549
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SCIENCES	M	1,833	2,097	1,909	1,985	1847	393	388	453	422	444
	F	932	1,088	1,223	1,270	1518	228	271	295	289	348
	T	**2,765**	**3,185**	**3,132**	**3,255**	3365	**621**	**659**	**748**	**711**	792
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	6,265	5,632	4,590	4,070	3502	512	488	426	425	389
	F	4,938	4,306	3,266	2,733	2449	167	157	162	202	225
	T	**11,203**	**9,938**	**7,856**	**6,803**	5951	**679**	**645**	**588**	**627**	614
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	304	474	596	670	696	15	12	21	49	73
	F	300	619	1,590	2,187	2368	3	3	9	21	46
	T	**604**	**1,093**	**2,186**	**2,857**	3064	**18**	**15**	**30**	**70**	119
TOTAL DEGREES	M	28,324	28,543	25,820	25,061	23,765	5,022	4,897	5,356	5,358	4972
	F	18,375	19,475	18,998	19,537	19,526	3,262	3,811	4,113	4,729	4972
	T	**46,699**	**48,018**	**44,818**	**44,598**	43,291	**8,284**	**8,708**	**9,469**	**10,087**	9944

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES		JOINT DOCTORATES				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	1972–1973	1973–1974	1974–1975	1975–1976	1976–1977
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	1	1	0	0
	T	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
EDUCATION	M	1	1	2	0	4
	F	2	0	1	3	2
	T	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**6**
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	4	4	1	4	2
	F	0	0	1	0	0
	T	**4**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**
TOTAL DEGREES	M	5	5	3	4	6
	F	2	1	3	3	2
	T	**7**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**8**

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA		BACHELORS					MASTERS				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	323.0	302.0	319.5	393.0	408	111.0	120.0	128.0	124.0	148
	F	118.0	110.5	166.0	215.0	241	17.0	18.0	23.0	35.0	28
	T	**441.0**	**412.5**	**485.5**	**608.0**	649	**128.0**	**138.0**	**151.0**	**159.0**	176
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	171.0	282.5	269.0	184.0	222	141.0	153.0	133.0	164.0	169
	F	46.0	149.0	158.0	93.0	92	50.0	58.0	50.0	81.0	49
	T	**217.0**	**431.5**	**427.0**	**277.0**	314	**191.0**	**211.0**	**183.0**	**245.0**	218
AREA STUDIES	M	31.0	25.5	29.0	42.0	36	32.0	27.0	28.0	19.0	14
	F	51.0	63.0	49.5	59.0	82	26.0	28.0	30.0	22.0	25
	T	**82.0**	**88.5**	**78.5**	**101.0**	118	**58.0**	**55.0**	**58.0**	**41.0**	39
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	1,535.0	1,823.0	2,003.5	1,921.0	1949	194.0	251.0	213.0	207.0	216
	F	626.0	963.5	1,032.0	1,095.0	1074	84.0	94.0	92.0	75.0	105
	T	**2,161.0**	**2,786.5**	**3,035.5**	**3,016.0**	3023	**278.0**	**345.0**	**305.0**	**282.0**	321
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	289.0	345.0	338.5	387.0	373	544.0	454.0	471.0	631.0	635
	F	60.0	85.5	100.5	142.0	168	42.0	58.0	113.0	192.0	239
	T	**349.0**	**430.5**	**439.0**	**529.0**	541	**586.0**	**512.0**	**584.0**	**823.0**	874
COMMUNICATIONS	M	90.0	153.0	105.5	68.0	105	37.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	6
	F	56.0	77.5	106.5	97.0	85	36.0	12.0	4.0	5.0	15
	T	**146.0**	**230.5**	**212.0**	**165.0**	190	**73.0**	**23.0**	**15.0**	**16.0**	21
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	95.0	108.5	110.5	126.0	143	37.0	39.0	43.0	88.0	70
	F	22.0	25.5	46.5	47.0	48	4.0	4.0	11.0	15.0	16
	T	**117.0**	**134.0**	**157.0**	**173.0**	191	**41.0**	**43.0**	**54.0**	**103.0**	86
EDUCATION	M	102.0	86.0	96.5	109.0	122	122.0	155.0	90.0	119.0	111
	F	175.0	147.0	152.5	173.0	211	172.0	165.0	185.0	181.0	220
	T	**277.0**	**233.0**	**249.0**	**282.0**	333	**294.0**	**320.0**	**275.0**	**300.0**	331
ENGINEERING	M	990.0	949.0	905.0	1,033.0	1135	688.0	625.0	717.0	922.0	844
	F	21.0	21.0	30.5	68.0	106	23.0	29.0	32.0	42.0	52
	T	**1,011.0**	**970.0**	**935.5**	**1,101.0**	1241	**711.0**	**654.0**	**749.0**	**964.0**	896
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	386.0	394.0	466.0	518.0	527	196.0	187.0	195.0	204.0	169
	F	778.0	816.0	977.5	981.0	987	147.0	142.0	173.0	198.0	190
	T	**1,164.0**	**1,210.0**	**1,443.5**	**1,499.0**	1514	**343.0**	**329.0**	**368.0**	**402.0**	359
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	159.0	158.5	173.5	150.0	117	79.0	52.0	60.0	62.0	65
	F	493.0	525.0	594.5	484.0	418	127.0	102.0	114.0	108.0	102
	T	**652.0**	**683.5**	**768.0**	**634.0**	535	**206.0**	**154.0**	**174.0**	**170.0**	167
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	105.0	145.5	171.5	165.0	154	208.0	233.0	197.0	254.0	222
	F	206.0	293.5	390.5	303.0	255	420.0	345.0	406.0	496.0	495
	T	**311.0**	**439.0**	**562.0**	**468.0**	409	**628.0**	**578.0**	**603.0**	**750.0**	717
HOME ECONOMICS	M	7.0	17.0	12.0	27.0	20	5.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	9
	F	291.0	288.0	284.5	244.0	223	19.0	8.0	22.0	16.0	18
	T	**298.0**	**305.0**	**296.5**	271.0	243	**24.0**	**8.0**	**31.0**	**25.0**	27
LAW	M	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	36.0	16.0	22.0	14.0	25
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	16.0	15.0	4.0	2.0	4
	T	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	—	**52.0**	**31.0**	**26.0**	**16.0**	29
LETTERS	M	791.0	694.0	663.5	670.0	559	147.0	151.0	137.0	139.0	118
	F	1,124.0	1,041.0	959.5	969.0	899	142.0	143.0	169.0	150.0	126
	T	**1,915.0**	**1,735.0**	**1,623.0**	**1,639.0**	1458	**289.0**	**294.0**	**306.0**	**289.0**	244
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	59.0	60.0	55.0	44.0	50
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	146.0	170.0	137.0	108.0	155
	T	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	—	**205.0**	**230.0**	**192.0**	**152.0**	205
MATHEMATICS	M	405.0	422.0	360.0	293.0	284	166.0	165.0	135.0	115.0	130
	F	223.0	235.5	187.0	147.0	146	28.0	38.0	25.0	22.0	40
	T	**628.0**	**657.5**	**547.0**	**440.0**	430	**194.0**	**203.0**	**160.0**	**137.0**	170
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	466.0	523.5	526.0	504.0	533	223.0	218.0	227.0	256.0	202
	F	70.0	94.5	96.5	113.0	128	20.0	29.0	31.0	36.0	40
	T	**536.0**	**618.0**	**622.5**	**617.0**	661	**243.0**	**247.0**	**258.0**	**292.0**	242
PSYCHOLOGY	M	812.0	799.5	734.5	657.0	723	50.0	68.0	55.0	39.0	39
	F	908.0	958.5	945.0	984.0	1084	30.0	49.0	42.0	26.0	39
	T	**1,720.0**	**1,758.0**	**1,679.5**	**1,641.0**	1807	**80.0**	**117.0**	**97.0**	**65.0**	78
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SCIENCES	M	33.0	40.5	45.5	42.0	41	89.0	117.0	99.0	65.0	76
	F	94.0	99.5	115.0	109.0	127	125.0	115.0	149.0	124.0	136
	T	**127.0**	**140.0**	**160.5**	**151.0**	168	**214.0**	**232.0**	**248.0**	**189.0**	212
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	3,467.0	3,468.0	3,195.5	3,094.0	2865	371.0	352.0	343.0	354.0	317
	F	2,660.0	2,692.0	2,489.0	2,303.0	2235	184.0	168.0	172.0	166.0	161
	T	**6,127.0**	**6,160.0**	**5,684.5**	**5,397.0**	5100	**555.0**	**520.0**	**515.0**	**520.0**	478
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	575.0	294.0	402.0	956.0	973	138.0	127.0	149.0	32.0	33
	F	515.0	344.0	469.0	989.0	980	9.0	9.0	23.0	37.0	40
	T	**1,090.0**	**638.0**	**871.0**	**1,945.0**	1953	**147.0**	**136.0**	**172.0**	**69.0**	73
TOTAL DEGREES	M	10,833.0	11,031.0	10,927.0	11,339.0	11,289	3,673.0	3,581.0	3,517.0	3,872.0	3,668
	F	8,537.0	9,030.0	9,350.0	9,615.0	9,589	1,867.0	1,799.0	2,007.0	2,137.0	2,295
	T	**19,370.0**	**20.061.0**	**20,277.0**	**20,954.0**	20,878	**5,540.0**	**5,380.0**	**5,524.0**	**6,009.0**	5,963

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA		DOCTORATES				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	**SEX**	**1972-1973**	**1973-1974**	**1974-1975**	**1975-1976**	**1976-1977**
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	38.0	44.0	30.0	29.0	36
	F	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2
	T	**39.0**	**45.0**	**31.0**	**29.0**	**38**
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	10.0	9.0	8.0	11.0	11
	F	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1
	T	**11.0**	**10.0**	**11.0**	**14.0**	12
AREA STUDIES	M	3.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	2
	F	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1
	T	**3.0**	**6.0**	**4.0**	**6.0**	3
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	320.0	298.0	275.5	284.0	293
	F	88.0	66.0	64.0	84.0	79
	T	**408.0**	**364.0**	**339.5**	**368.0**	372
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	48.0	37.0	42.0	39.0	43
	F	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	4
	T	**49.0**	**39.0**	**42.0**	**41.0**	47
COMMUNICATIONS	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	T	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0**
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	6.0	9.0	11.0	17.0	14
	F	0.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	2
	T	**6.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**	**20.0**	16
EDUCATION	M	129.0	99.0	94.0	93.0	85
	F	72.0	53.0	53.0	55.0	61
	T	**201.0**	**152.0**	**147.0**	**148.0**	146
ENGINEERING	M	290.0	287.0	239.0	276.0	248
	F	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	2
	T	**296.0**	**294.0**	**245.0**	**281.0**	250
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	1[illegible].0	20.0	22.0	19.0	18
	F	11.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	21
	T	**29.0**	**30.0**	**35.0**	**32.0**	39
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	44.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	26
	F	30.0	21.0	47.0	34.0	28
	T	**74.0**	**61.0**	**87.0**	**70.0**	54
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	20.0	29.0	13.0	35.0	26
	F	23.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	17
	T	**43.0**	**45.0**	**25.0**	**47.0**	43
HOME ECONOMICS	M	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	2
	F	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2
	T	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**7.0**	4
LAW	M	1.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	1
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	T	**1.0**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	1
LETTERS	M	110.0	97.0	85.0	96.0	93
	F	44.0	62.0	46.0	60.0	52
	T	**154.0**	**159.0**	**131.0**	**156.0**	145
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	2.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	2
	F	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	1
	T	**6.0**	**3.0**	**4.0**	**2.0**	3
MATHEMATICS	M	90.0	70.0	87.0	76.0	58
	F	8.0	5.0	11.0	10.0	10
	T	**98.0**	**75.0**	**98.0**	**86.0**	68
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	294.0	258.0	285.0	259.0	267
	F	18.0	23.0	25.0	27.0	24
	T	**312.0**	**281.0**	**310.0**	**286.0**	291
PSYCHOLOGY	M	62.0	69.0	64.0	52.0	61
	F	29.0	37.0	27.0	39.0	26
	T	**91.0**	**106.0**	**91.0**	**91.0**	87
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SCIENCES	M	5.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	6
	F	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	7
	T	**7.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	13
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	262.0	288.0	265.5	267.0	254
	F	58.0	66.0	71.0	84.0	64
	T	**320.0**	**354.0**	**336.5**	**351.0**	318
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	10.0	29.0	35.0	19.0	23
	F	4.0	3.0	8.0	3.0	10
	T	**14.0**	**32.0**	**43.0**	**22.0**	33
TOTAL DEGREES	M	1,767.0	1,706.0	1,611.0	1,623.0	1569
	F	401.0	382.0	397.0	445.0	414
	T	**2,168.0**	**2,088.0**	**2,008.0**	**2,068.0**	1983

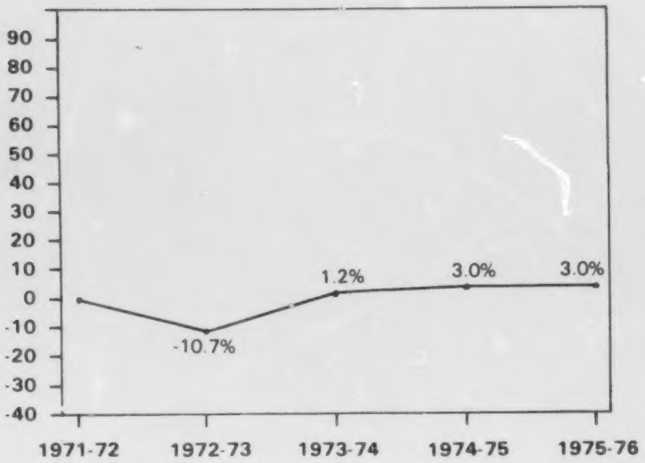
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA		FIRST PROFESSIONAL				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	**SEX**	**1972-1973**	**1973-1974**	**1974-1975**	**1975-1976**	**1976-1977**
DENTISTRY	M	147	167	166	158	131
	F	4	4	8	16	39
	T	**151**	**171**	**174**	**174**	170
MEDICINE	M	404	379	372	431	433
	F	40	49	71	121	106
	T	**444**	**428**	**443**	**552**	**539**
OPTOMETRY	M	39	51	42	47	38
	F	7	6	8	13	19
	T	**46**	**57**	**50**	**60**	57
VETERINARY MEDICINE	M	61	74	64	62	76
	F	18	12	22	21	23
	T	**79**	**86**	**86**	**83**	**90**
LAW*	M	608	593	551	493	500
	F	103	134	210	258	258
	T	**711**	**727**	**761**	**751**	**758**
PHARMACY	M	48	50	51	39	50
	F	37	35	32	22	41
	T	**85**	**87**	**83**	**61**	**91**
TOTAL DEGREES*	M	1,307	1,314	1,246	1,230	1228
	F	209	240	351	451	486
	T	**1,516**	**1,554**	**1,597**	**1,681**	1714

*Hastings College of Law is not included in these figures.

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS DEGREES IN DENTISTRY AWARDED 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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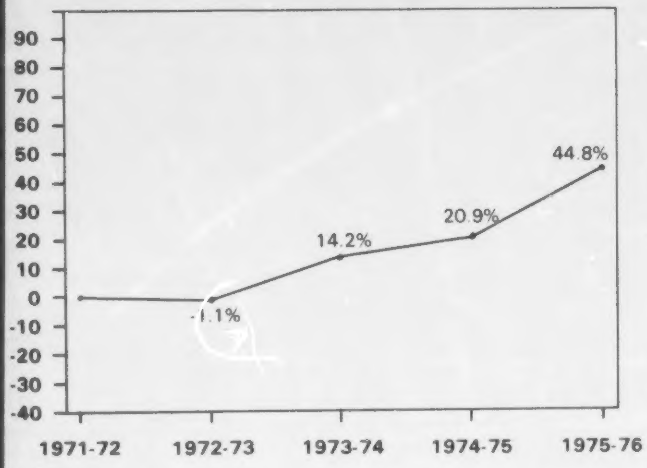
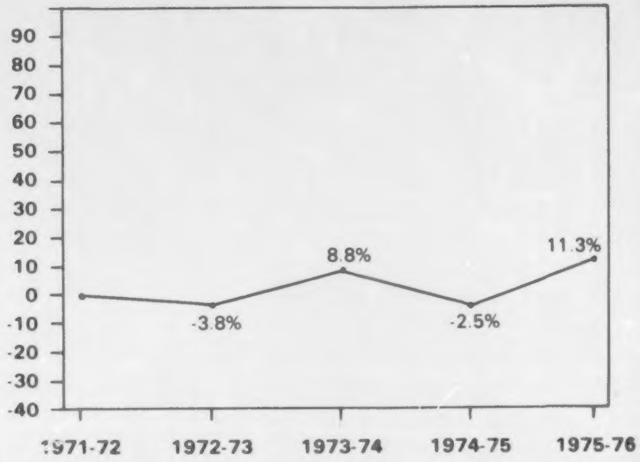


NEW YORK



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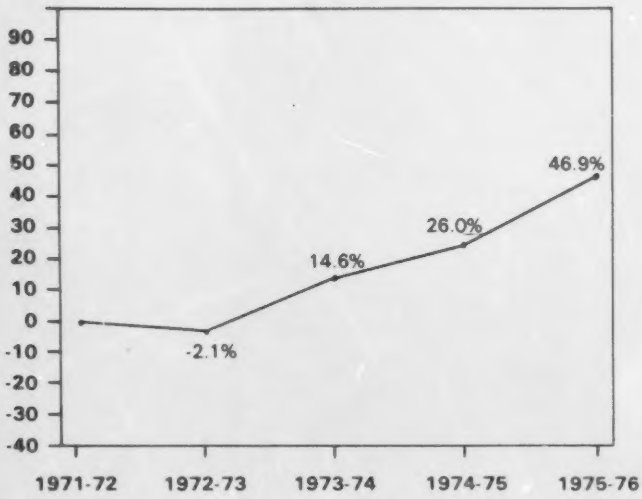
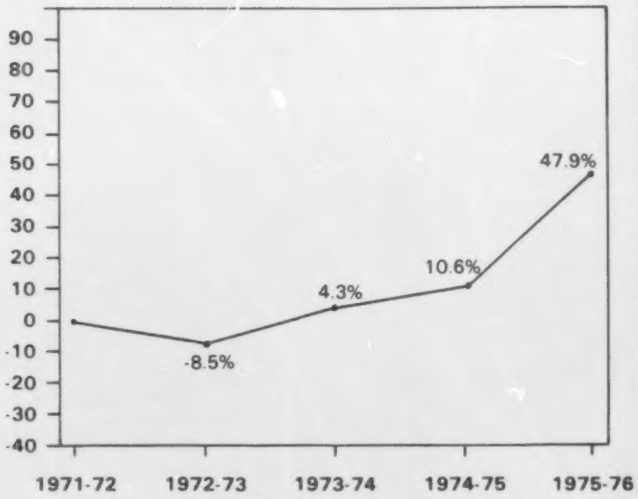
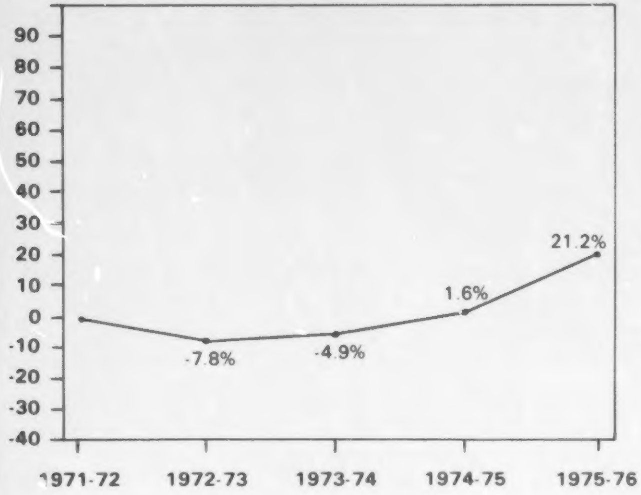


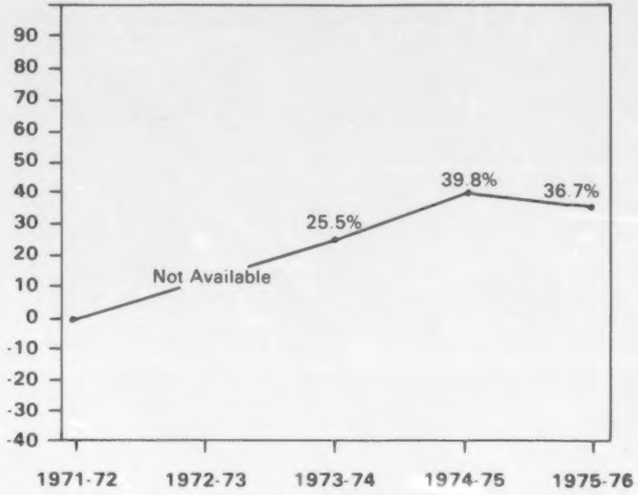
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

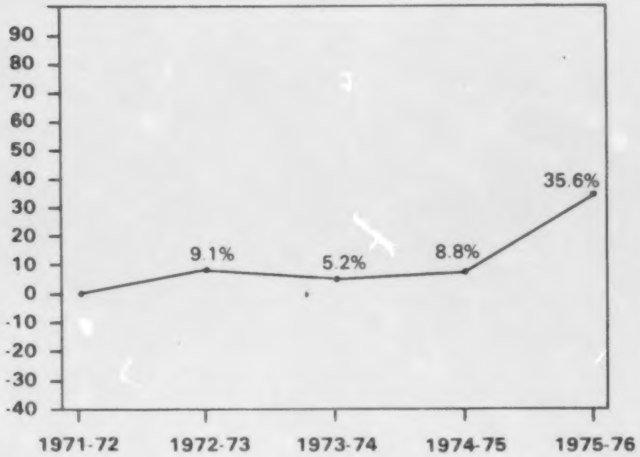


NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS DEGREES IN MEDICINE AWARDED

1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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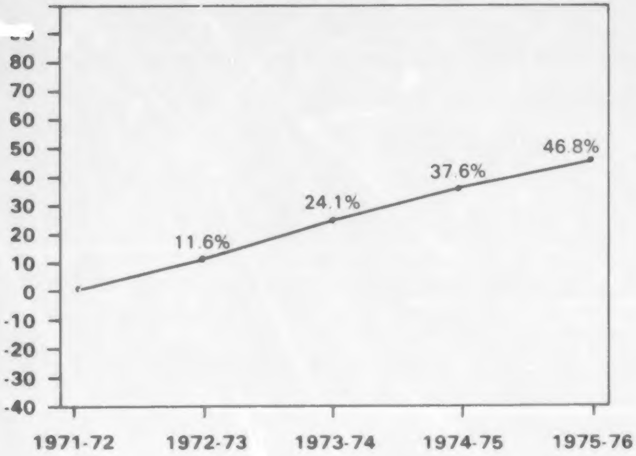

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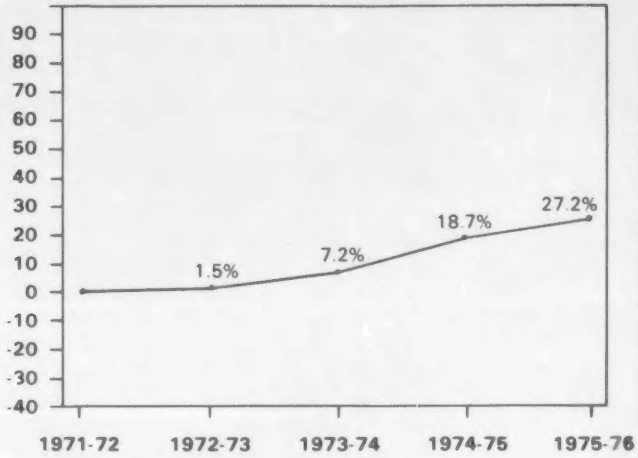

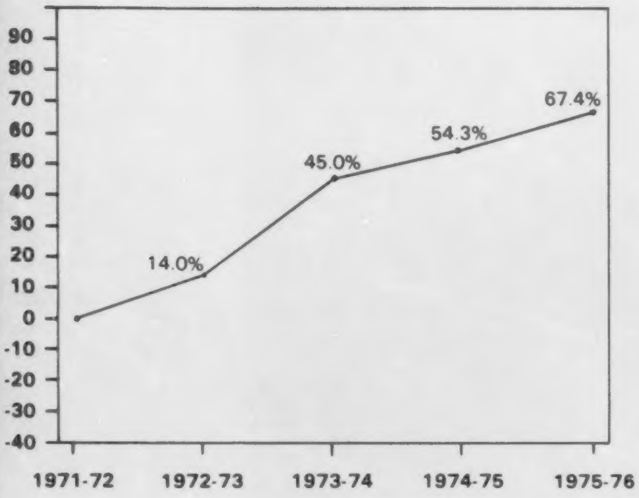
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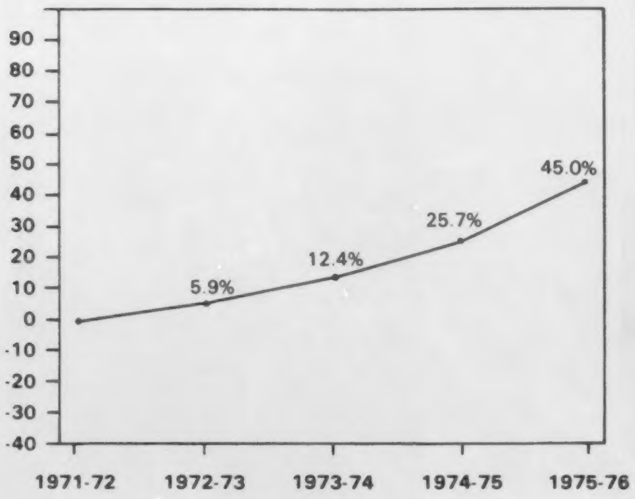
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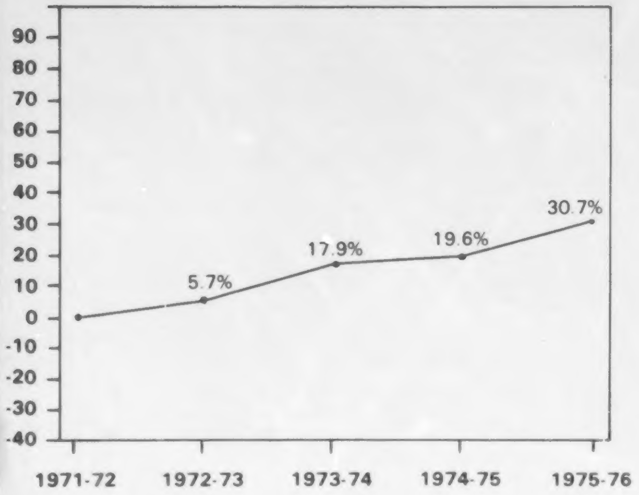
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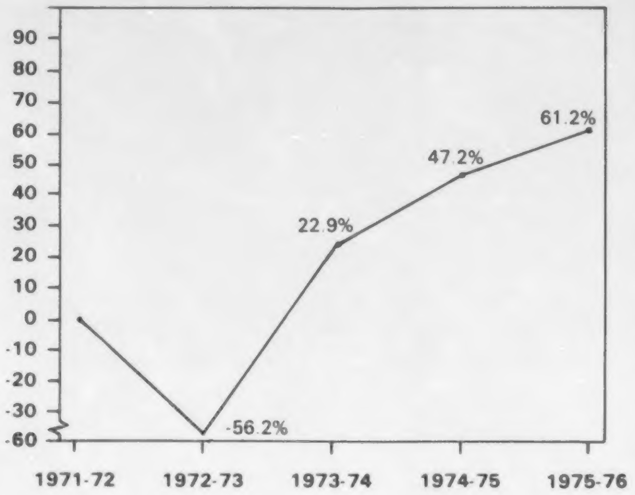
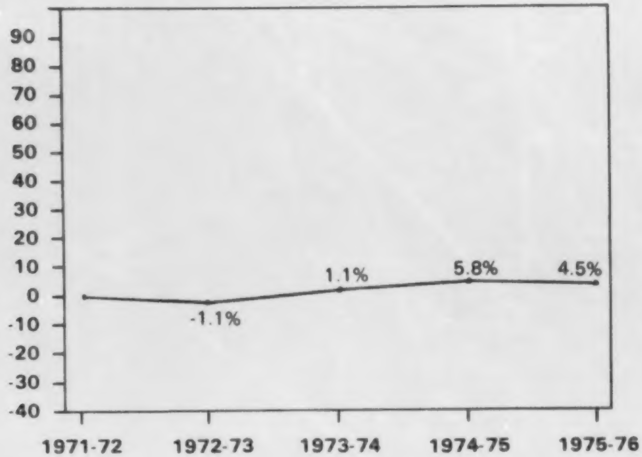

MICHIGAN

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS DEGREES IN LAW AWARDED 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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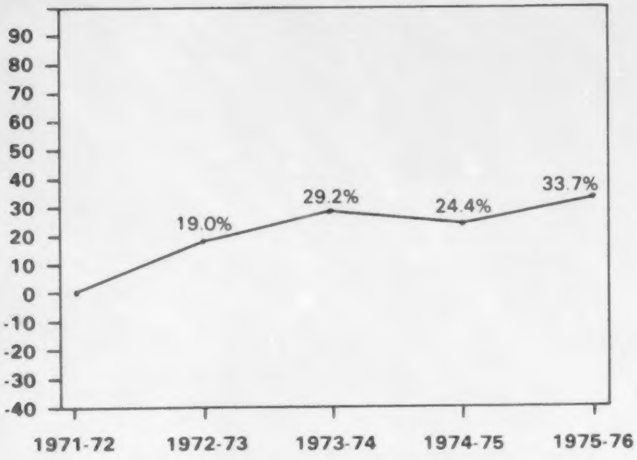

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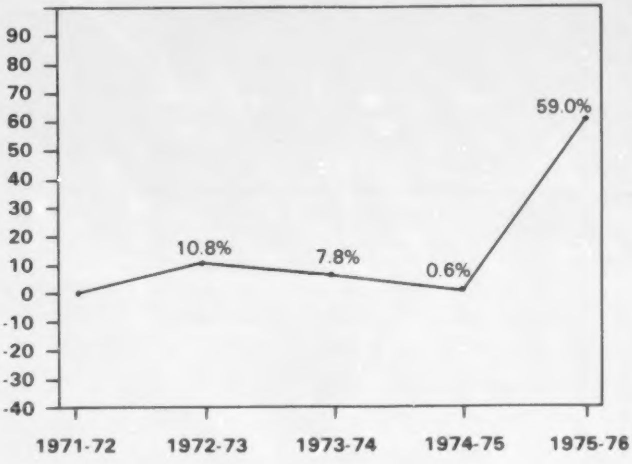

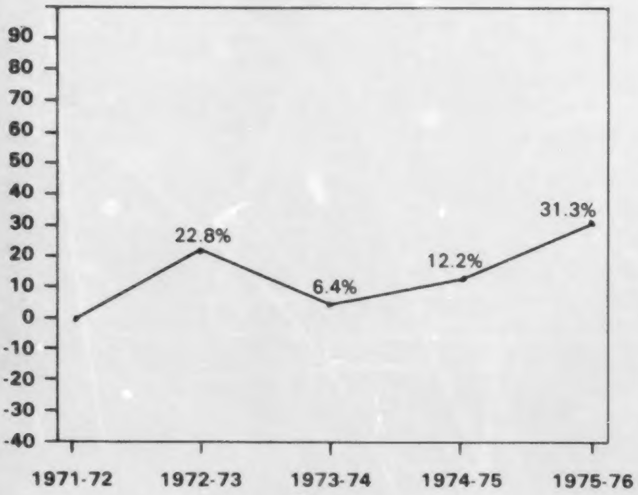
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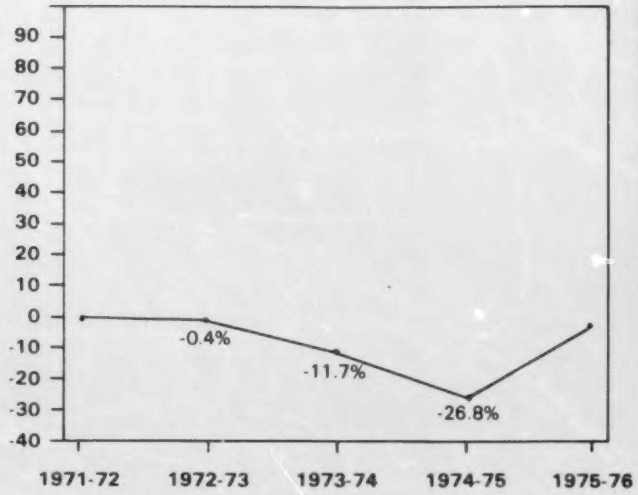
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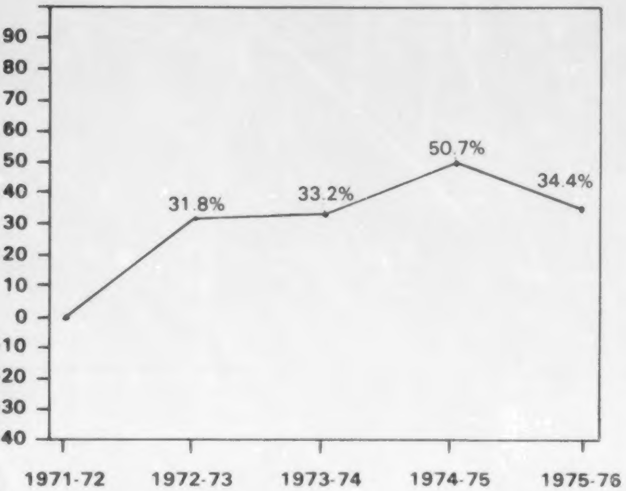
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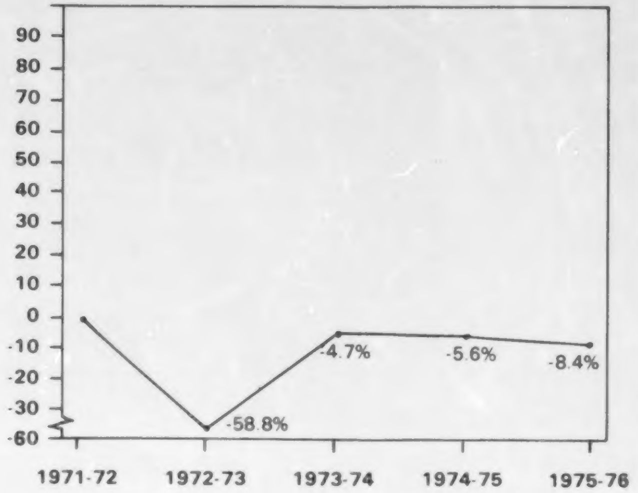
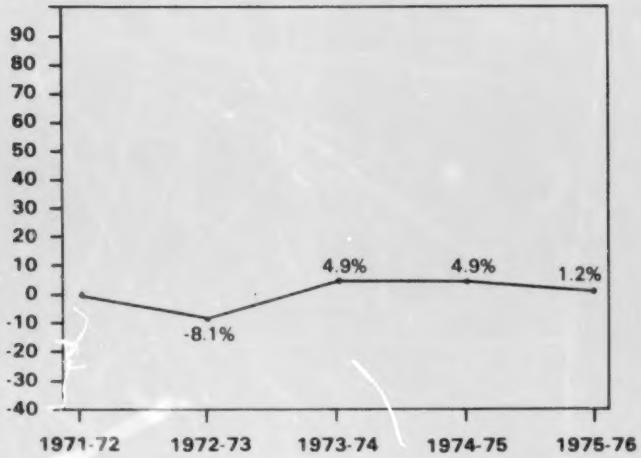

MICHIGAN

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS DEGREES IN VETERINARY MEDICINE AWARDED 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

4 YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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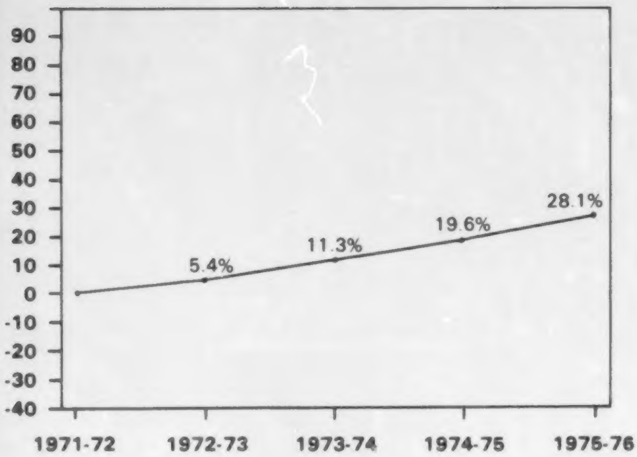

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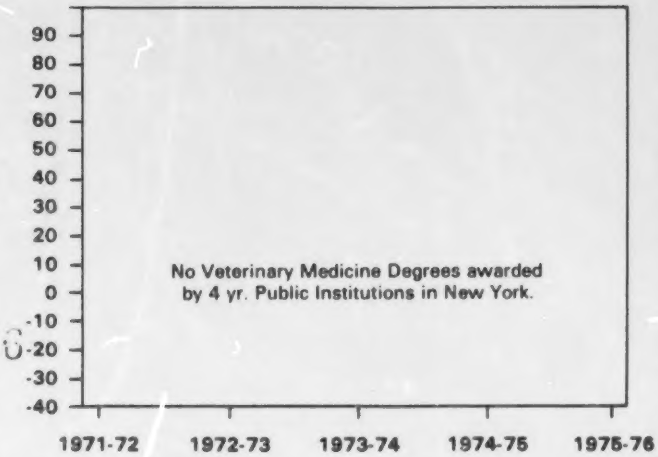

No Veterinary Medicine Degrees awarded by 4 yr. Public Institutions in New York.

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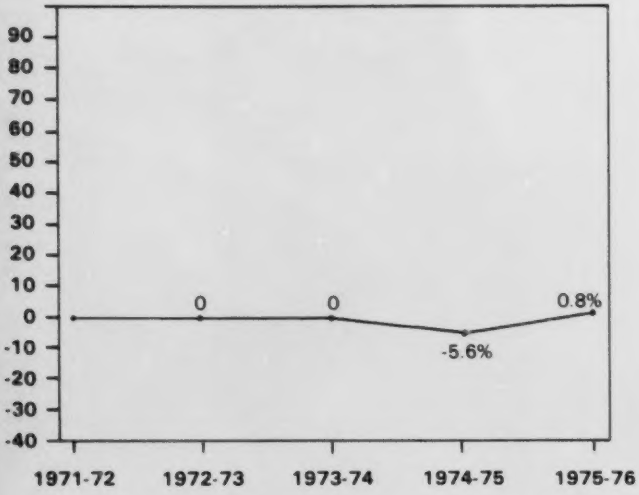

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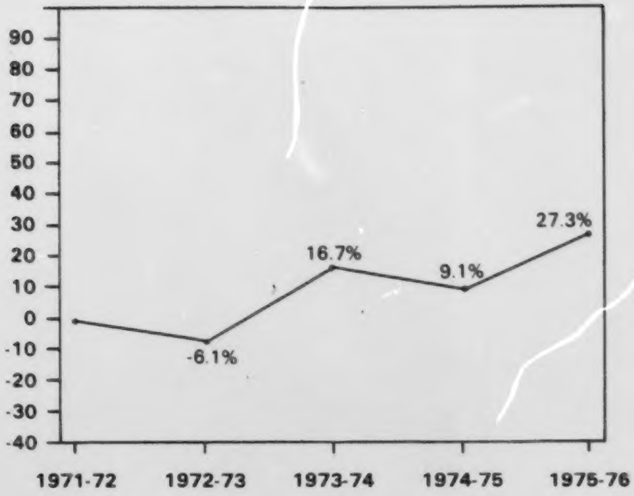

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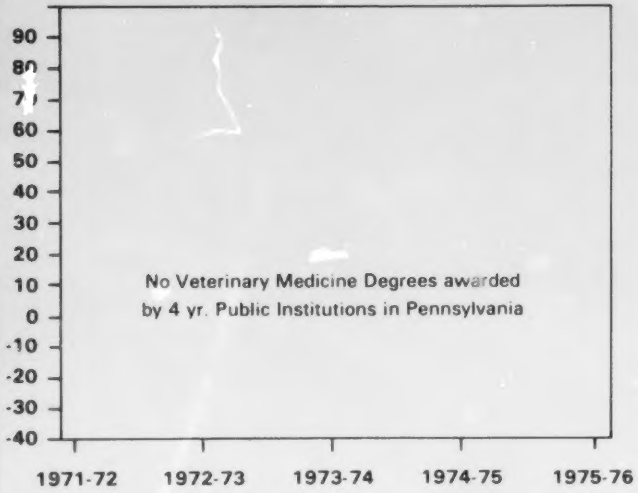
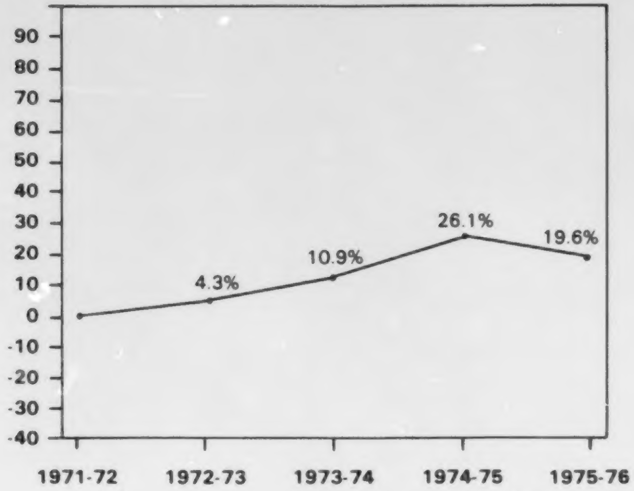


No Veterinary Medicine Degrees awarded by 4 yr. Public Institutions in Pennsylvania

MICHIGAN



DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

BACHELORS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	1,124	24	3	22	30	24	825	0	166	30
Architecture & Environ. Design	501	7	6	3	26	23	334	0	92	10
Area Studies	167	1	7	3	5	18	110	0	22	1
Biological Sciences	2,216	42	23	23	142	56	1,513	3	371	43
Business and Management	7,327	278	253	73	513	266	4,662	18	1,164	100
Communications	1,265	26	50	18	46	42	857	3	202	21
Computer & Information Sciences	212	10	2	0	18	7	142	0	30	3
Education	3,336	47	143	41	171	181	2,235	1	476	41
Engineering	1,709	178	32	14	121	61	938	3	323	39
Fine and Applied Arts	2,813	49	44	34	120	103	1,954	4	451	54
Foreign Languages	714	65	11	4	32	135	371	0	81	15
Health Professions	2,303	41	131	25	177	92	1,563	8	234	32
Home Economics	1,174	19	38	13	87	26	838	4	138	11
Letters	2,535	38	89	32	47	62	1,746	2	473	46
Mathematics	577	26	10	15	40	15	390	1	71	9
Physical Science	769	25	7	10	37	13	523	0	137	17
Psychology	2,941	42	147	24	97	124	1,884	4	560	59
Public Affairs and Service	3,255	25	214	40	97	184	2,075	2	555	63
Social Science	6,803	114	449	86	213	462	4,077	10	1,271	121
Interdisciplinary Studies	2,857	21	107	33	88	169	1,944	4	442	49
TOTALS	44,598	1,078	1,766	513	2,107	2,063	28,981	67	7,259	764

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

MASTERS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	116	25	1	3	4	1	59	0	22	1
Architecture & Environ. Design	82	4	2	0	3	2	46	0	24	1
Area Studies	24	0	2	0	1	3	14	0	4	0
Biological Sciences	266	8	1	3	13	0	164	0	70	7
Business and Management	899	43	16	5	43	12	528	1	236	15
Communications	70	7	1	0	0	2	39	0	20	1
Computer & Information Sciences	73	9	1	1	6	0	39	0	16	1
Education	3,706	59	256	30	109	156	2,130	1	921	44
Engineering	431	75	1	2	47	6	182	0	104	14
Fine and Applied Arts	530	12	13	8	16	12	319	0	138	12
Foreign Languages	121	13	0	0	7	17	67	0	13	4
Health Professions	536	14	16	2	16	12	291	2	179	4
Home Economics	106	8	3	0	6	3	76	0	10	0
Letters	545	23	10	2	14	13	355	0	120	8
Library Science	245	9	0	0	7	3	120	0	103	3
Mathematics	96	8	0	2	7	1	56	0	18	4
Physical Science	133	11	2	0	7	2	83	0	27	1
Psychology	700	3	24	2	15	12	341	0	294	9
Public Affairs & Services	711	22	57	8	30	23	437	2	122	10
Social Science	627	41	11	5	19	11	333	0	198	9
Interdisciplinary Studies	70	4	0	0	2	1	26	0	35	2
TOTALS	**10,087**	**398**	**417**	**73**	**372**	**292**	**5,705**	**6**	**2,674**	**150**

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

JOINT DOCTORATES

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Education	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Physical Science	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
TOTALS	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**0**

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BACHELORS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	608	9	5	4	45	8	496	1	16	24
Architecture & Environ. Design	277	6	6	0	31	6	199	0	14	15
Area Studies	101	3	0	0	15	7	59	1	9	7
Biological Sciences	3,016	57	38	8	370	63	2,297	19	71	93
Business and Management	529	18	14	1	92	12	353	2	20	17
Communications	165	0	12	0	11	3	127	1	8	3
Computer & Information Sciences	173	6	1	0	26	0	125	0	9	6
Education	282	3	7	0	25	12	223	0	2	10
Engineering	1,101	127	11	3	176	16	693	7	30	38
Fine and Applied Arts	1,499	17	47	5	57	27	1,235	9	72	30
Foreign Languages	634	38	14	1	42	47	431	1	25	35
Health Professions	468	5	41	1	66	23	285	10	19	18
Home Economics	271	2	4	0	42	3	215	1	1	3
Letters	1,639	12	40	3	41	36	1,366	5	100	36
Mathematics	440	19	6	1	63	6	312	3	18	12
Physical Science	617	15	2	2	37	9	512	1	15	24
Psychology	1,641	24	77	8	123	62	1,258	6	50	33
Public Affairs and Services	151	5	18	2	31	5	80	1	3	6
Social Science	5,397	76	278	32	261	219	4,129	24	236	140
Interdisciplinary Studies	1,945	20	56	12	86	68	1,557	5	80	61
TOTALS	**20,954**	**464**	**677**	**83**	**1,640**	**632**	**15,952**	**97**	**798**	**611**

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MASTERS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	159	47	0	0	5	3	95	1	7	1
Architecture & Environ. Design	245	25	13	1	15	4	165	0	17	5
Area Studies	41	6	1	0	1	1	21	0	8	3
Biological Sciences	282	37	5	2	18	4	190	1	19	6
Business and Management	823	112	30	1	46	16	547	2	55	14
Communications	16	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	4	0
Computer & Information Sciences	103	28	0	2	5	0	62	0	3	3
Education	300	15	14	3	11	13	207	0	31	6
Engineering	964	307	9	2	60	7	500	2	58	19
Fine and Applied Arts	402	13	6	2	7	9	309	0	47	9
Foreign Languages	170	10	4	0	3	6	129	0	9	9
Health Professions	750	58	70	7	24	21	516	3	35	16
Home Economics	25	1	1	0	0	0	17	0	4	2
Law	16	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Letters	289	20	2	0	4	6	220	0	28	9
Library Science	152	2	16	0	3	7	106	0	12	6
Mathematics	137	25	3	0	12	1	88	0	7	1
Physical Science	292	37	3	0	10	3	207	0	22	10
Psychology	65	5	2	0	0	3	50	0	4	1
Public Affairs and Services	189	7	30	1	10	19	107	0	8	7
Social Science	520	70	12	2	11	13	342	3	50	17
Interdisciplinary Studies	69	4	2	0	1	0	58	0	3	1
TOTALS	6,009	843	224	24	246	136	3,948	12	431	145

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Dentistry	174	1	7	1	20	16	109	2	13	5
Medicine	552	11	23	2	44	25	406	3	18	25
Optometry	60	4	2	0	19	1	28	0	2	4
Veterinary Medicine	83	0	0	1	3	2	75	0	1	1
Law	751	6	56	6	30	63	537	3	23	27
Pharmacy	61	0	0	0	24	2	28	0	7	0
TOTALS	1,681	22	78	10	140	109	1,183	8	64	52

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1975-76

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DOCTORATES

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	29	10	0	0	1	0	13	0	5	0
Architecture & Environ. Design	14	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	4	0
Area Studies	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
Biological Sciences	368	75	5	0	14	1	234	0	27	12
Business and Management	41	7	0	0	1	0	29	0	3	1
Computer & Information Sciences	20	5	0	0	0	1	13	0	1	0
Education	148	10	13	0	2	4	104	0	14	1
Engineering	281	96	1	0	16	0	143	0	19	6
Fine and Applied Arts	32	3	0	0	2	0	18	0	9	0
Foreign Languages	70	9	0	0	1	1	36	0	21	2
Health Professions	47	7	0	0	3	0	31	0	4	2
Home Economics	7	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Law	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letters	156	9	3	0	0	2	101	0	39	2
Library Science	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mathematics	86	29	0	1	2	1	44	0	8	1
Physical Science	286	40	2	0	10	0	192	0	33	9
Psychology	91	8	0	0	1	0	67	0	12	3
Public Affairs and Services	10	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Social Science	351	36	9	0	2	6	188	0	103	7
Interdisciplinary Studies	22	2	2	0	0	0	14	0	3	1
TOTALS	2,068	354	39	1	56	16	1,246	0	308	48

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

BACHELOR'S

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	1247	21	8	17	34	23	943	1	177	23
Architecture & Environ. Design	405	18	4	4	23	26	269	2	52	7
Area Studies	135	1	3	2	5	9	92	0	21	2
Biological Sciences	2108	47	26	19	155	67	1399	5	354	36
Business and Management	7760	265	265	66	557	274	4982	24	1227	100
Communications	1379	21	67	11	35	29	913	7	266	30
Computer & Information Sciences	236	17	5	1	17	6	156	0	33	1
Education	3157	45	140	28	137	160	2069	5	542	31
Engineering	1806	217	23	17	122	73	1032	9	282	31
Fine and Applied Arts	2660	22	52	33	100	85	1772	9	527	60
Foreign Languages	632	26	4	3	19	128	327	0	110	15
Health Professions	2242	24	105	18	174	82	1487	15	298	39
Home Economics	1110	16	30	6	69	27	802	5	148	7
Letters	2142	27	55	15	39	41	1479	1	447	38
Mathematics	481	20	6	2	42	23	314	1	63	10
Physical Science	740	19	5	5	34	23	499	0	142	13
Psychology	2671	39	134	24	77	104	1671	10	568	44
Public Affairs and Service	3365	22	226	39	108	217	2158	8	536	49
Social Science	5951	81	369	57	188	388	3552	14	1199	103
Interdisciplinary Studies	3064	16	116	23	[illegible]	151	2087	8	505	50
TOTALS	**43,291**	**964**	**1645**	**390**	**2043**	**1936**	**28,003**	**124**	**7,497**	**689**

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

MASTERS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	113	24	1	1	6	0	51	1	27	2
Architecture & Environ. Design	75	3	0	0	1	2	37	0	32	0
Area Studies	20	0	1	0	0	2	13	0	4	0
Biological Sciences	238	3	0	2	5	2	130	0	92	4
Business and Management	995	54	14	8	55	25	494	0	338	7
Communications	81	4	0	1	0	1	31	0	44	0
Computer & Information Sciences	57	2	2	0	2	0	34	0	14	3
Education	3706	68	209	26	134	145	1981	10	1090	43
Engineering	428	81	4	3	53	10	159	0	107	11
Fine and Applied Arts	496	12	11	3	20	7	298	0	137	8
Foreign Languages	77	5	1	1	4	11	30	0	24	1
Health Professions	516	10	22	1	22	8	259	3	189	2
Home Economics	105	3	3	0	8	3	60	0	28	0
Letters	536	25	5	5	10	6	308	0	170	7
Library Science	245	3	2	2	8	4	140	2	84	0
Mathematics	80	2	1	1	4	0	51	0	21	0
Physical Science	102	8	1	1	6	0	55	0	31	0
Psychology	549	11	10	7	14	19	297	2	179	10
Public Affairs & Services	792	18	50	3	26	42	459	1	177	16
Social Science	614	33	14	3	15	30	268	1	238	12
Interdisciplinary Studies	119	7	2	1	2	0	30	0	76	1
TOTALS	**9944**	**376**	**353**	**69**	**395**	**317**	**5185**	**20**	**3102**	**127**

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

JOINT DOCTORATES

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Education	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Physical Science	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BACHELORS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	649	9	5	3	42	7	538	3	16	26
Architecture & Environ. Design	314	3	14	1	36	6	234	4	8	8
Area Studies	118	3	1	1	18	4	79	0	5	7
Biological Sciences	3023	60	44	13	372	68	2252	17	112	85
Business and Management	541	12	11	3	87	9	385	6	16	12
Communications	190	0	12	0	4	5	140	0	22	7
Computer & Information Sciences	191	2	2	0	21	2	153	0	8	3
Education	333	2	4	4	36	9	256	3	10	9
Engineering	1241	103	14	2	207	15	812	9	39	40
Fine and Applied Arts	1514	14	41	8	69	45	1198	7	107	25
Foreign Languages	535	25	10	3	28	48	375	0	18	28
Health Professions	409	0	24	1	50	19	279	6	19	11
Home Economics	243	4	5	0	46	1	172	1	10	4
Letters	1458	16	38	4	43	40	1194	3	80	40
Mathematics	430	13	8	0	59	10	312	4	13	11
Physical Science	661	14	4	2	40	12	541	3	27	18
Psychology	1807	19	65	12	102	57	1407	11	91	43
Public Affairs and Services	168	0	17	0	19	6	108	8	3	7
Social Science	5100	69	266	23	260	195	3846	17	305	119
Interdisciplinary Studies	1953	15	61	11	82	69	1558	8	108	41
TOTALS	20,878	383	646	91	1621	627	15,839	110	1017	544

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DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MASTERS

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agricultural & Natural Resources	176	59	2	0	3	1	99	0	7	5
Architecture & Environ. Design	218	34	9	1	18	13	134	0	6	3
Area Studies	39	4	1	0	1	0	29	0	2	2
Biological Sciences	321	55	9	2	19	2	214	0	14	6
Business and Management	874	100	29	0	53	26	602	2	44	18
Communications	21	2	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	0
Computer & Information Sciences	86	19	1	0	7	0	58	0	0	1
Education	331	20	11	2	8	12	230	1	40	7
Engineering	896	290	9	0	70	16	448	2	42	19
Fine and Applied Arts	359	25	12	1	8	9	263	0	32	9
Foreign Languages	167	22	1	0	7	10	107	0	10	10
Health Professions	717	62	42	13	32	10	518	4	24	12
Home Economics	27	3	0	0	1	2	18	0	2	1
Law	29	18	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1
Letters	244	14	3	1	3	2	200	0	11	10
Library Science	205	4	9	2	16	7	151	1	7	8
Mathematics	170	36	4	1	10	2	106	0	7	4
Physical Science	242	22	0	1	10	2	179	0	21	7
Psychology	78	10	4	0	5	2	48	0	7	2
Public Affairs and Services	212	3	21	0	22	16	129	1	9	11
Social Science	478	60	10	3	10	12	324	0	38	21
Interdisciplinary Studies	73	1	5	0	1	0	57	0	6	3
TOTALS	5,963	863	182	27	305	144	3941	11	330	160

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Dentistry	170	5	8	4	9	7	122	1	8	6
Medicine	539	9	30	3	52	26	370	3	32	14
Optometry	57	2	2	0	16	1	34	0	0	2
Veterinary Medicine	99	0	0	2	3	2	84	0	3	5
Law	758	7	53	5	34	55	556	2	26	20
Pharmacy	91	2	3	0	26	3	43	2	10	2
TOTALS	1714	25	96	14	140	94	1209	8	79	49

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY ETHNICITY
1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DOCTORATES

Discipline Division	Total	Non-Res. Alien	Black	Am. Indian Alaskan Nat.	Asian	Hispanic	White	Filipino	No Response	Other
Agriculture & Natural Resources	38	13	1	0	0	0	15	0	9	0
Architecture & Environ. Design	12	3	1	0	0	1	4	0	3	0
Area Studies	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Biological Sciences	372	52	6	4	12	2	245	0	41	10
Business and Management	47	13	1	0	0	1	29	0	2	1
Computer & Information Sciences	16	6	0	0	1	0	6	0	3	0
Education	146	9	13	2	2	5	97	0	16	2
Engineering	250	108	2	1	10	2	105	0	18	4
Fine and Applied Arts	39	2	0	1	0	0	24	0	11	1
Foreign Languages	54	5	1	0	1	4	30	0	11	2
Health Professions	43	4	2	0	2	1	30	0	4	0
Home Economics	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Law	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letters	145	17	4	2	0	3	81	0	37	1
Library Science	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Mathematics	68	19	2	0	0	1	40	0	6	0
Physical Science	291	42	3	0	6	8	202	0	25	5
Psychology	87	4	3	0	0	0	64	0	16	0
Public Affairs and Services	13	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	5	1
Social Science	318	28	8	0	4	5	171	0	95	7
Interdisciplinary Studies	33	4	2	0	0	0	24	0	2	1
TOTALS	1983	332	50	10	39	34	1177	0	306	35

DEGREES CONFERRED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX
1975-76 AND 1976-77

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Total	Bachelors		Masters		Doctorates	
Age Categories	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77
Under 20	5	3	0	0	0	0
20-24	20,350	20,339	473	370	0	0
25-29	12,804	11,958	3,305	3,202	3	1
30-34	4,663	4,875	2,429	2,621	2	1
35-39	2,121	1,989	1,157	1,202	0	3
40-44	1,222	1,119	691	789	0	2
45-49	666	670	525	484	1	1
50-54	383	399	311	250	1	0
55-59	205	177	127	153	0	0
60-64	54	59	38	32	0	0
65 and Over	2,125	1,703	1,031	841	0	0
Total	44,598	43,291	10,087	9,944	7	8

Male	Bachelors		Masters		Doctorates	
Age Categories	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77
Under 20	3	2	0	0	0	0
20-24	9,563	9,580	230	155	0	0
25-29	8,745	7,785	1,816	1,648	3	1
30-34	3,169	3,196	1,453	1,490	1	1
35-39	1,180	1,053	610	586	0	3
40-44	573	529	308	326	0	0
45-49	236	239	181	153	0	1
50-54	127	145	117	86	0	0
55-59	80	74	41	46	0	0
60-64	21	23	20	7	0	0
65 and Over	1,364	1,139	582	475	0	0
Total	25,061	23,765	5,358	4,972	4	6

Female	Bachelors		Masters		Doctorates	
Age Categories	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77
Under 20	2	1	0	0	0	0
20-24	10,787	10,759	243	215	0	0
25-29	4,059	4,173	1,489	1,554	0	0
30-34	1,494	1,679	976	1,131	1	0
35-39	941	936	547	616	0	0
40-44	649	590	383	463	0	2
45-49	430	431	344	331	1	0
50-54	256	254	194	164	1	0
55-59	125	103	86	107	0	0
60-64	33	36	18	25	0	0
65 and Over	761	564	449	366	0	0
Total	19,537	19,526	4,729	4,972	3	2

DEGREES CONFERRED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX
1975-76 AND 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total	Bachelors		Masters		Mid-Inter.		Doctorates	
Age Categories	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**
Under 20	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	15,957	15,761	1,102	995	8	10	0	2
25-29	3,472	3,409	3,028	2,990	222	185	663	581
30-34	810	895	998	1,111	168	121	773	676
35-39	287	249	382	353	67	59	274	261
40-44	135	154	182	189	29	31	97	94
45-49	75	91	111	108	9	9	55	48
50-54	57	66	53	47	6	6	24	20
55-59	26	43	10	13	2	4	6	14
60-64	7	13	3	3	0	3	3	1
65 and Over	4	9	0	3	0	0	3	0
Unknown	116	183	139	151	19	22	170	286
Total	20,954	20,878	6,009	5,963	530	450	2,068	1,983

Male	Bachelors		Masters		Mid-Inter.		Doctorates	
Age Categories	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**
Under 20	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
20-24	8,428	8,352	744	649	7	8	0	1
25-29	2,218	2,140	2,005	1,883	142	131	548	476
30-34	449	491	656	695	116	80	624	572
35-39	100	87	219	186	43	39	205	201
40-44	42	40	88	101	18	17	67	65
45-49	19	27	50	42	6	6	37	26
50-54	12	14	23	13	2	2	16	9
55-59	8	14	6	5	1	0	3	5
60-64	3	6	1	0	0	1	1	1
65 and Over	3	5	0	1	0	0	2	0
Unknown	53	111	80	91	9	15	120	213
Total	11,339	11,289	3,872	3,668	344	299	1,623	1,569

Female	Bachelors		Masters		Mid-Inter.		Doctorates	
Age Categories	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**	**75-76**	**76-77**
Under 20	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	7,529	7,409	358	346	1	2	0	1
25-29	1,254	1,269	1,023	1,107	80	54	115	105
30-34	361	404	342	416	52	41	149	104
35-39	187	162	163	167	24	20	69	60
40-44	93	114	94	88	11	14	30	29
45-49	56	64	61	66	3	3	18	22
50-54	45	52	30	34	4	4	8	11
55-59	18	29	4	8	1	4	3	9
60-64	4	7	2	3	0	2	2	0
65 and Over	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	63	72	59	60	10	7	50	73
Total	9,615	9,589	2,137	2,295	186	151	445	414

DEGREES CONFERRED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX (Continued)
1975-76 AND 1976-77

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total	Dentistry		Medicine		Optometry		Vet. Med.		Law		Pharmacy	
Age Categories	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	5	1	11	12	13	13	0	0	54	56	16	21
25-29	125	120	455	434	34	32	61	64	532	522	37	63
30-34	32	36	75	68	11	8	15	29	107	122	7	7
35-39	8	10	7	18	1	1	6	5	26	29	1	0
40-44	2	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	10	10	0	0
45-49	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
50-54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
55-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	18	13	0	0
Total	174	170	552	539	60	57	83	99	751	758	61	91

Male	Dentistry		Medicine		Optometry		Vet. Med.		Law		Pharmacy	
Age Categories	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	5	1	10	9	7	10	0	0	39	30	6	6
25-29	114	92	354	351	29	19	45	44	367	368	25	37
30-34	27	31	58	54	9	6	13	27	62	76	7	7
35-39	8	6	6	12	1	1	3	5	8	11	1	0
40-44	2	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	3	5	0	0
45-49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	11	8	0	0
Total	158	131	431	433	47	38	62	76	493	500	39	50

Female	Dentistry		Medicine		Optometry		Vet. Med.		Law		Pharmacy	
Age Categories	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77	75-76	76-77
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	1	3	6	3	0	0	15	26	10	15
25-29	11	28	101	83	5	13	16	20	165	154	12	26
30-34	5	5	17	14	2	2	2	2	45	46	0	0
35-39	0	4	1	6	0	0	3	0	18	18	0	0
40-44	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	5	0	0
45-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
50-54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
55-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5	0	0
Total	16	39	121	106	13	19	21	23	258	258	22	41

DEGREES CONFERRED BY TYPE AND SEX
1973-74 THROUGH 1976-77

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

California Maritime Academy

Degrees Awarded	Bachelors		
July 1 to June 30	Male	Female	Total
1973-74	52	-	52
1974-75	50	-	50
1975-76[1]	141	3	144
1976-77	7	-	7

[1] A shift in graduation dates from July in 1975 to June in 1976 caused most of the 1974-75 graduates to be picked up in the 1975-76 report.

University of California, Hastings College of Law

Degrees Awarded	Law Degrees		
July 1 to June 30	Male	Female	Total
1973-74	456	109	565
1974-75	356	107	463
1975-76	360	157	517
1976-77	327	158	485

Otis Art Institute

Degrees Awarded	Bachelors			Masters		
July 1 to June 30	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1973-74	28	21	49	20	8	28
1974-75	14	27	41	17	14	31
1975-76	28	34	62	20	6	26
1976-77	18	16	34	23	17	40

United States Naval Postgraduate School

Degrees Awarded	Bachelors			Masters			Doctorates		
July 1 to June 30	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1973-74	198	1	199	542	1	543	11	-	11
1974-75	163	-	163	612	8	620	10	-	10
1975-76	66	-	66	484	10	494	7	-	7
1976-77	37	-	37	554	5	559	5	6	11

Independent Colleges and Universities

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Degrees Conferred by Discipline

California Trends

Trend analysis of data on degrees conferred by independent institutions is inconclusive because of the varying number of institutions reporting from year to year. In 1972-73, 93 independent California institutions reported information on degrees conferred, compared to 161 independent institutions in 1976-77. Of those reporting in 1976-77, accredited institutions accounted for 92.6 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded, 95.4 percent of all master's degrees, 75.5 percent of all doctorates, and 75.7 percent of all first professional degrees reported by independent colleges. In 1976-77, 88 accredited, 29 State approved, and 44 authorized independent institutions reported.

The most frequently chosen disciplines in 1976-77 in which bachelor's degrees were awarded included Business and Management, Social Sciences, and Fine and Applied Arts. Men chose Business and Management most often, while women chose the Social Sciences.

Education was the leading discipline for master's degree recipients, with more than 450 awarded to men and women in 1976-77. Men chose Business and Management most often, a discipline in which nearly 3,600 master's degrees were awarded; women, however, chose Education most often, with 54 percent of all such degrees awarded to women.

Over 1,900 doctoral degrees were awarded by independent California institutions in 1976-77. Doctorates in Psychology, were the number one choice for both men and women, followed by Education and Engineering.

The independent institutions conferred over 6,400 "first professional" degrees, with an overwhelming 4,450 or 69.5 percent in the field of Law by approximately 50 independent law schools. Independent institutions also conferred 392 degrees in Medicine, 335 degrees in Dentistry and 279 degrees in Pharmacy. There are no independent schools of Veterinary Medicine in California.

National Trends

Independent institutions nationally display a relatively flat trend line in bachelor's degrees awarded during the five year period reported. California and Texas, however, registered gains each year since 1971-72. Michigan made a slight gain in 1975-76, and attributes this to the effect of its improved student financial aid program for students attending independent institutions. The national trend by sex indicates, as with public colleges, that increases achieved by women were greater than those achieved by men in each of the survey years. In fact, in every year of the survey, independent institutions awarded fewer degrees to men than in the base year. The 1975-76 decline in men receiving bachelor's degrees below base year figures is also evident for New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Women in these states scored increases each year, however. In the academic year 1975-76, California women registered a greater increase in the percent of degrees awarded than women in any state in the survey.

The pattern among students receiving their master's degrees from independent institutions is one of steady to marked increase over the base year. Nationally, these colleges and universities awarded nearly 24 percent more master's degrees in 1975-76 than in 1971-72. California's independent institutions were particularly notable, awarding 68.2 percent more master's in 1975-76, as opposed to a 3.7 percent decline among public institutions. Pennsylvania's increases during the past three years were due to increases among women degree recipients. In 1974-75, and again in 1975-76, Pennsylvania women earned 29.2 percent more master's degrees than in the base year of 1971-72. Men earned 4.1 percent fewer degrees in 1974-75 and 0.5 percent fewer in 1975-76 than in 1971-72.

California was the leading state throughout the period displayed. In 1975-76, women received nearly 142 percent more master's degrees than in 1971-72, while men were awarded 45.6 percent more than in the base year. In each case, graduates of California's independent institutions far outdistanced the growth among degree recipients nationally.

Nationally, independent institutions awarded an increasing number of doctorates each year from 1972-73 through 1975-76, in contrast to the almost level performance of public institutions. California independent institutions showed greater gains relative to the base year of 1971-72 than did the nation as a whole. There appear to be inverse relationships between independent and public institutions in several of the states. As one sector increased the number of doctorates awarded, the other decreased.

Texas is an example of this pattern. While public institutions increased the number of doctorates awarded by 4.8 percent in 1972-73, independent institutions decreased the number by 14.4 percent. The next year, public institutions increased by only 3.5 percent over the base year, but independents reversed their prior decrease by nearly 10 percent. In New York, public institutions increased the number of doctorates nearly 67 percent over the base year in 1975-76, but independent institutions registered a 13.4 percent decrease.

California did not display this inverse relationship but, rather, a parallel pattern of increases and decreases. Independent institutions however, did record greater increases each year than did public institutions. The display for Michigan's independent institutions should be viewed with the awareness that fewer than forty doctoral degrees were awarded in any year. Hence, a seemingly great increase or decrease in the percent of doctoral degrees awarded is the result of a small actual number of recipients.

As in the public institutions, increases among women doctorates far exceeded increases among men. In California, women doctorates increased by 89 percent in 1975-76 over the base year, while men increased by 12.2 percent. Both sexes exceeded the national pattern.

Independent institutions awarded 47.6 percent more professional degrees in 1975-76 nationally than in the base year of 1971-72. Women scored increases far in excess of those achieved by men, nationally, in California, and in each of the comparison states. Nationally, women earned 253.5 percent more professional degrees in 1975-76 than they had in 1971-72, compared to an increase of 82.1 percent among men.

The nation's independent medical schools increased the number of M.D.'s awarded in each of the past four years; nearly 43 percent more degrees were awarded in 1975-76 than in 1971-72. California institutions registered a 39.6 percent gain in 1975-76. Texas and Illinois data exhibit sharp increases, but no explanations were given by the state agency contacted.

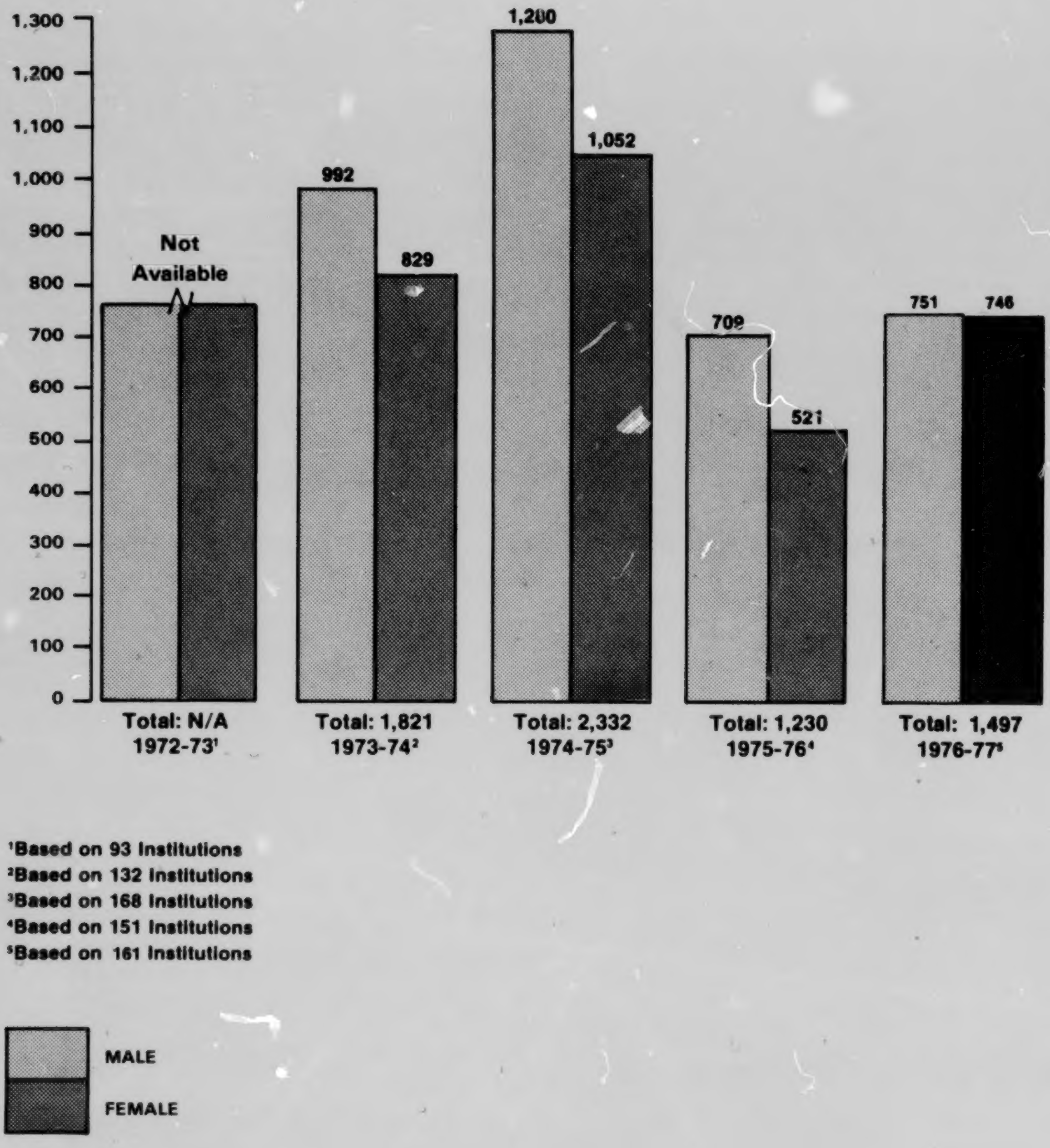
The nation's independent dental schools also showed a steady increase in D.D.S. and D.M.D. degrees awarded since 1971-72, with 35.2 percent more degrees awarded in 1975-76 than in the base year. California had an increase of 39.4 percent in 1973-74, and smaller increases in the two subsequent years. Texas again exhibited an unusual movement, a gain of 133.7 percent in 1974-75 over 1971-72.

Very few degrees in Veterinary Medicine are awarded by independent institutions. For example, in 1974-75 a total of 115 D.V.M. degrees were conferred nationally. As a result, an increase or decrease of 10 students in one year may produce an 8 to 10 percent change in the trend line. Four of the states in the survey, including California, do not have independent schools of Veterinary Medicine.

Graduates of independent law schools increased sharply in several states. The national picture shows an increase of 59 percent in 1975-76 over the base year. California has over fifty independent law schools. In 1975-76, they awarded 110.6 percent more J.D. degrees than in 1971-72. Michigan scored an even greater increase; 172 percent in 1975-76.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX, INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

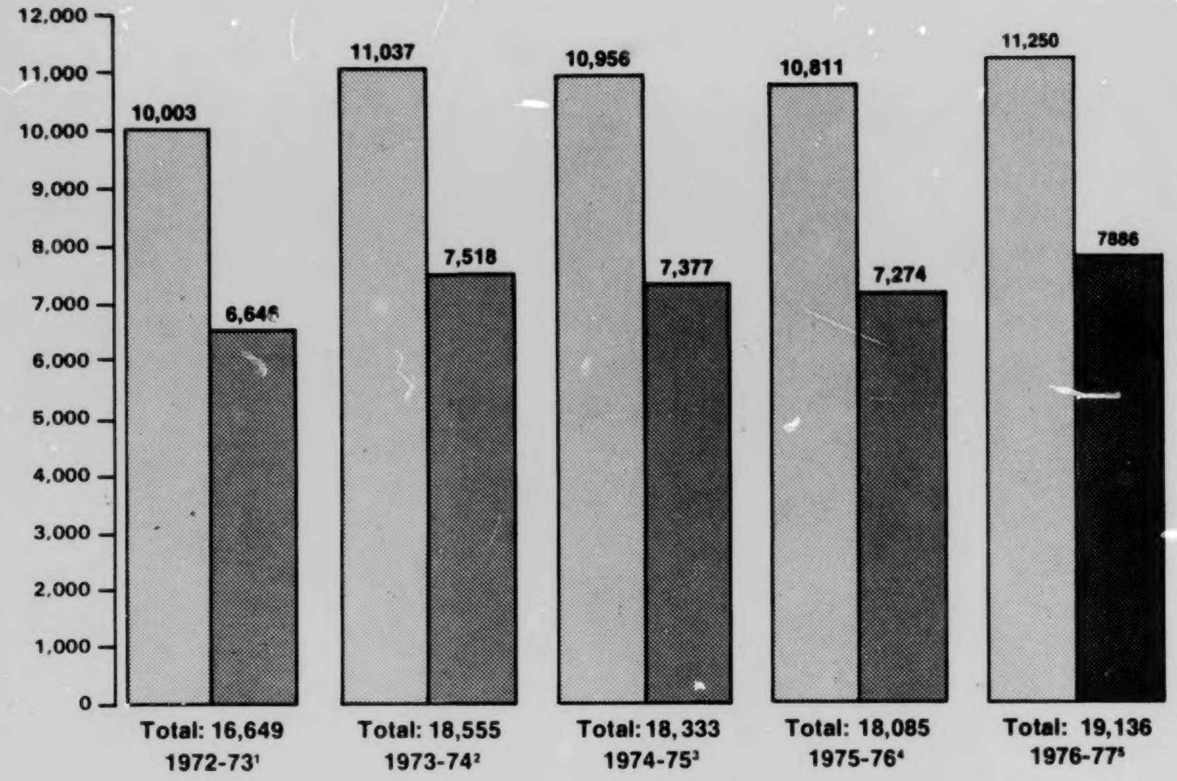
ASSOCIATES



[1] Based on 93 Institutions
[2] Based on 132 Institutions
[3] Based on 168 Institutions
[4] Based on 151 Institutions
[5] Based on 161 Institutions

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX, INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

BACHELORS

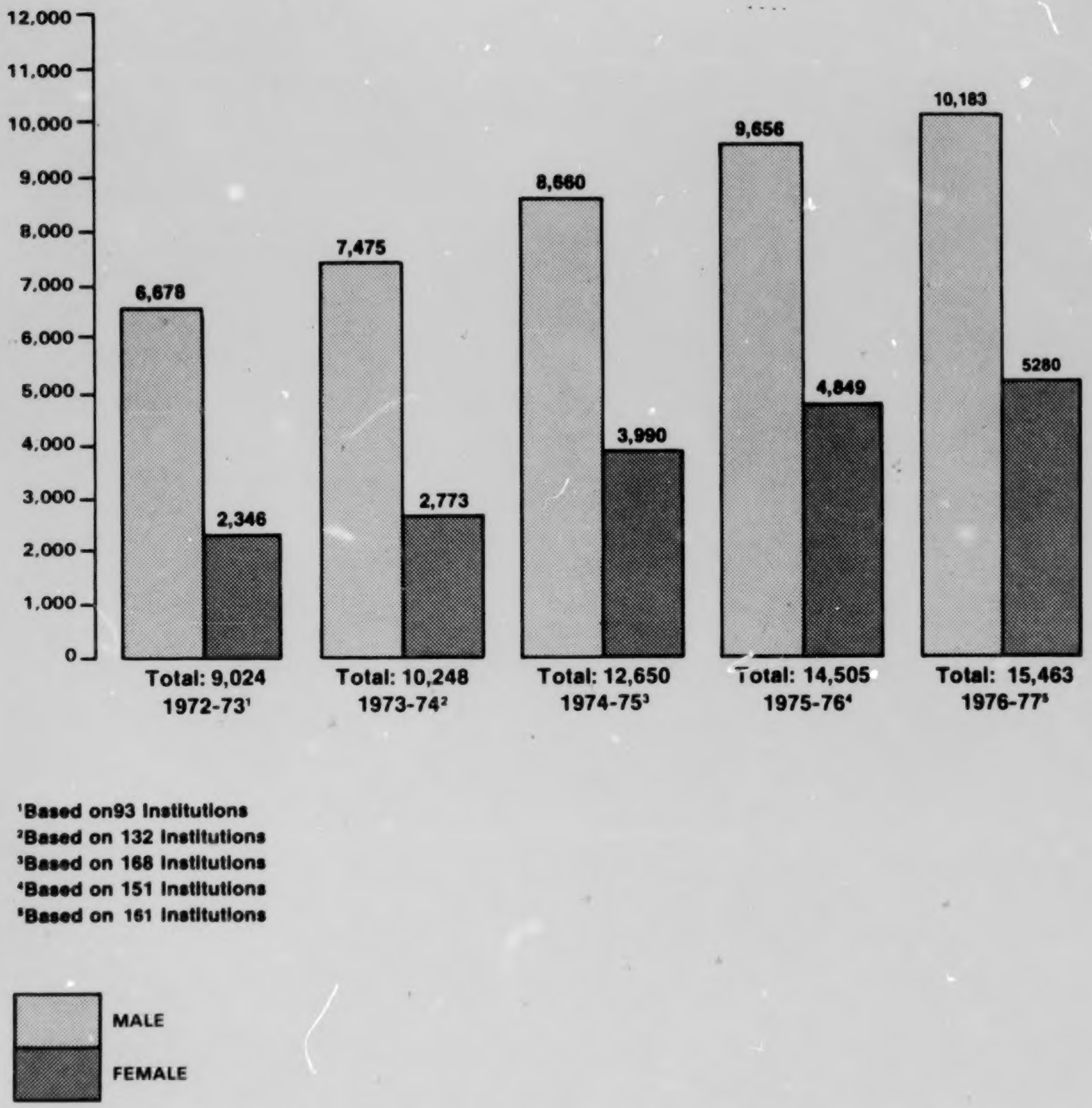


[1] Based on 93 Institutions
[2] Based on 132 Institutions
[3] Based on 168 Institutions
[4] Based on 151 Institutions
[5] Based on 161 Institutions

▨ MALE
▩ FEMALE

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX, INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

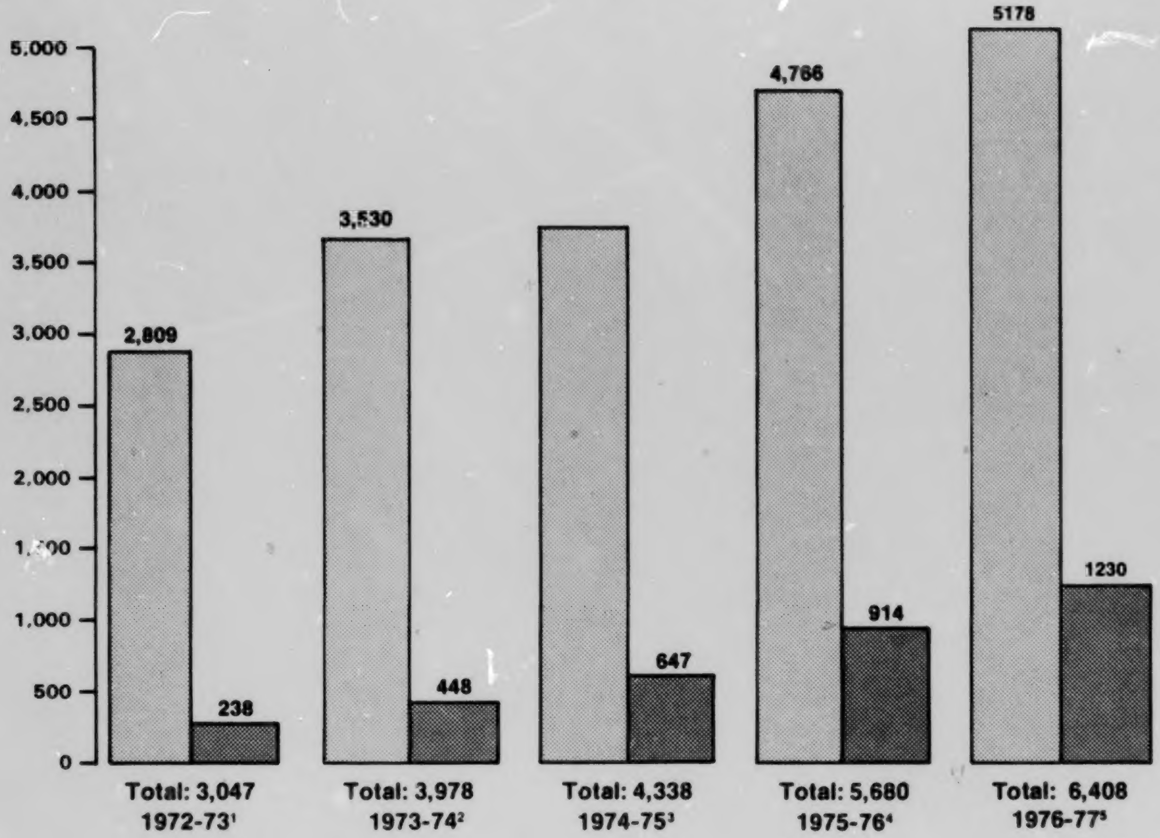
MASTERS



[1] Based on93 Institutions
[2] Based on 132 Institutions
[3] Based on 168 Institutions
[4] Based on 151 Institutions
[5] Based on 161 Institutions

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX, INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

FIRST PROFESSIONALS



[1] Based on 93 Institutions
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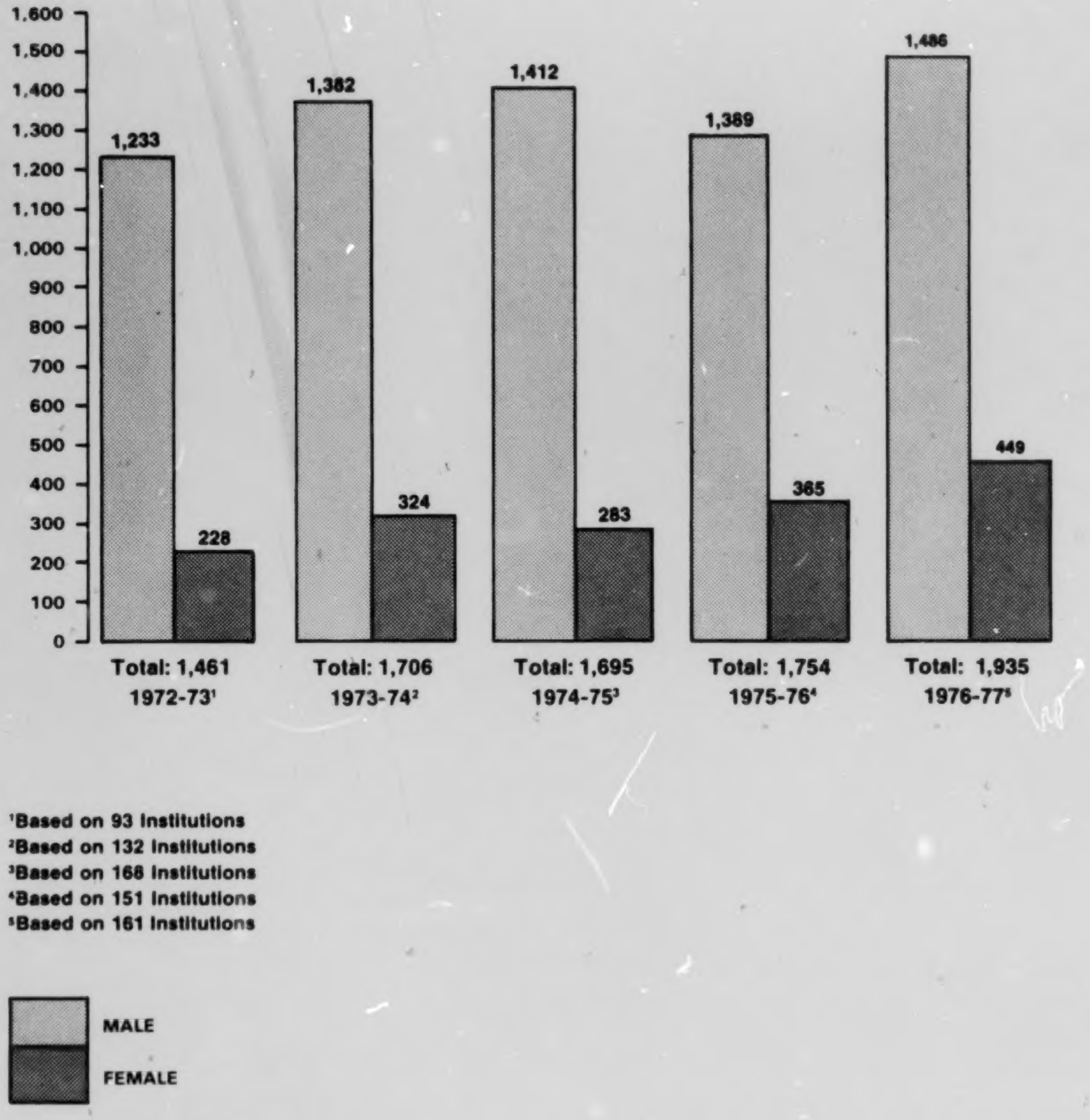
[4] Based on 151 Institutions
[5] Based on 161 Institutions

▨ MALE
▩ FEMALE

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SEX, INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

DOCTORATES

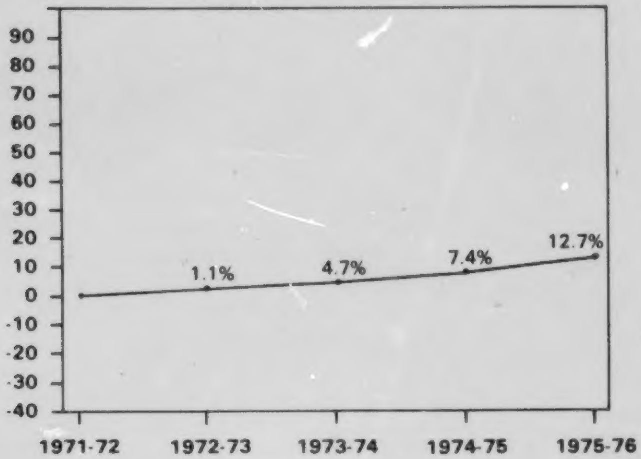


[1] Based on 93 Institutions
[2] Based on 132 Institutions
[3] Based on 168 Institutions
[4] Based on 151 Institutions
[5] Based on 161 Institutions

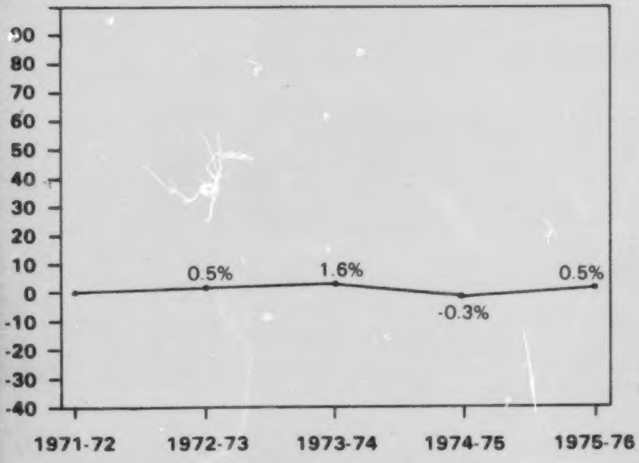
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

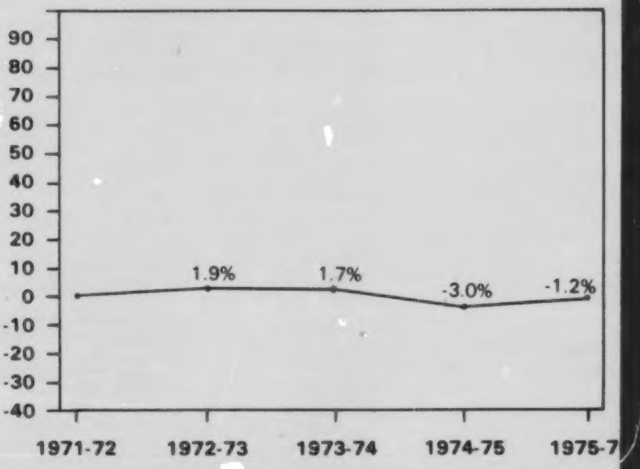
CALIFORNIA

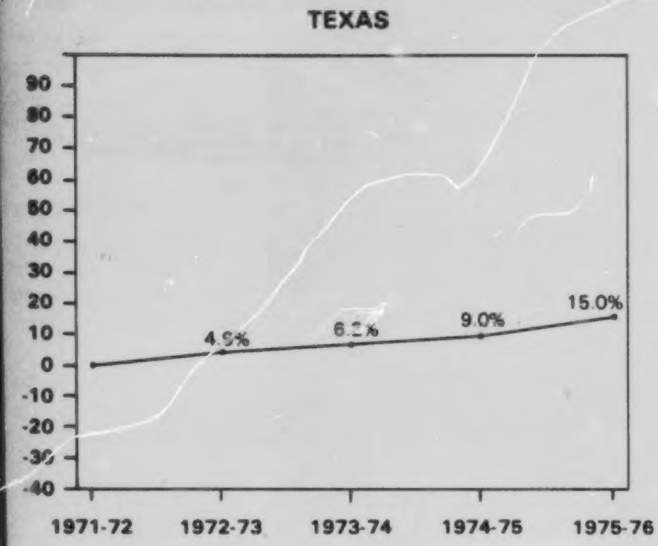


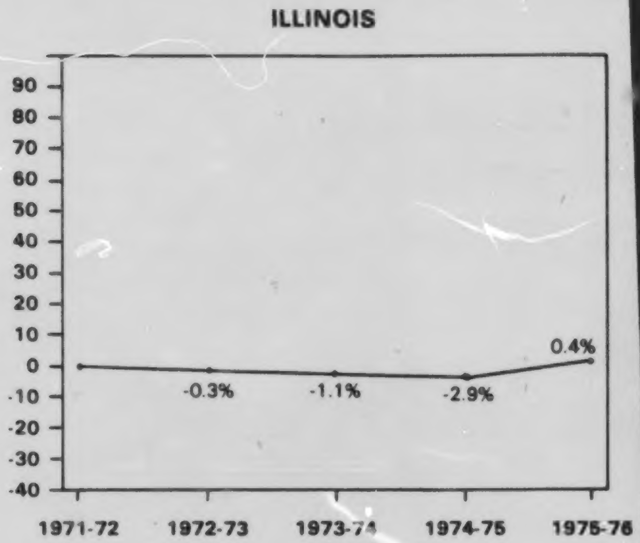
NATIONAL



NEW YORK




TEXAS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
4.9%
6.2%
9.0%
15.0%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76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80
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-10
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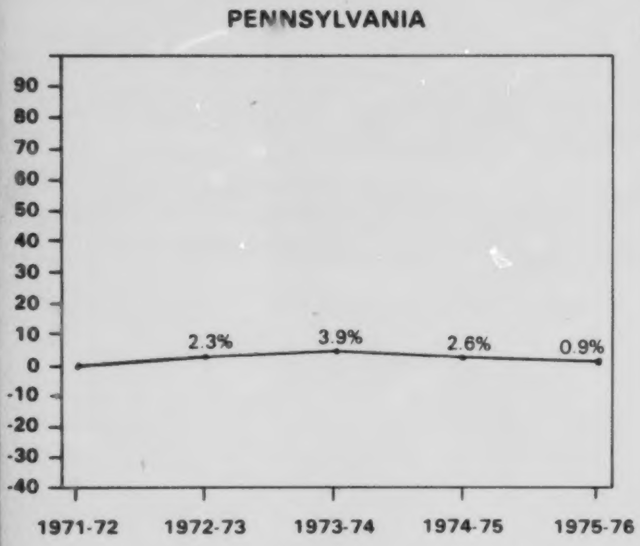
-1.1%
-2.9%
0.4%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76


PENNSYLVANIA
90
80
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40
30
20
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-10
-20
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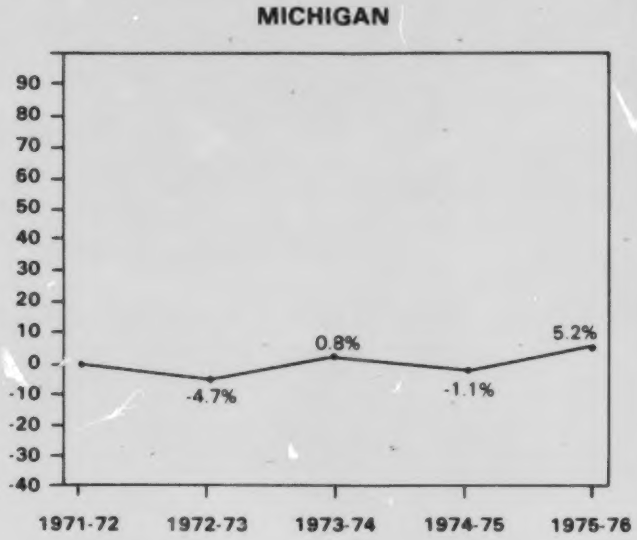
-40
2.3%
3.9%
2.6%
0.9%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76


MICHIGAN
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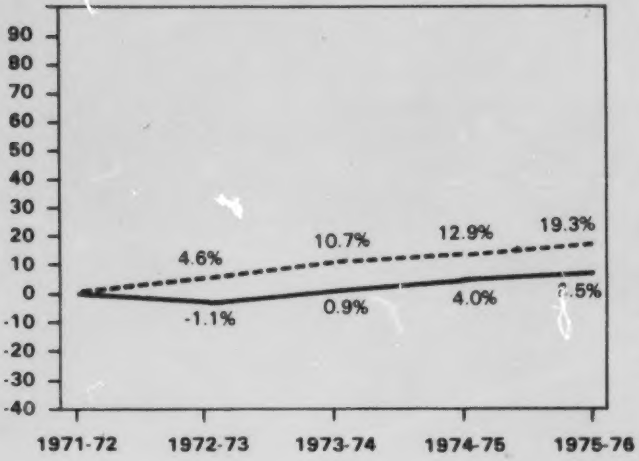
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-4.7%
0.8%
-1.1%
5.2%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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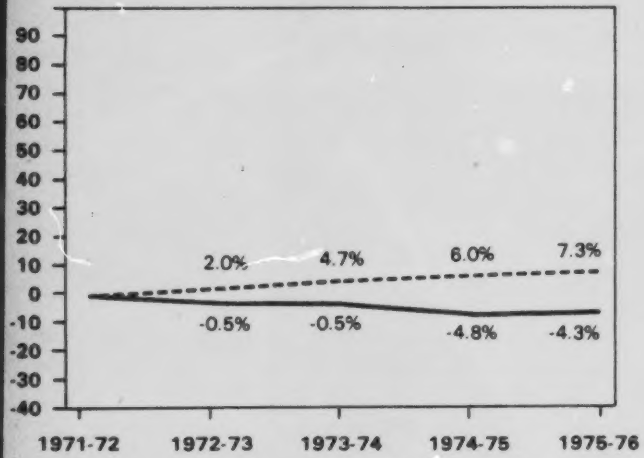
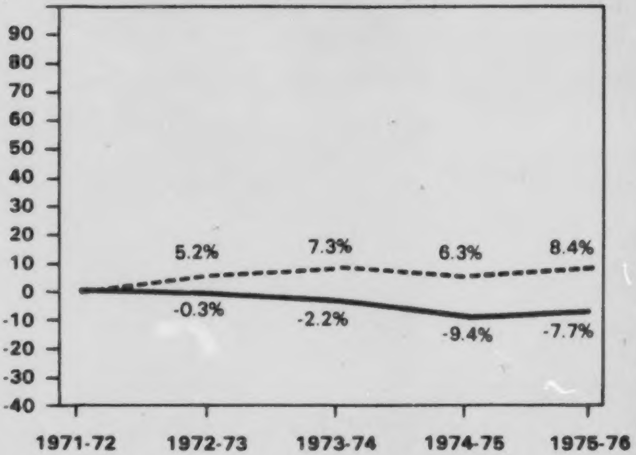
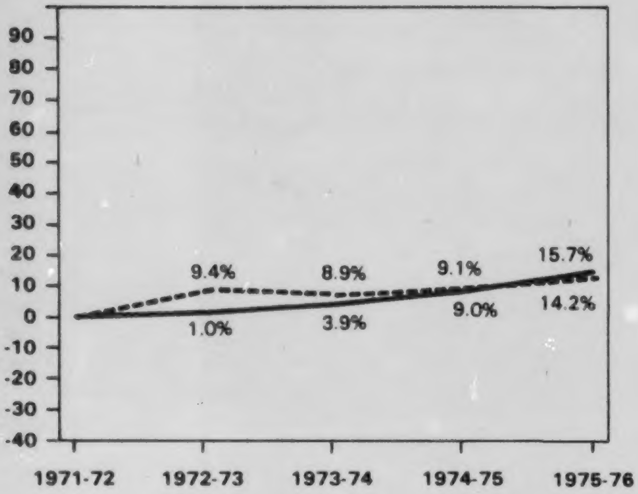


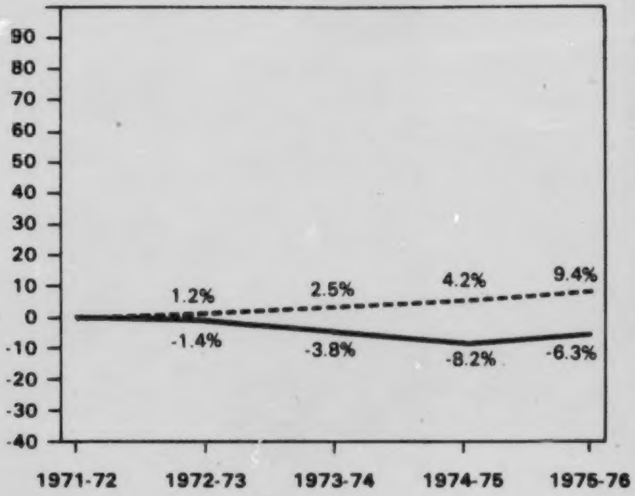
NEW YORK



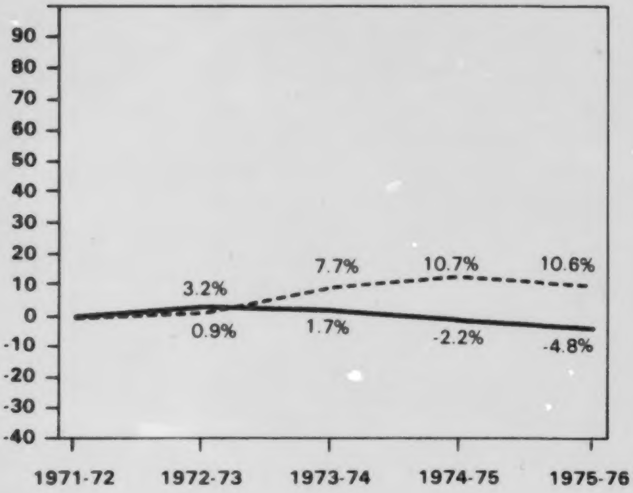
TEXAS



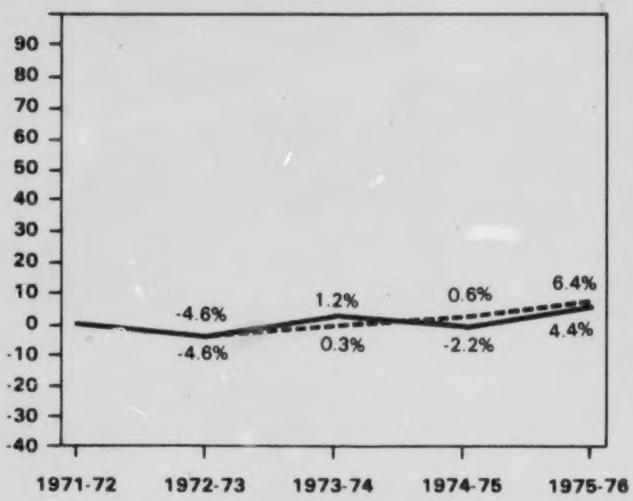
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN

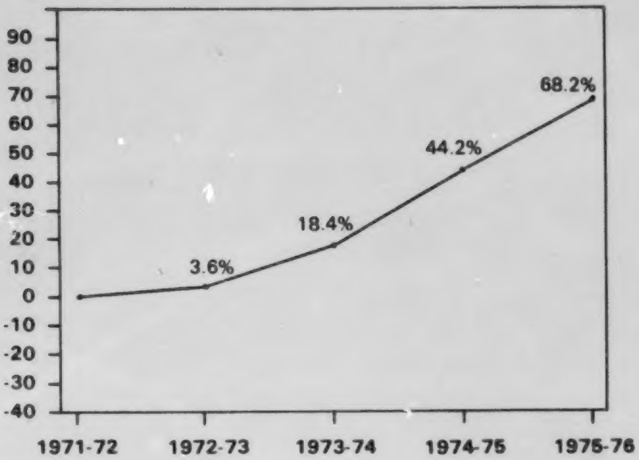


—— Male
---- Female

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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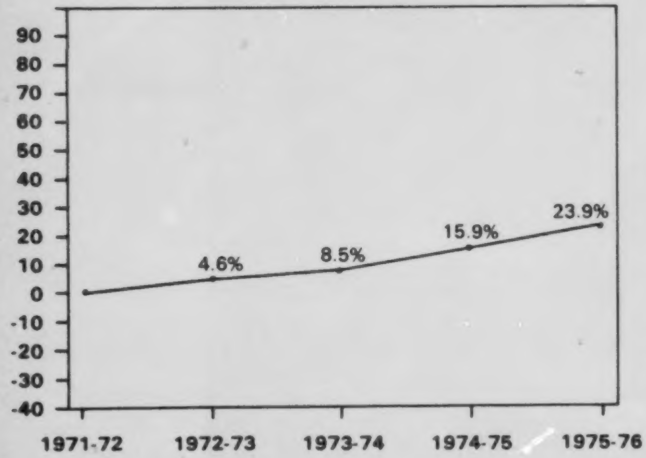

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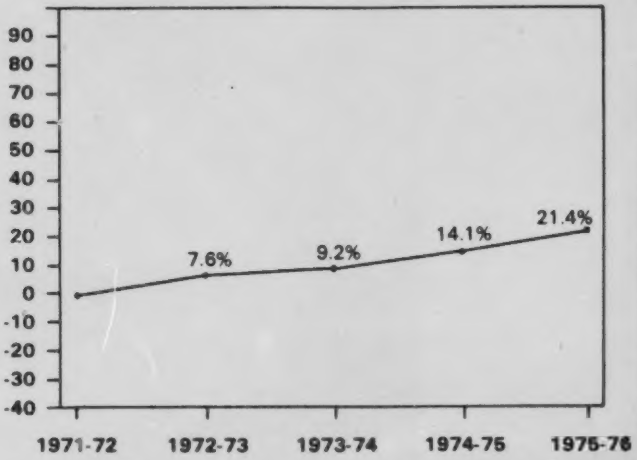
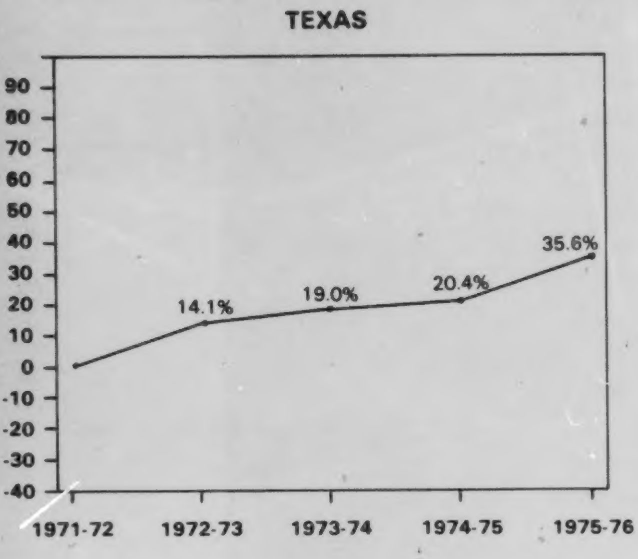
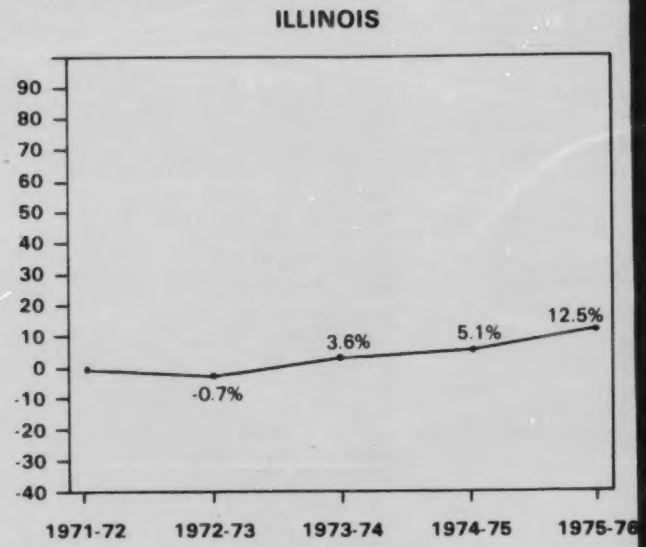
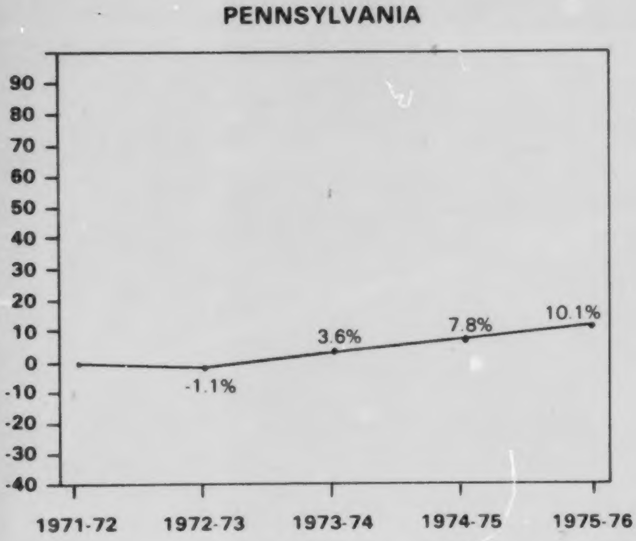
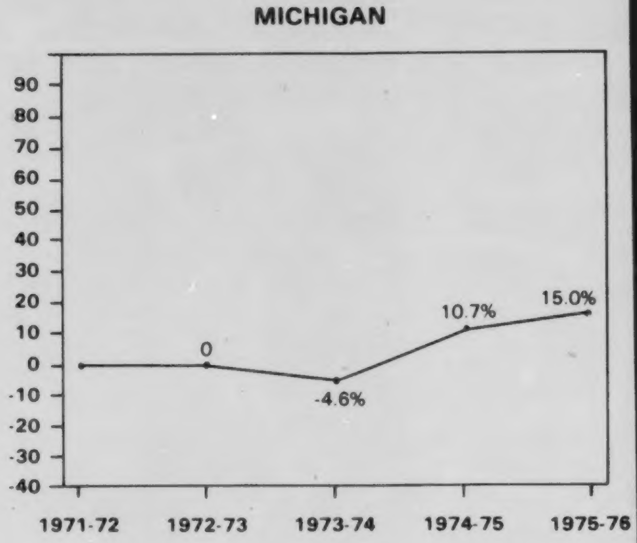



TEXAS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
14.1%
19.0%
20.4%
35.6%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76


ILLINOIS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-0.7%
3.6%
5.1%
12.5%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76

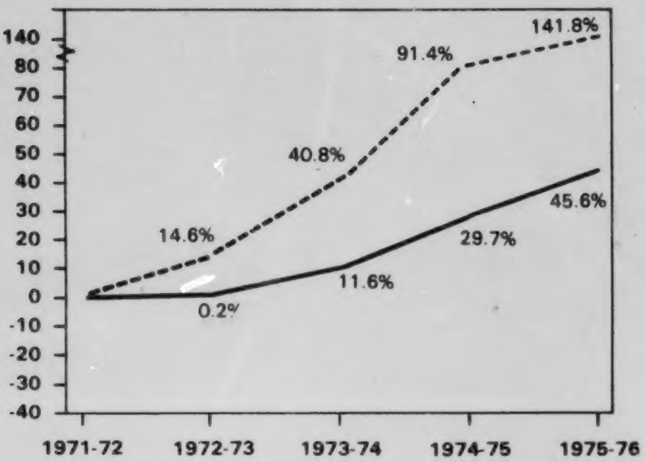

PENNSYLVANIA
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-1.1%
3.6%
7.8%
10.1%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76


MICHIGAN
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
0
-4.6%
10.7%
15.0%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76

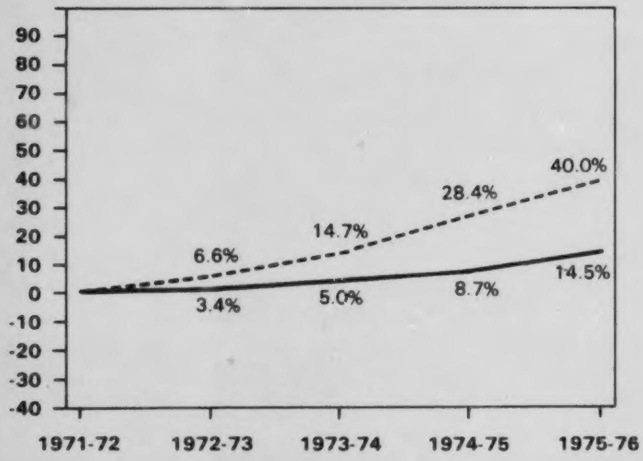
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

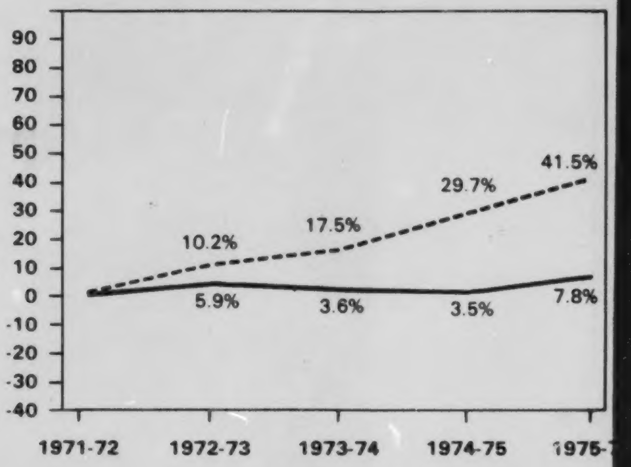
CALIFORNIA

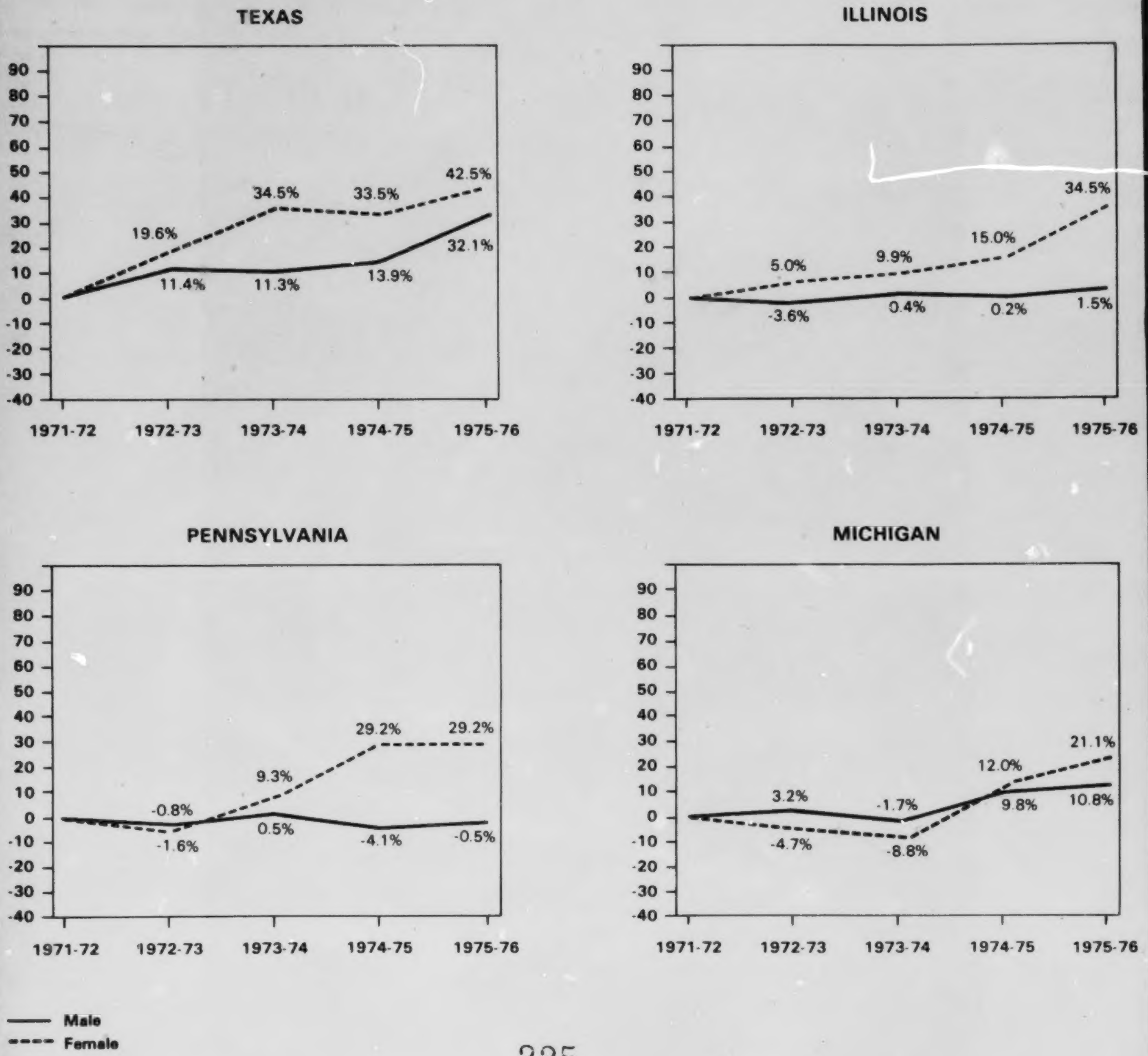


NATIONAL



NEW YORK

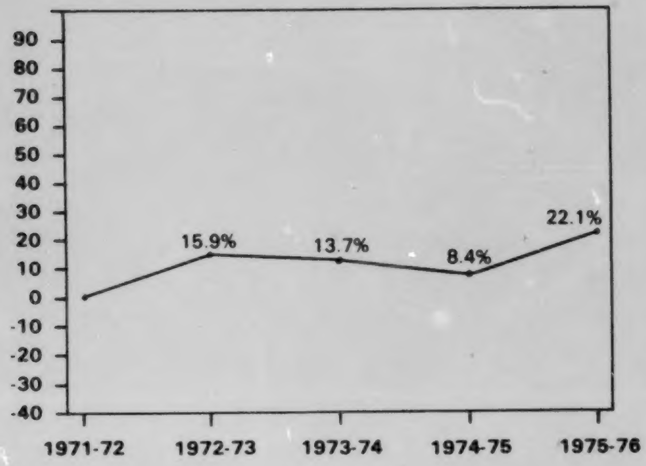



TEXAS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
19.6%
34.5%
33.5%
42.5%
11.4%
11.3%
13.9%
32.1%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
ILLINOIS
5.0%
9.9%
15.0%
34.5%
-3.6%
0.4%
0.2%
1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA
-0.8%
9.3%
29.2%
29.2%
-1.6%
0.5%
-4.1%
-0.5%
MICHIGAN
3.2%
-1.7%
12.0%
21.1%
-4.7%
-8.8%
9.8%
10.8%
Male
Female

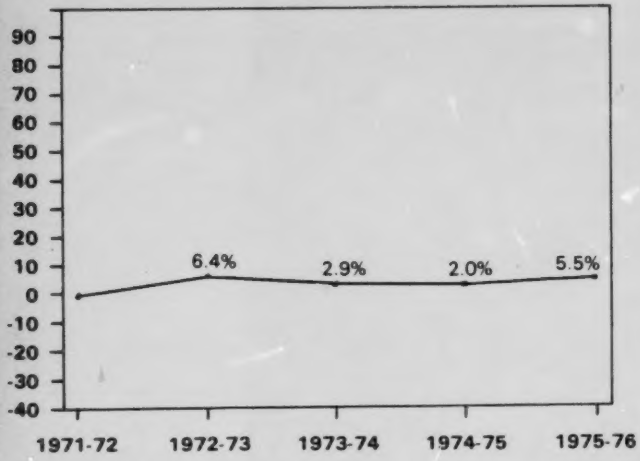
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

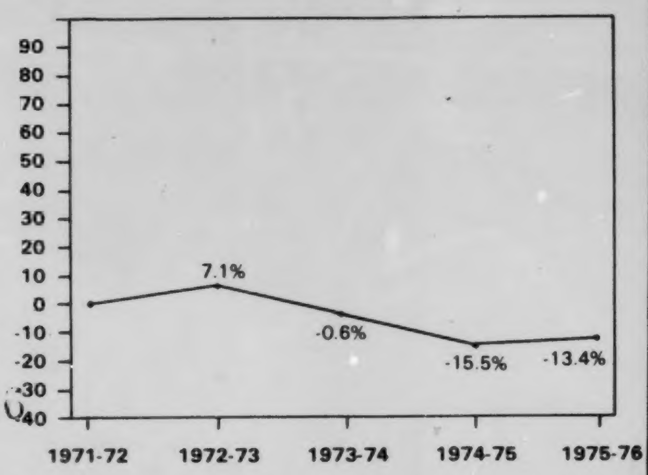
CALIFORNIA



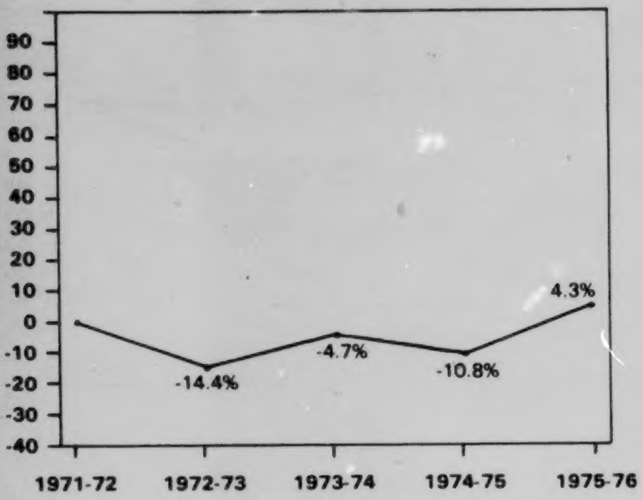
NATIONAL



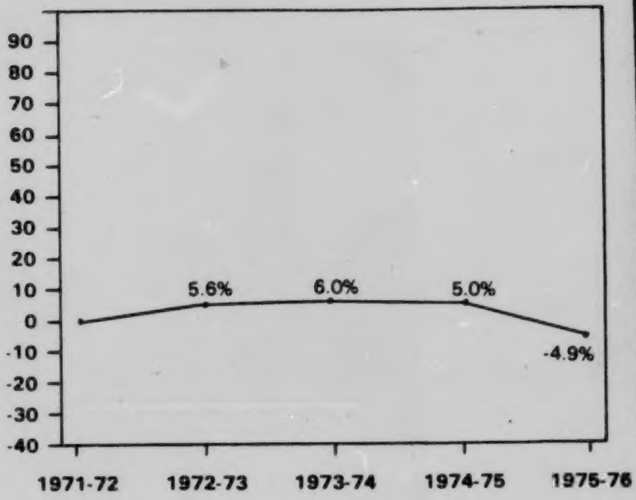
NEW YORK



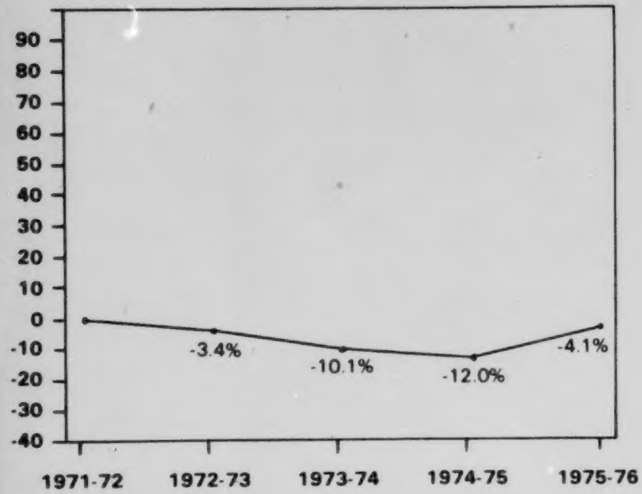
TEXAS



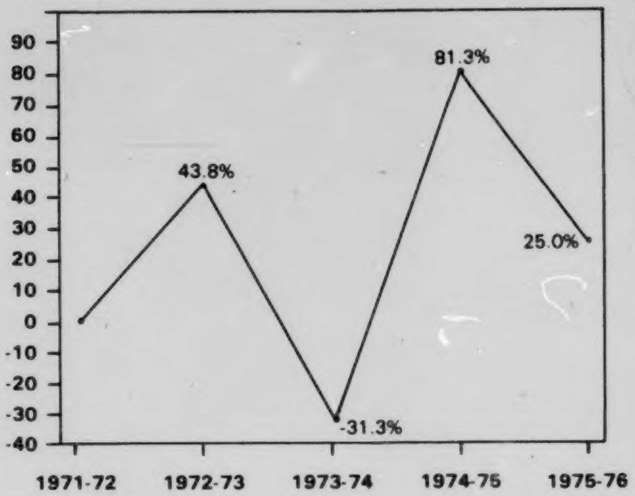
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



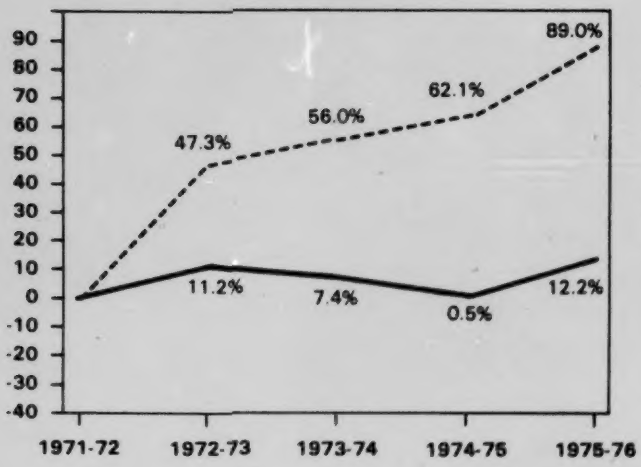
MICHIGAN



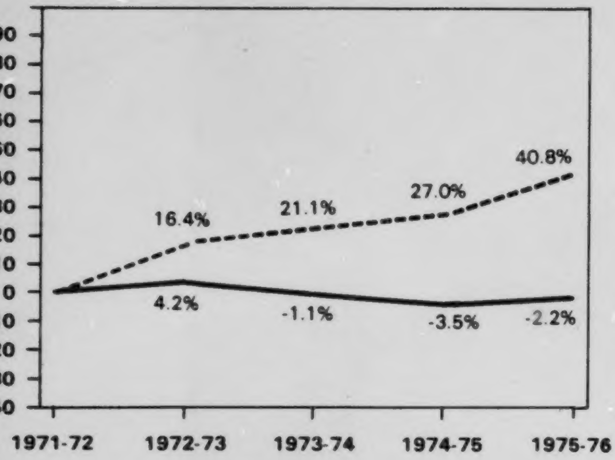
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

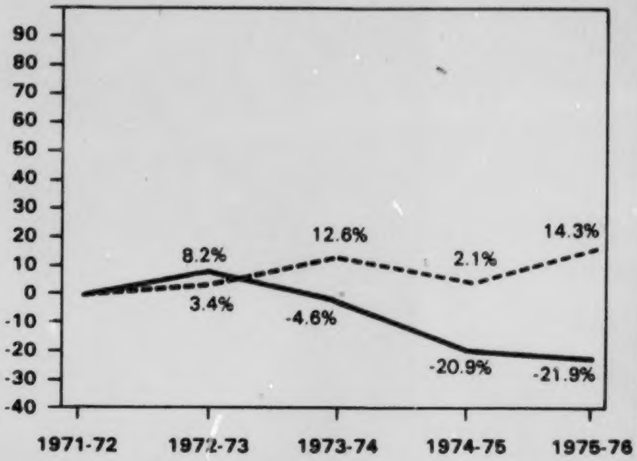
CALIFORNIA

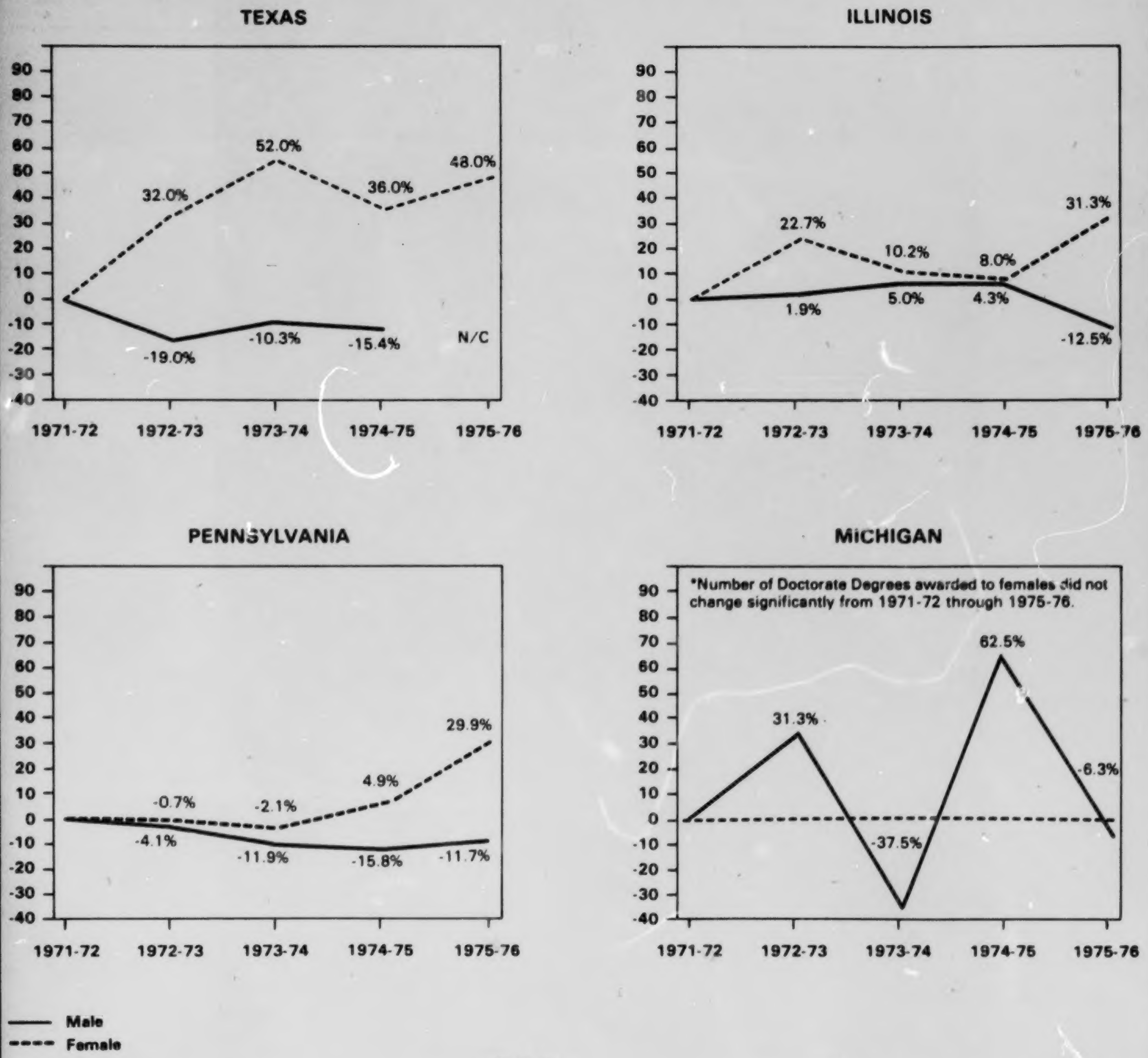


NATIONAL



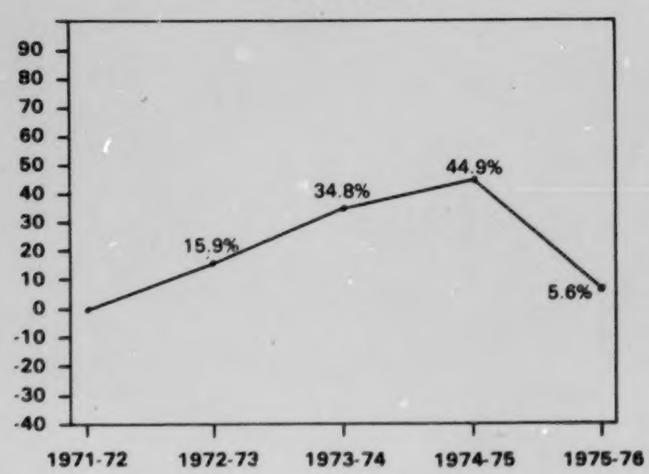
NEW YORK

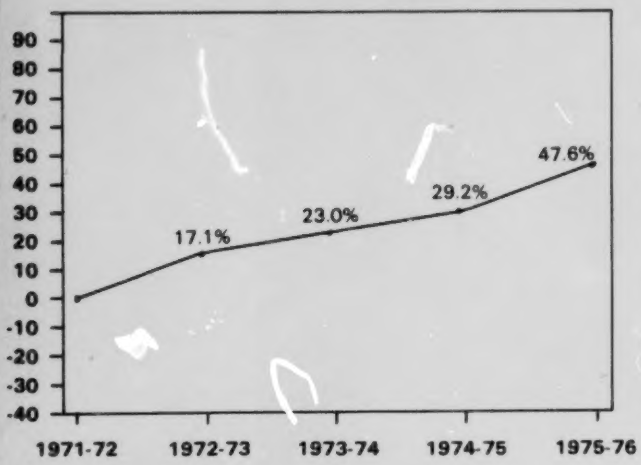


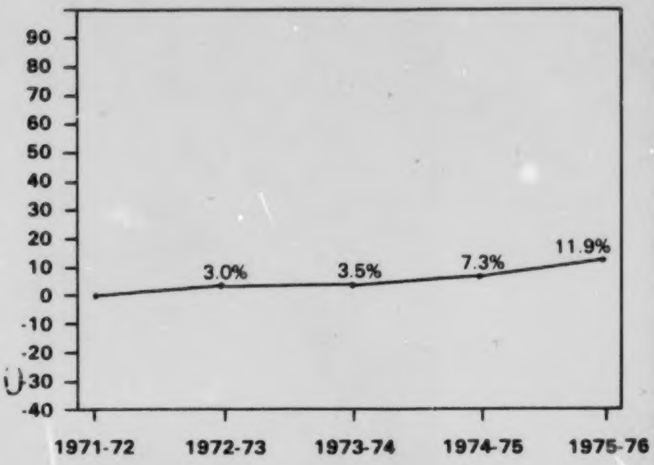

TEXAS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
32.0%
52.0%
36.0%
48.0%
-19.0%
-10.3%
-15.4%
N/C
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
ILLINOIS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
22.7%
10.2%
8.0%
31.3%
1.9%
5.0%
4.3%
-12.5%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
PENNSYLVANIA
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
29.9%
-0.7%
-2.1%
4.9%
-4.1%
-11.9%
-15.8%
-11.7%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
MICHIGAN
*Number of Doctorate Degrees awarded to females did not change significantly from 1971-72 through 1975-76.
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
31.3%
62.5%
-37.5%
-6.3%
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
Male
Female

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

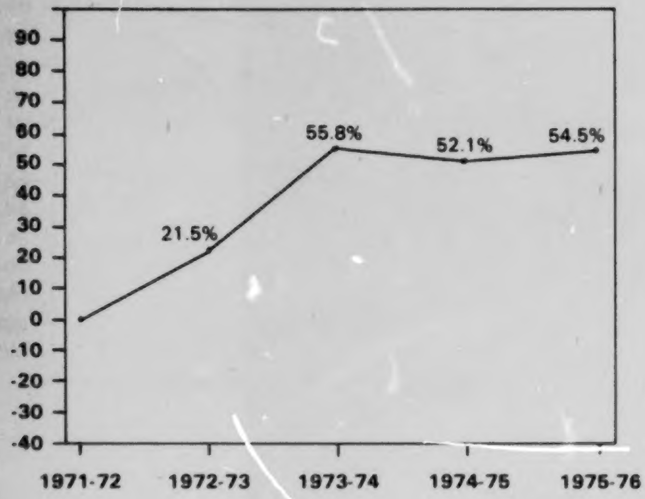
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS


CALIFORNIA

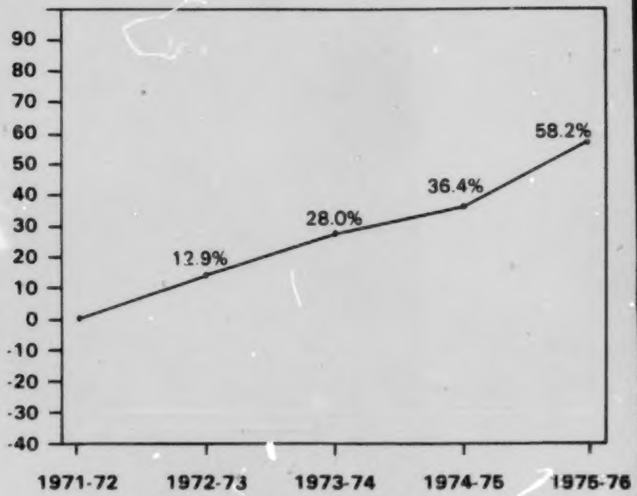

NATIONAL


NEW YORK

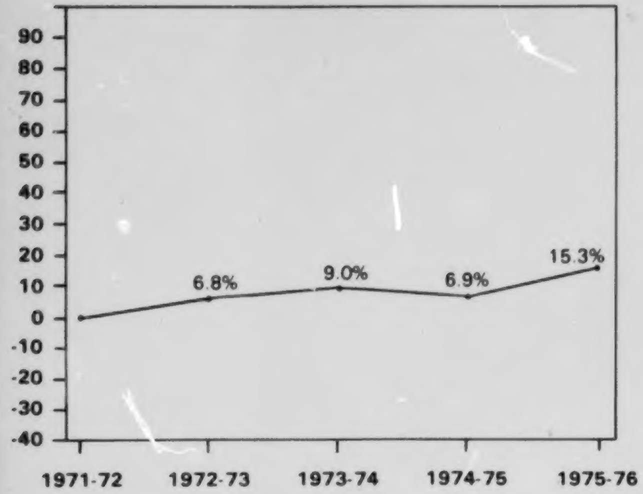
TEXAS



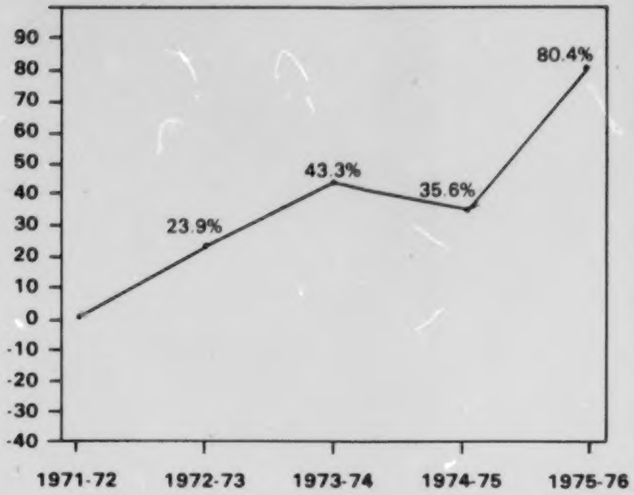
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



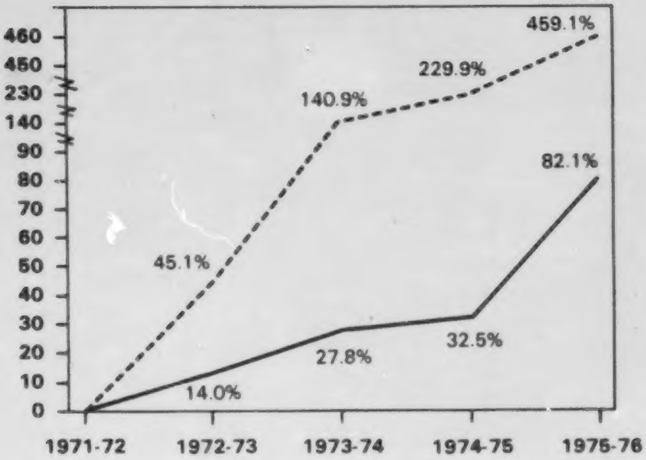
MICHIGAN



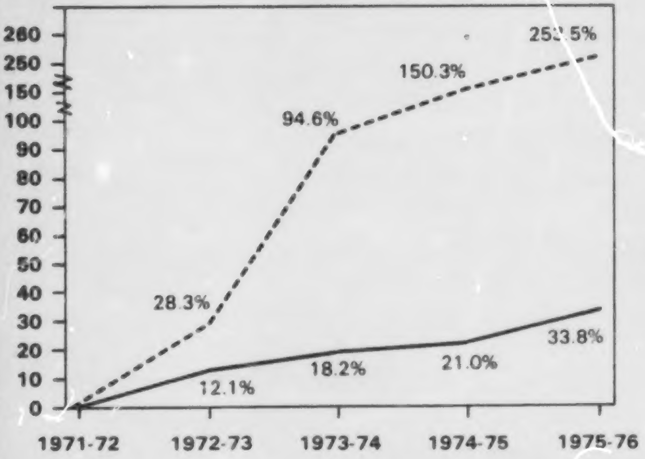
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED BY SEX 1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

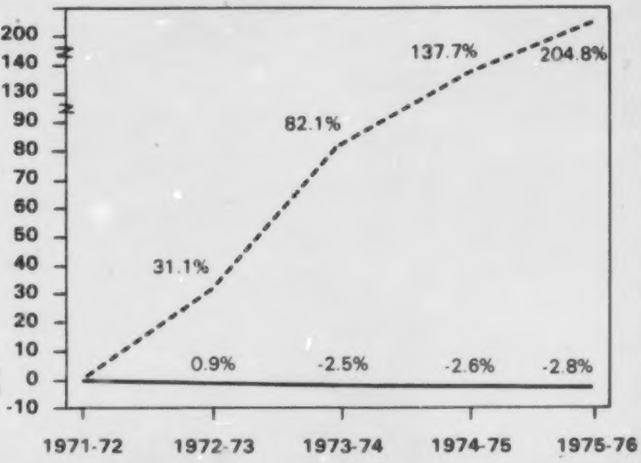
CALIFORNIA



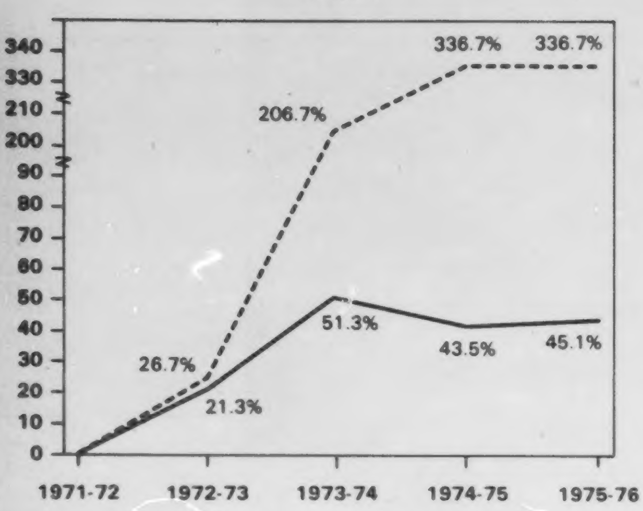
NATIONAL



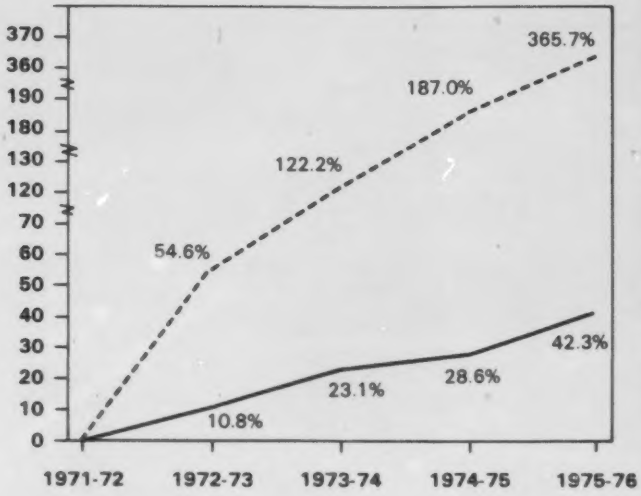
NEW YORK



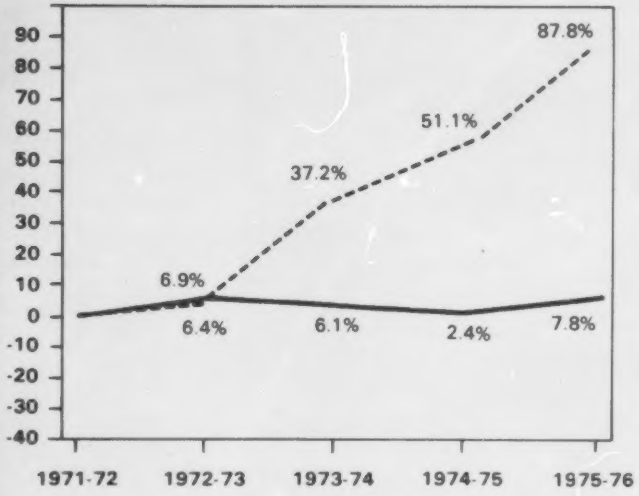
TEXAS



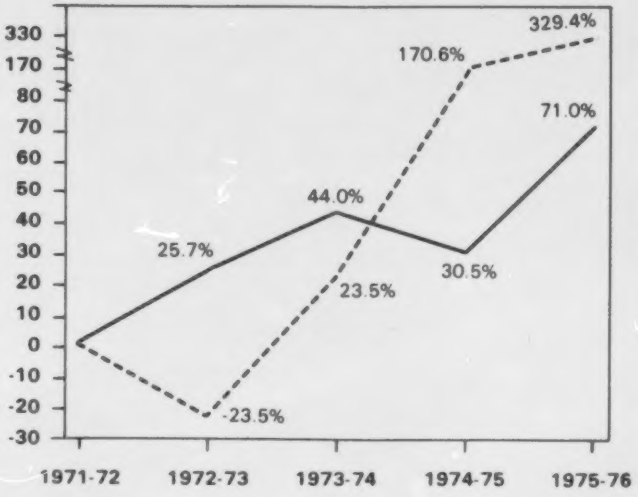
ILLINOIS



PENNSYLVANIA



MICHIGAN



—— Male
---- Female

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

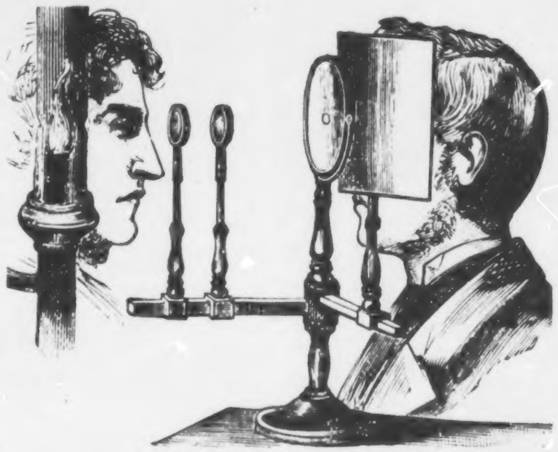
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		BACHELORS					MASTERS					
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	1972–1973[1]	1973–1974[2]	1974–1975[3]	1975–1976[4]	1976–1977[5]	SEX	1972–1973[1]	1973–1974[2]	1974–1975[3]	1975–1976[4]	1976–1977[5]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	4.0	3.5	8.0	7.0	12	M	8.0	2.0	12.0	15.0	12
	F	0.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	0	F	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	3
	T	**4.0**	**7.0**	**9.0**	**8.0**	12	T	**9.0**	**3.0**	**14.0**	**18.0**	15
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	84.0	144.0	140.0	103.0	68	M	20.0	46.0	33.0	42.0	29
	F	40.0	63.0	63.0	62.0	79	F	12.0	14.0	5.0	4.0	4
	T	**124.0**	**207.0**	**203.0**	**165.0**	147	T	**32.0**	**60.0**	**38.0**	**46.0**	33
AREA STUDIES	M	30.0	34.5	60.0	24.0	39	M	32.0	37.0	31.0	41.0	33
	F	38.0	67.5	64.0	60.5	64	F	21.0	20.0	27.0	19.0	23
	T	**68.0**	**102.0**	**124.0**	**84.5**	103	T	**53.0**	**57.0**	**58.0**	**60.0**	56
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	672.0	839.0	842.0	813.0	859	M	48.0	80.0	62.0	46.0	66
	F	323.0	423.5	449.5	458.5	493	F	17.0	37.0	45.5	25.0	35
	T	**995.0**	**1,262.5**	**1,291.5**	**1,271.5**	1352	T	**65.0**	**117.0**	**107.5**	**71.0**	101
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	1,897.0	2,953.0	2,309.0	2,254.0	2503	M	2,403.0	2,664.0	2,894.0	3,508.0	3177
	F	222.0	818.5	463.5	587.0	660	F	93.0	145.0	264.0	328.0	405
	T	**2,119.0**	**3,771.5**	**2,772.5**	**2,841.0**	3163	T	**2,496.0**	**2,809.0**	**3,158.0**	**3,836.0**	3582
COMMUNICATIONS	M	150.0	232.0	278.5	228.5	307	M	78.0	144.0	95.0	80.0	71
	F	91.0	127.0	178.5	181.0	255	F	35.0	32.0	45.0	48.0	31
	T	**241.0**	**359.0**	**457.0**	**409.5**	562	T	**113.0**	**176.0**	**140.0**	**128.0**	102
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	32.0	52.0	41.5	38.0	51	M	65.0	130.0	156.0	160.0	158
	F	4.0	7.0	6.5	14.0	15	F	8.0	10.0	16.0	20.0	28
	T	**36.0**	**59.0**	**48.0**	**52.0**	66	T	**73.0**	**140.0**	**172.0**	**180.0**	186
EDUCATION	M	229.0	202.0	230.0	208.0	234	M	1,193.0	1,228.0	1,711.5	1,901.0	1784
	F	336.0	321.5	342.0	369.0	521	F	1,073.0	1,307.0	2,060.5	2,686.0	2874
	T	**565.0**	**523.5**	**572.0**	**577.0**	755	T	**2,266.0**	**2,535.0**	**3,772.0**	**4,587.0**	4658
ENGINEERING	M	903.0	778.0	689.0	716.0	720	M	1,018.0	982.0	1,031.0	1,013.0	1080
	F	12.0	26.0	20.0	28.0	44	F	19.0	24.0	36.0	51.0	72
	T	**915.0**	**804.0**	**709.0**	**744.0**	764	T	**1,037.0**	**1,006.0**	**1,067.0**	**1,064.0**	1152
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	917.0	775.0	944.5	715.0	893	M	216.0	220.5	202.0	187.0	217
	F	936.0	962.5	1,025.0	912.0	926	F	134.0	139.5	139.0	168.0	153
	T	**1,853.0**	**1,737.5**	**1,969.5**	**1,627.0**	1819	T	**350.0**	**360.0**	**341.0**	**355.0**	370
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	101.0	89.5	92.5	84.0	90	M	40.0	32.0	26.0	25.0	22
	F	389.0	343.0	292.0	242.5	248	F	57.0	42.0	59.0	51.0	36
	T	**490.0**	**432.5**	**384.5**	**326.5**	338	T	**97.0**	**74.0**	**85.0**	**76.0**	58
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	312.0	306.5	308.5	178.0	255	M	110.0	78.0	73.5	90.0	120
	F	508.0	598.0	586.0	417.0	658	F	79.0	83.0	82.0	62.0	192
	T	**820.0**	**904.5**	**894.5**	**595.0**	913	T	**189.0**	**161.0**	**155.5**	**152.0**	312
HOME ECONOMICS	M	10.0	2.0	15.0	3.0	6	M	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0
	F	67.0	77.0	105.5	80.0	97	F	4.0	0.0	10.0	2.0	4
	T	**77.0**	**79.0**	**120.5**	**83.0**	103	T	**4.0**	**0.0**	**16.0**	**2.0**	4
LAW	M	13.0	24.0	109.5	172.0	153	M	3.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	11
	F	3.0	5.0	36.0	49.0	57	F	1.0	3.0	8.0	7.0	10
	T	**16.0**	**29.0**	**145.5**	**221.0**	210	T	**4.0**	**7.0**	**11.0**	**12.0**	21
LETTERS	M	[illegible]	651.5	577.5	538.0	539	M	87.0	118.5	89.0	133.0	101
	F	[illegible]	824.0	720.5	609.0	595	F	126.0	135.5	122.0	107.0	107
	T	**1,752.0**	**1,475.5**	**1,298.0**	**1,147.0**	1134	T	**213.0**	**254.0**	**211.0**	**240.0**	208
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	M	39.0	37.0	57.0	46.0	21
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0	F	163.0	165.0	156.0	138.0	118
	T	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	0	T	**202.0**	**202.0**	**213.0**	**184.0**	139
MATHEMATICS	M	244.0	259.0	214.0	224.0	177	M	60.0	65.0	76.0	76.0	67
	F	116.0	111.5	113.0	93.0	91	F	20.0	16.0	19.0	18.0	20
	T	**360.0**	**370.5**	**327.0**	**317.0**	268	T	**80.0**	**81.0**	**95.0**	**94.0**	87
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	352.0	354.5	[illegible]	378.0	367	M	125.0	83.0	109.0	107.0	110
	F	52.0	76.5	81.0	106.0	88	F	9.0	15.0	17.0	22.0	16
	T	**404.0**	**431.0**	**444.0**	**484.0**	455	T	**134.0**	**98.0**	**126.0**	**129.0**	126
PSYCHOLOGY	M	609.0	566.0	637.0	615.0	515	M	203.0	253.0	342.0	327.0	400
	F	707.0	798.5	808.0	764.5	748	F	128.0	130.0	293.0	304.0	351
	T	**1,316.0**	**1,364.5**	**1,445.0**	**1,379.5**	1263	T	**331.0**	**383.0**	**635.0**	**631.0**	751
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	M	78.0	92.0	386.5	821.0	619	M	394.0	610.0	898.0	1,123.0	1208
	F	36.0	57.0	82.5	120.0	173	F	119.0	142.0	237.0	319.0	338
	T	**114.0**	**149.0**	**469.0**	**941.0**	792	T	**513.0**	**752.0**	**1,135.0**	**1,442.0**	1546
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	2,216.0	2,168.0	1,983.0	2,030.5	1773	M	358.0	439.0	444.0	489.0	380
	F	1,532.0	1,367.0	1,162.0	1,076.5	1005	F	132.0	164.0	202.0	337.0	234
	T	**3,748.0**	**3,535.0**	**3,145.0**	**3,107.0**	2778	T	**490.0**	**603.0**	**646.0**	**826.0**	614
THEOLOGY	M	193.0	341.0	489.0	426.0	658	M	173.0	181.0	252.0	216.0	295
	F	34.0	103.0	154.0	153.0	221	F	56.0	74.0	43.0	78.0	109
	T	**227.0**	**444.0**	**643.0**	**579.0**	879	T	**229.0**	**255.0**	**295.0**	**294.0**	404
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	198.0	170.0	238.0	235.0	412	M	5.0	41.0	57.0	26.0	821
	F	207.0	337.5	623.5	889.5	848	F	39.0	74.0	102.0	52.0	117
	T	**405.0**	**507.5**	**861.5**	**1,124.5**	1260	T	**44.0**	**115.0**	**159.0**	**78.0**	938
TOTAL DEGREES	M	10,003.0	11,037.0	10,956.0	10,811.0	11,250	M	6,678.0	7,475.5	8,660.0	9,656.0	10,183
	F	6,646.0	7,518.0	7,377.0	7,274.0	7886	F	2,346.0	2,773.0	3,990.0	4,849.0	5280
	T	**16,649.0**	**18,555.0**	**18,333.0**	**18,085.0**	19,136	T	**9,024.0**	**10,248.0**	**12,650.0**	**14,505.0**	15,463

1. BASED ON 93 INSTITUTIONS
2. BASED ON 132 INSTITUTIONS
3. BASED ON 168 INSTITUTIONS
4. BASED ON 151 INSTITUTIONS
5. BASED ON 161 INSTITUTIONS

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		DOCTORATES				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	1972–1973[1]	1973–1974[2]	1974–1975[3]	1975–1976[4]	1976–1977[5]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	6	10	7	4	1
	F	1	0	1	1	2
	T	7	10	8	5	3
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	0	1	0	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	1	0	0	1
AREA STUDIES	M	5	7	11	8	4
	F	0	2	2	2	1
	T	5	9	13	10	5
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	67	52	55	51	51
	F	11	20	15	15	20
	T	78	72	70	66	71
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	40	73	56	56	50
	F	1	14	1	4	6
	T	41	87	57	60	56
COMMUNICATIONS	M	17	14	6	17	15
	F	3	5	6	7	3
	T	20	19	12	24	18
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	21	19	18	9	21
	F	1	1	1	7	0
	T	22	20	19	16	21
EDUCATION	M	259	210	256	234	216
	F	73	90	88	108	102
	T	332	300	344	342	318
ENGINEERING	M	217	215	207	215	207
	F	5	9	5	3	4
	T	222	224	212	218	211
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	35	18	76	25	20
	F	4	6	9	9	10
	T	39	24	85	34	30
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	26	17	19	22	13
	F	16	12	20	10	17
	T	42	29	39	32	30
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	9	6	10	5	84
	F	3	1	2	0	13
	T	12	7	12	5	97
HOME ECONOMICS	M	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0
LAW	M	0	1	3	3	47
	F	0	0	0	1	5
	T	0	1	3	4	52
LETTERS	M	62	63	64	62	42
	F	29	32	26	28	25
	T	91	95	90	90	67
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	6	0	1	1	2
	F	0	0	1	1	2
	T	6	0	2	2	4
MATHEMATICS	M	26	24	26	28	25
	F	1	3	1	3	1
	T	27	27	27	31	26
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	139	123	147	144	121
	F	5	9	8	2	12
	T	144	132	155	146	133
PSYCHOLOGY	M	69	153	121	214	326
	F	36	52	40	105	164
	T	105	205	161	319	490
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	M	22	26	28.5	28	32
	F	3	9	6	8	5
	T	25	35	34.5	36	37
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	124	179	177.5	196	120
	F	34	51	47.0	41	37
	T	158	230	224.5	237	157
THEOLOGY	M	83	169	122	60	64
	F	2	7	4	6	6
	T	85	176	126	66	70
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	0	2	1	7	24
	F	0	1	0	4	14
	T	0	3	1	11	38
TOTAL DEGREES	M	1,233	1,382	1,412	1,389	1486
	F	228	324	283	365	449
	T	1,461	1,706	1,695	1,754	1935

INDEPENDENTS		PROFESSIONAL				
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	1972–1973[1]	1973–1974[2]	1974–1975[3]	1975–1976[4]	1976–1977[5]
DENTISTRY	M	N/A	371	284	258	312
	F	N/A	11	15	15	23
	T	N/A	382	299	273	335
MEDICINE	M	N/A	264	268	147	319
	F	N/A	36	43	38	73
	T	N/A	300	311	185	392
OPTOMETRY	M	N/A	61	58	59	77
	F	N/A	0	0	4	7
	T	N/A	61	58	63	84
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	M	N/A	0	0	17	0
	F	N/A	0	0	0	0
	T	N/A	0	0	17	0
PODIATRY	M	N/A	54	66	138	74
	F	N/A	0	1	7	4
	T	N/A	54	67	145	78
VETERINARY MEDICINE	M	N/A	0	0	0	0
	F	N/A	0	0	0	0
	T	N/A	0	0	0	0
LAW	M	N/A	2,300	2,506	3,067	3502
	F	N/A	331	509	647	948
	T	N/A	2,631	3,015	3,714	4450
THEOLOGY	M	N/A	392	309	404	439
	F	N/A	29	23	34	52
	T	N/A	421	332	438	491
CHIROPRACTIC	M				9	223
	F				5	35
	T				14	258
PHARMACY	M				208	208
	F				83	71
	T				291	279
OTHER	M	N/A	88	200	459	24
	F	N/A	41	56	81	17
	T	N/A	129	256	540	41
TOTAL DEGREES	M	N/A	3,530	3,691	4,766	5178
	F	N/A	448	647	914	1230
	T	N/A	3,978	4,338	5,680	6408



OPHTHALMOSCOPE IN USE

1. BASED ON 93 INSTITUTIONS
2. BASED ON 132 INSTITUTIONS
3. BASED ON 168 INSTITUTIONS
4. BASED ON 151 INSTITUTIONS
5. BASED ON 161 INSTITUTIONS

N/A = Not Available

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX AT INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		BACHELOR'S				MASTER'S				
DISCIPLINE	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	7	--	--	7	M	15	--	--	15
	F	1	--	--	1	F	3	--	--	[illegible]
	T	8	--	--	8	T	18	--	--	18
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	88	14	1	103	M	41	--	1	42
	F	58	4	--	62	F	4	--	--	4
	T	146	18	1	165	T	45	--	1	46
AREA STUDIES	M	24	--	--	24	M	39	--	2	41
	F	60.5	--	--	60.5	F	17	--	2	19
	T	84.5	--	--	84.5	T	56	--	4	60
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	777	34	2	813	M	46	--	--	46
	F	452.5	6	--	458.5	F	25	--	--	25
	T	1,229.5	40	2	1,271.5	T	71	--	--	71
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	1,992	195	67	2,254	M	3,348	124	36	3,508
	F	544	25	18	587	F	302	19	7	328
	T	2,536	220	85	2,841	T	3,650	143	43	3,836
COMMUNICATIONS	M	223.5	--	5	228.5	M	77	--	3	80
	F	180	--	1	181	F	46	--	2	48
	T	403.5	--	6	409.5	T	123	--	5	128
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	36	--	2	38	M	159	--	1	160
	F	14	--	--	14	F	20	--	--	20
	T	50	--	2	52	T	179	--	1	180
EDUCATION	M	204	--	4	208	M	1,898	--	3	1,901
	F	366	--	3	369	F	2,684	1	1	2,686
	T	570	--	7	577	T	4,582	1	4	4,587
ENGINEERING	M	620	72	24	716	M	1,008	--	5	1,013
	F	25	3		28	F	51	--	--	51
	T	645	75	24	744	T	1,059	--	5	1,064
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	715	--	--	715	M	186	--	1	187
	F	911	--	1	912	F	165	--	3	168
	T	1,626	--	1	1,627	T	351	--	4	356
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	83	--	1	84	M	25	--	--	25
	F	242.5	--	--	242.5	F	51	--	--	51
	T	325.5	--	1	326.5	T	76	--	--	76
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	175	--	3	178	M	85	--	5	90
	F	413	--	4	417	F	60	--	2	62
	T	588	--	7	595	T	145	--	7	152
HOME ECONOMICS	M	3	--	--	3	M	--	--	--	--
	F	80	--	--	80	F	1	--	1	2
	T	83	--	--	83	T	1	--	1	2
LAW	M	63	60	49	172	M	5	--	--	5
	F	12	22	15	49	F	7	--	--	7
	T	75	82	64	221	T	12	--	--	12
LETTERS	M	530	--	8	538	M	130	--	3	133
	F	603	--	6	609	F	103	--	4	107
	T	1,133	--	14	1,147	T	233	--	7	240
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	--	--	--	--	M	46	--	--	46
	F	--	--	1	1	F	137	--	1	138
	T	--	--	1	1	T	183	--	1	184
MATHEMATICS	M	224	--	--	224	M	76	--	--	76
	F	93	--	--	93	F	18	--	--	18
	T	317	--	--	317	T	94	--	--	94
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	377	--	1	378	M	107	--	--	107
	F	106	--	--	106	F	22	--	--	22
	T	483	--	1	484	T	129	--	--	129
PSYCHOLOGY	M	604	9	2	615	M	234	85	8	327
	F	753.5	10	1	764.5	F	213	85	6	304
	T	1,357.5	19	3	1,379.5	T	447	170	14	631
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	M	817	2	2	821	M	1,094	24	5	1,123
	F	120	--	--	120	F	309	9	1	319
	T	937	2	2	941	T	1,403	33	6	1,442
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	2,023.5	--	7	2,030.5	M	489	--	--	489
	F	1,070.5	3	3	1,076.5	F	336	--	1	337
	T	3,094	3	10	3,107	T	825	--	1	826
THEOLOGY	M	276	18	132	426	M	205	1	10	216
	F	76	6	71	153	F	76	--	2	78
	T	352	24	203	579	T	281	1	12	294
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	200	--	35	235	M	26	--	--	26
	F	852.5	--	37	889.5	F	52	--	--	52
	T	1,052.5	--	72	1,124.5	T	78	--	--	78
TOTAL DEGREES	M	10,062	404	345	10,811	M	9,339	234	83	9,656
	F	7,034	79	161	7,274	F	4,702	114	33	4,849
	T	17,096	483	506	18,085	T	14,041	348	116	14,505

1 BASED ON 88 ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS
2 BASED ON 29 APPROVED INSTITUTIONS
3 BASED ON 44 AUTHORIZED INSTITUTIONS
4 BASED ON 161 INSTITUTIONS

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX AT INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		DOCTORATES			
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	3	--	1	4
	F	1	--	--	1
	T	4	--	1	5
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	--	--	--	--
	F	--	--	--	--
	T	--	--	--	--
AREA STUDIES	M	3	--	5	8
	F	1	--	1	2
	T	4	--	6	10
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	49	--	2	51
	F	15	--	--	15
	T	64	--	2	66
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	41	--	15	56
	F	1	--	3	4
	T	42	--	18	60
COMMUNICATIONS	M	17	--	--	17
	F	7	--	--	7
	T	24	--	--	24
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	9	--	--	9
	F	7	--	--	7
	T	16	--	--	16
EDUCATION	M	209	1	24	234
	F	94	2	12	108
	T	303	3	36	342
ENGINEERING	M	214	--	1	215
	F	3	--	--	3
	T	217	--	1	218
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	25	--	--	25
	F	9	--	--	9
	T	34	--	--	34
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	22	--	--	22
	F	10	--	--	10
	T	32	--	--	32
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	3	--	2	5
	F	--	--	--	--
	T	3	--	2	5
HOME ECONOMICS	M	--	--	--	--
	F	--	--	--	--
	T	--	--	--	--
LAW	M	3	--	--	3
	F	1	--	--	1
	T	4	--	--	4
LETTERS	M	59	--	3	62
	F	27	--	1	28
	T	86	--	4	90
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	1	--	--	1
	F	[illegible]	--	--	1
	T	2	--	--	2
MATHEMATICS	M	27	--	1	28
	F	3	--	--	3
	T	30	--	1	31
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	144	--	--	144
	F	2	--	--	2
	T	146	--	--	146
PSYCHOLOGY	M	110	88	16	214
	F	43	55	7	105
	T	153	143	23	319
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	M	28	--	--	28
	F	7	--	1	8
	T	35	--	1	36
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	190	--	6	196
	F	40	--	1	41
	T	230	--	7	237
THEOLOGY	M	57	--	3	60
	F	6	--	--	6
	T	63	--	3	66
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	7	--	--	7
	F	4	--	--	4
	T	11	--	--	11
TOTAL DEGREES	M	1,221	89	79	1,389
	F	282	57	26	365
	T	1,503	146	105	1,754

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		PROFESSIONAL			
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]
DENTISTRY	M	257	--	1	258
	F	15	--	0	15
	T	272	--	1	273
MEDICINE	M	147	--	--	147
	F	38	--	--	38
	T	185	--	--	185
OPTOMETRY	M	59	--	--	59
	F	4	--	--	4
	T	63	--	--	63
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	M	17	--	--	17
	F	0	--	--	0
	T	17	--	--	17
PODIATRY	M	138	--	--	138
	F	7	--	--	7
	T	145	--	--	145
VETERINARY MEDICINE	M	--	--	--	--
	F	--	--	--	--
	T	--	--	--	--
LAW	M	2,430	417	220	3,067
	F	526	74	47	647
	T	2,956	491	267	3,714
THEOLOGY	M	393	--	11	404
	F	29	--	5	34
	T	422	--	16	438
CHIROPRACTIC	M	--	432	27	459
	F	--	72	9	81
	T	--	504	36	540
PHARMACY	M	208	--	--	208
	F	83	--	--	83
	T	291	--	--	291
OTHER	M	9	--	--	9
	F	5	--	--	5
	T	14	--	--	14
TOTAL DEGREES	M	3,658	849	259	4,766
	F	707	146	61	914
	T	4,365	995	320	5,680

1 BASED ON 88 ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS
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4 BASED ON 161 INSTITUTIONS

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX AT INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1976-77

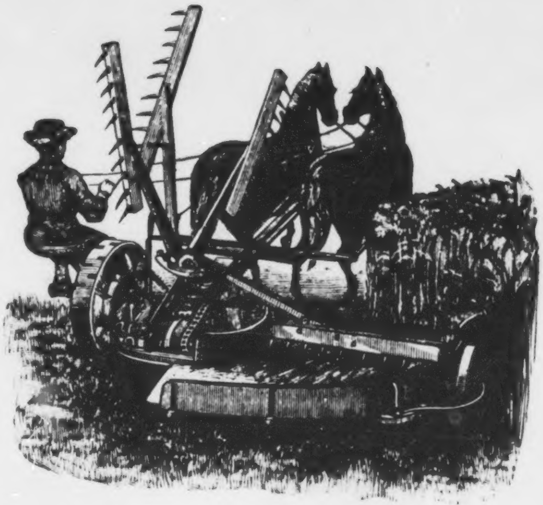
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		BACHELOR'S				MASTER'S				
DISCIPLINE	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	12	—	—	12	M	12	—	—	12
	F	—	—	—	—	F	3	—	—	3
	T	12	—	—	12	T	15	—	—	15
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	54	—	14	68	M	26	—	3	29
	F	76	—	3	79	F	3	—	1	4
	T	130	—	17	147	T	29	—	4	33
AREA STUDIES	M	39	—	—	39	M	27	—	6	33
	F	62	—	2	64	F	20	—	3	23
	T	101	—	2	103	T	47	—	9	56
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	849	10	—	859	M	66	—	—	66
	F	488	4	1	493	F	35	—	—	35
	T	1337	14	1	1352	T	101	—	—	101
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	2146	282	75	2503	M	2821	282	74	3177
	F	598	39	23	660	F	363	30	12	405
	T	2744	321	98	3163	T	3184	312	86	3582
COMMUNICATIONS	M	289	14	4	307	M	70	—	1	71
	F	249	5	1	255	F	31	—	—	31
	T	538	19	5	562	T	101	—	1	102
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	47	4	—	51	M	157	—	1	158
	F	15	—	—	15	F	28	—	—	28
	T	62	4	—	66	T	185	—	1	186
EDUCATION	M	222	5	7	234	M	1776	—	8	1784
	F	506	13	2	521	F	2874	—	—	2874
	T	728	18	9	755	T	4650	—	8	4658
ENGINEERING	M	687	21	12	720	M	1079	—	1	1080
	F	44	—	—	44	F	72	—	—	72
	T	731	21	12	764	T	1151	—	1	1152
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	875	11	7	893	M	214	3	—	217
	F	914	6	6	926	F	146	4	3	153
	T	1389	17	13	1819	T	360	7	3	370
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	89	—	1	90	M	22	—	—	22
	F	243	1	4	248	F	36	—	—	36
	T	332	1	5	338	T	58	—	—	58
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	229	22	4	255	M	97	18	5	120
	F	647	10	1	658	F	181	11	—	192
	T	876	32	5	913	T	278	29	5	312
HOME ECONOMICS	M	6	—	—	6	M	—	—	—	—
	F	91	4	2	97	F	4	—	—	4
	T	97	4	2	103	T	4	—	—	4
LAW	M	21	103	29	153	M	11	—	—	11
	F	6	42	9	57	F	10	—	—	10
	T	27	145	38	210	T	21	—	—	21
LETTERS	M	517	—	22	539	M	99	—	2	101
	F	574	—	21	595	F	105	—	2	107
	T	1091	—	43	1134	T	204	—	4	208
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	—	—	—	—	M	20	—	1	21
	F	—	—	—	—	F	118	—	—	118
	T	—	—	—	—	T	138	—	1	139
MATHEMATICS	M	177	—	—	177	M	67	—	—	67
	F	91	—	—	91	F	20	—	—	20
	T	268	—	—	268	T	87	—	—	87
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	362	3	2	367	M	110	—	—	110
	F	88	—	—	88	F	16	—	—	16
	T	450	3	2	455	T	126	—	—	126
PSYCHOLOGY	M	492	8	15	515	M	305	86	9	400
	F	714	10	24	748	F	255	75	21	351
	T	1206	18	39	1263	T	560	161	30	751
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	M	584	28	7	619	M	1176	29	3	1208
	F	168	5	—	173	F	333	5	—	338
	T	752	33	7	792	T	1509	34	3	1546
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	1759	—	14	1773	M	380	—	—	380
	F	1002	1	2	1005	F	234	—	—	234
	T	2761	1	16	2778	T	614	—	—	614
THEOLOGY	M	349	63	246	658	M	288	—	7	295
	F	129	22	70	221	F	106	—	3	109
	T	178	85	316	879	T	394	—	10	404
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	390	1	21	412	M	816	—	5	821
	F	820	2	26	848	F	115	—	2	117
	T	1210	3	47	1260	T	931	—	7	938
TOTAL DEGREES	M	10,195	575	480	11,250	M	9639	418	126	10,183
	F	7525	164	197	7886	F	5108	125	47	5280
	T	17,720	739	677	19,136	T	14,747	543	173	15,463

[1] BASED ON 88 ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS
[2] BASED ON 29 APPROVED INSTITUTIONS
[3] BASED ON 44 AUTHORIZED INSTITUTIONS
[4] BASED ON 161 INSTITUTIONS

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE, BY SEX AT INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS
1976-77

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		DOCTORATES			
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	M	1	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	2
	T	3	—	—	3
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN	M	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—
	T	—	—	1	1
AREA STUDIES	M	—	—	4	4
	F	—	—	1	1
	T	—	—	5	5
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	M	49	—	2	51
	F	19	—	2	20
	T	68	—	3	71
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	M	37	3	10	50
	F	4	—	2	6
	T	41	3	12	56
COMMUNICATIONS	M	13	2	—	15
	F	3	—	—	3
	T	16	2	—	18
COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES	M	19	2	—	21
	F	—	—	—	—
	T	19	2	—	21
EDUCATION	M	198	7	11	216
	F	97	4	1	102
	T	295	11	12	318
ENGINEERING	M	206	—	1	207
	F	4	—	—	4
	T	210	—	1	211
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	M	20	—	—	20
	F	10	—	—	10
	T	30	—	—	30
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	M	13	—	—	13
	F	17	—	—	17
	T	30	—	—	30
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	M	4	78	2	84
	F	2	11	—	13
	T	6	89	2	97
HOME ECONOMICS	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
	T	—	—	—	—
LAW	M	1		46	47
	F	—		5	5
	T	1	—	51	52
LETTERS	M	35	—	7	42
	F	24	—	1	25
	T	59	—	8	67
LIBRARY SCIENCE	M	2	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	2
	T	4	—	—	4
MATHEMATICS	M	24	—	1	25
	F	1	—		1
	T	25	—	1	26
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	M	120		1	121
	F	12	—		12
	T	132	—	1	133
PSYCHOLOGY	M	187	123	16	326
	F	80	78	6	164
	T	267	201	22	490
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	M	32	—	—	32
	F	5	—	—	5
	T	37	—	—	37
SOCIAL SCIENCES	M	113	5	2	120
	F	36	—	1	37
	T	149	5	3	157
THEOLOGY	M	55	2	7	64
	F	5	—	1	6
	T	60	2	8	70
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	M	5	2	17	24
	F	3	—	11	14
	T	8	2	28	38
TOTAL DEGREES	M	1134	224	128	1486
	F	326	93	30	449
	T	1460	317	158	1935

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS		PROFESSIONAL			
DISCIPLINE DIVISION	SEX	Accredited[1]	Approved[2]	Authorized[3]	Total[4]
DENTISTRY	M	312	—	—	312
	F	23	—	—	23
	T	335	—	—	335
MEDICINE	M	319	—	—	319
	F	73	—	—	73
	T	392	—	—	392
OPTOMETRY	M	77	—	—	77
	F	7	—	—	7
	T	84	—	—	84
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
	T	—	—	—	—
PODIATRY	M	74	—	—	74
	F	4	—	—	4
	T	78	—	—	78
VETERINARY MEDICINE	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
	T	—	—	—	—
LAW	M	2514	716	272	3502
	F	743	131	74	948
	T	3257	847	346	4450
THEOLOGY	M	382	—	57	439
	F	36	—	16	52
	T	418	—	73	491
CHIROPRACTIC	M	—	223	—	223
	F	—	35	—	35
	T	—	258	—	258
PHARMACY	M	208	—	—	208
	F	71	—	—	71
	T	279	—	—	279
OTHER	M	4	—	20	24
	F	2	—	15	17
	T	6	—	35	41
TOTAL DEGREES	M	3890	939	349	5178
	F	959	166	105	1230
	T	4849	1105	454	6408

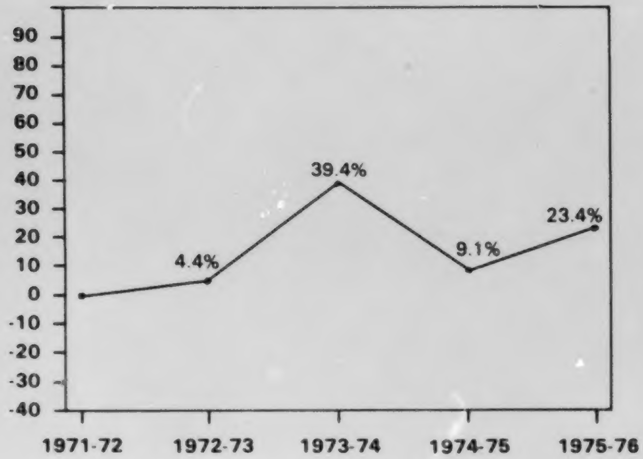


1 BASED ON 88 ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS
2 BASED ON 29 APPROVED INSTITUTIONS
3 BASED ON 44 AUTHORIZED INSTITUTIONS
4 BASED ON 161 INSTITUTIONS

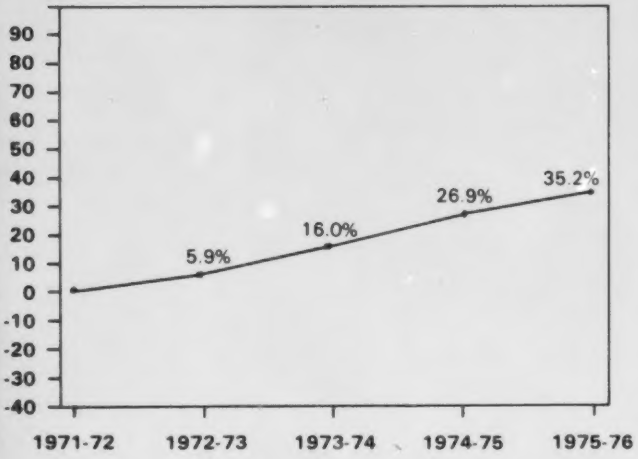
NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DEGREES IN DENTISTRY AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



NATIONAL



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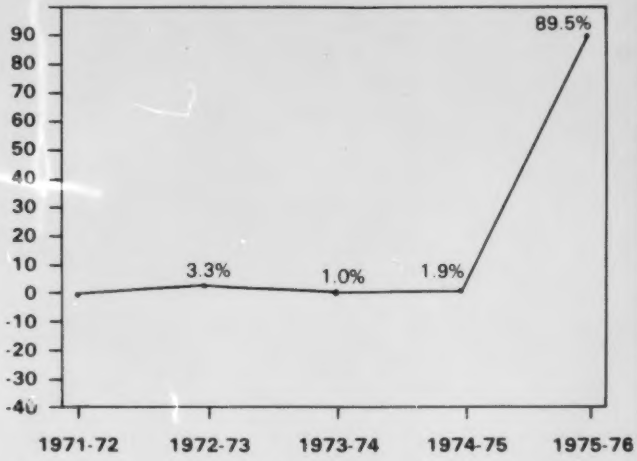

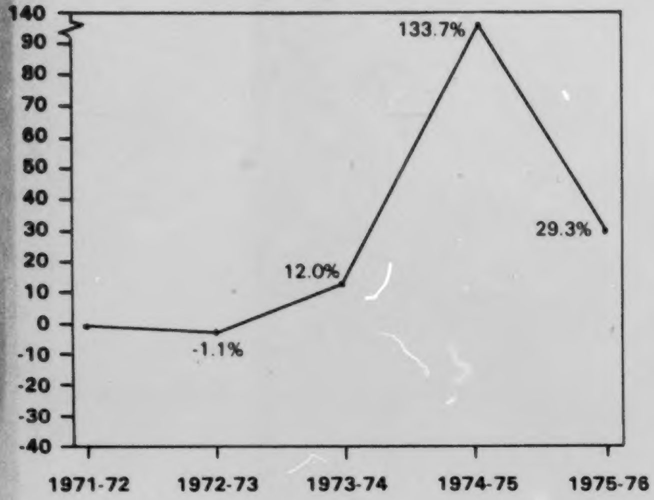
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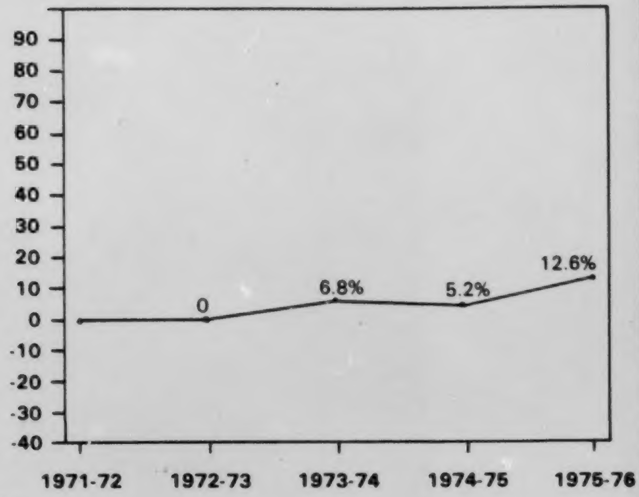
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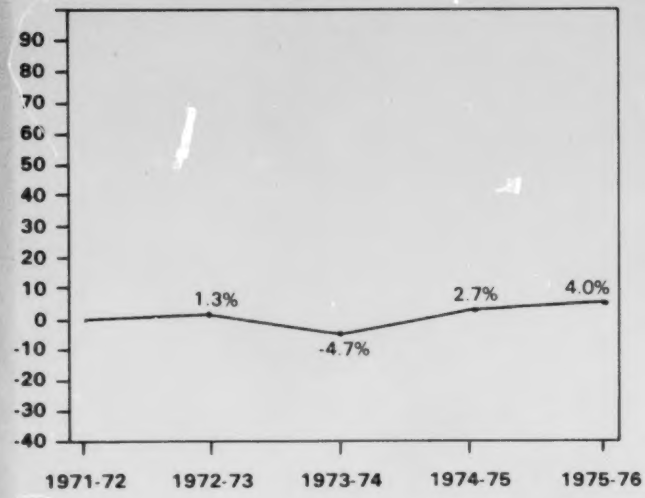
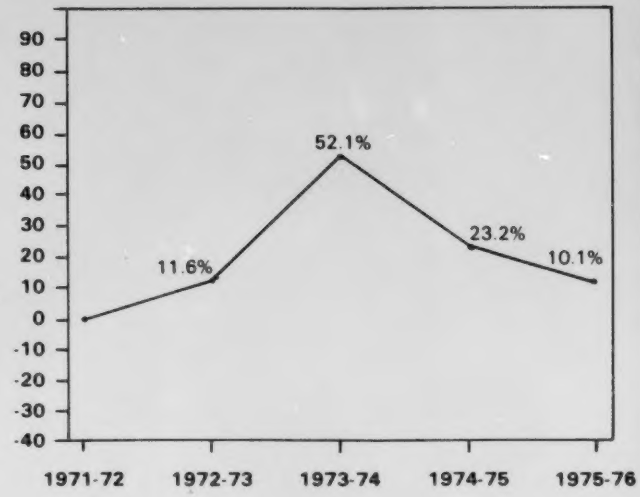
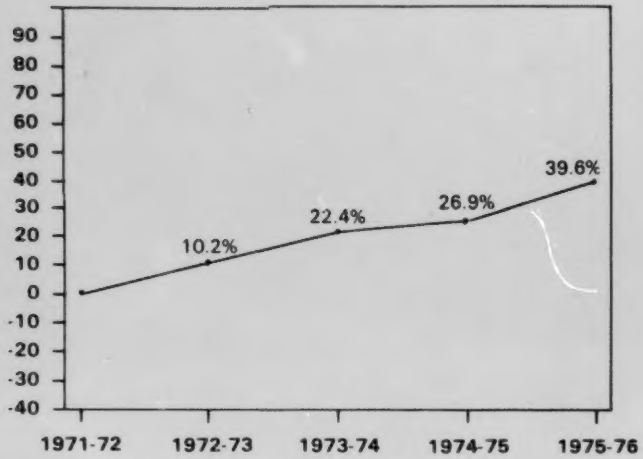

PENNSYLVANIA


MICHIGAN

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DEGREES IN MEDICINE AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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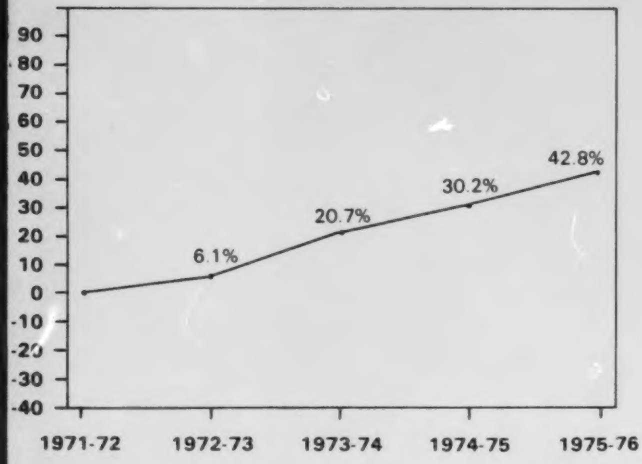

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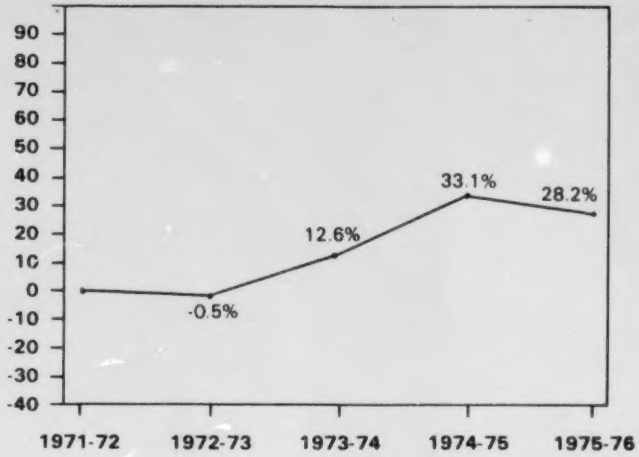

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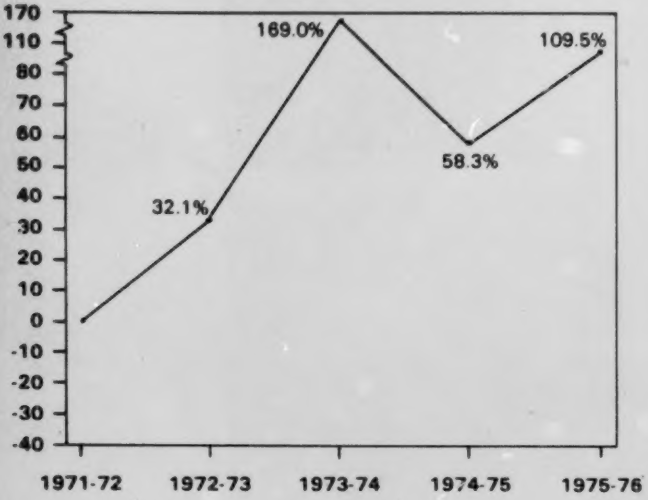

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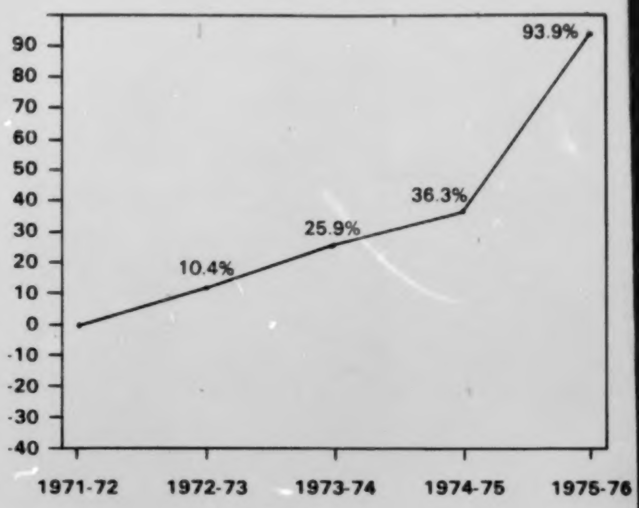

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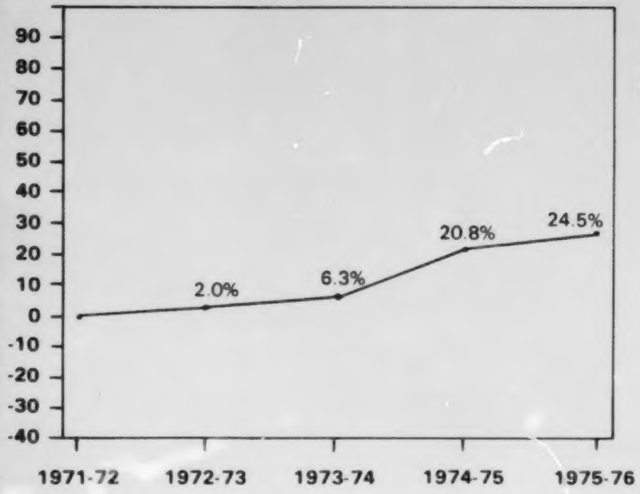
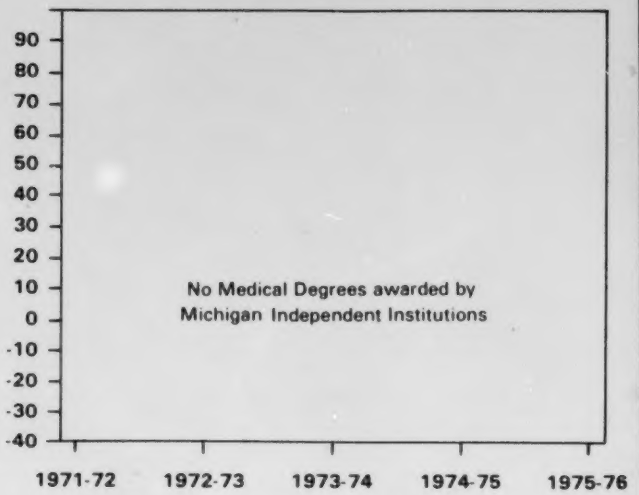


MICHIGAN

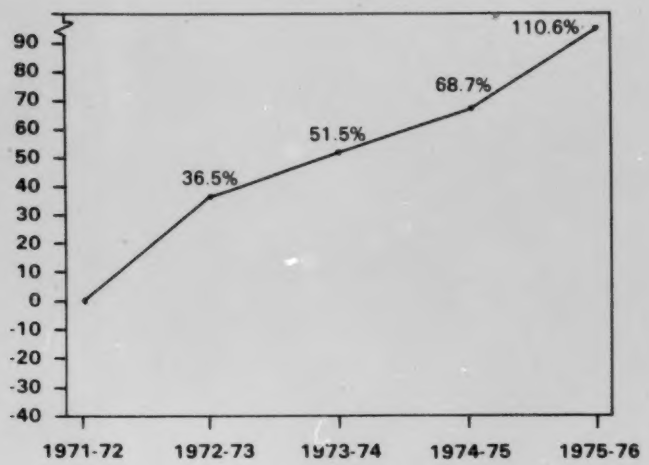


No Medical Degrees awarded by
Michigan Independent Institutions

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DEGREES IN LAW AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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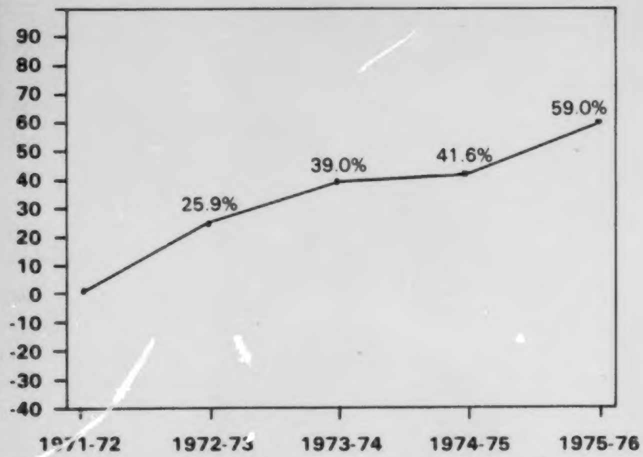

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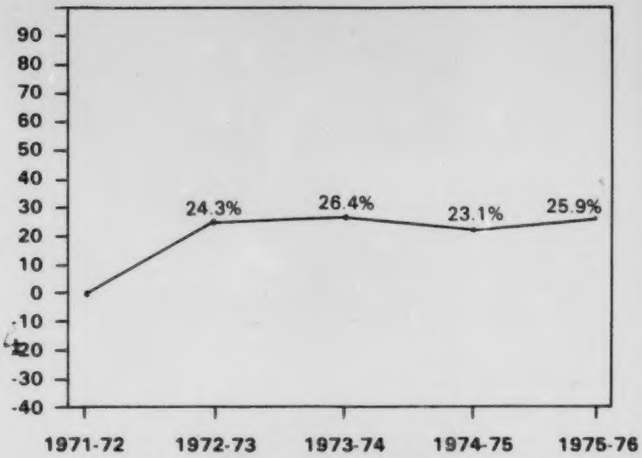

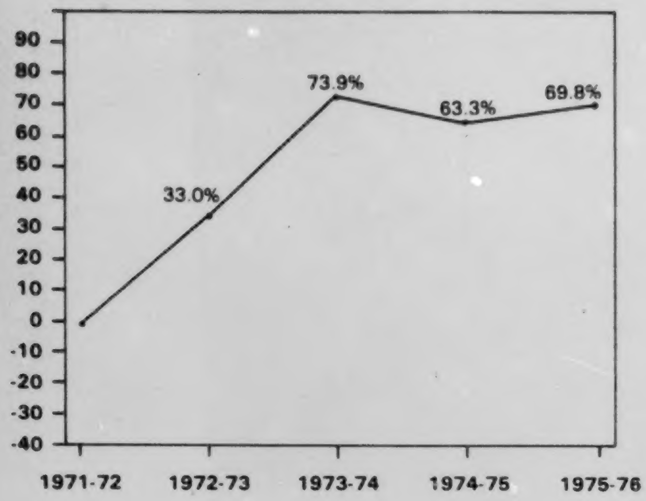

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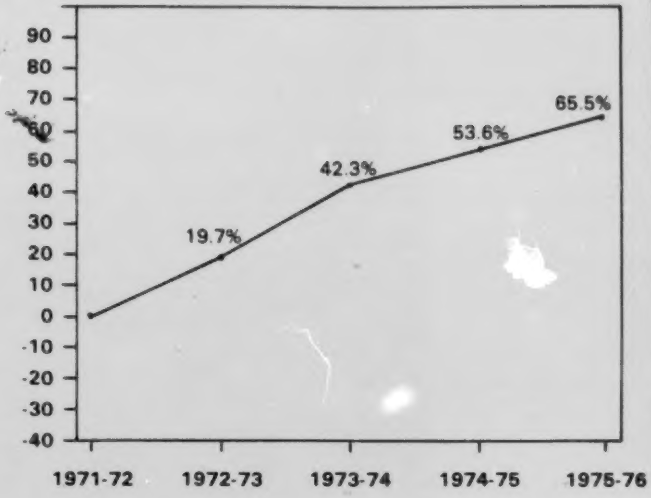

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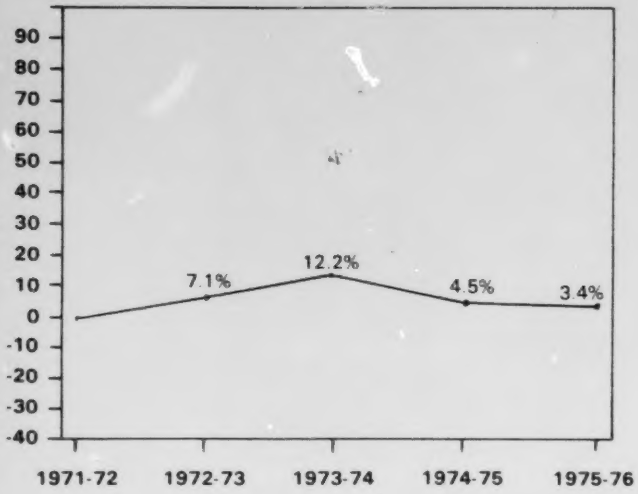

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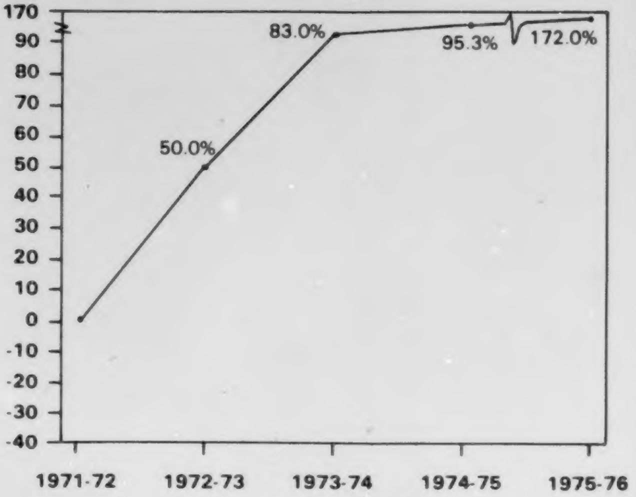
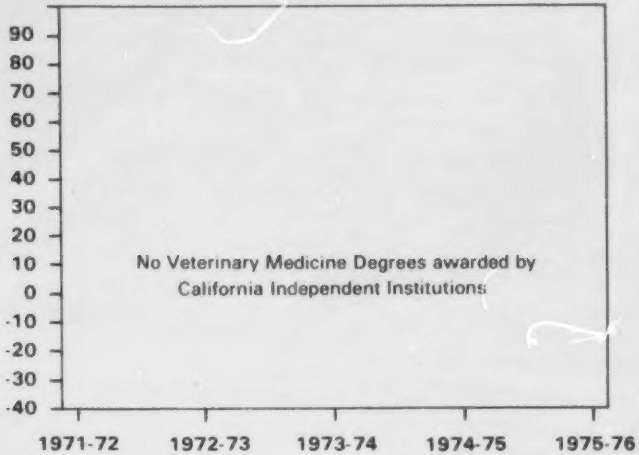


MICHIGAN

NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATES COMPARATIVE TRENDS
DEGREES IN VETERINARY MEDICINE AWARDED
1971-72 THROUGH 1975-76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

CALIFORNIA



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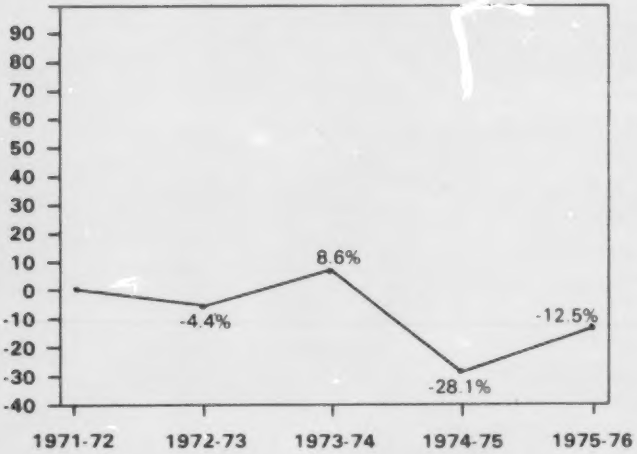

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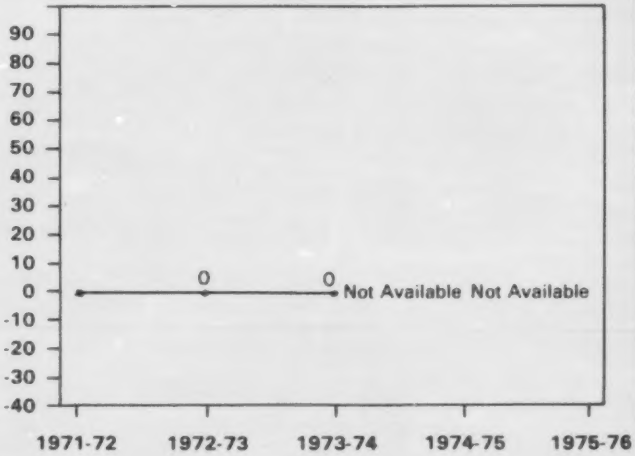

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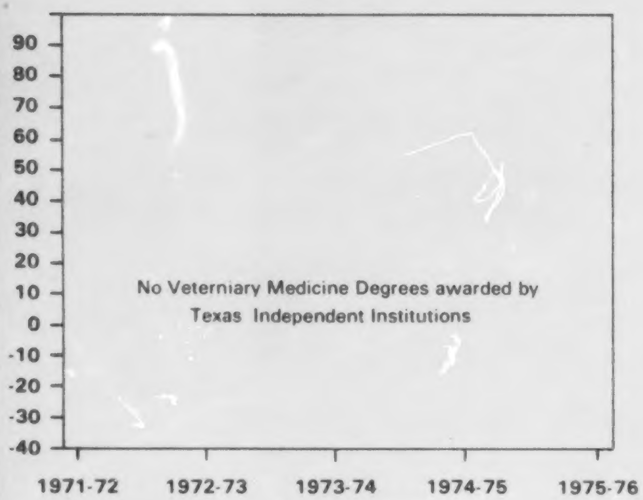

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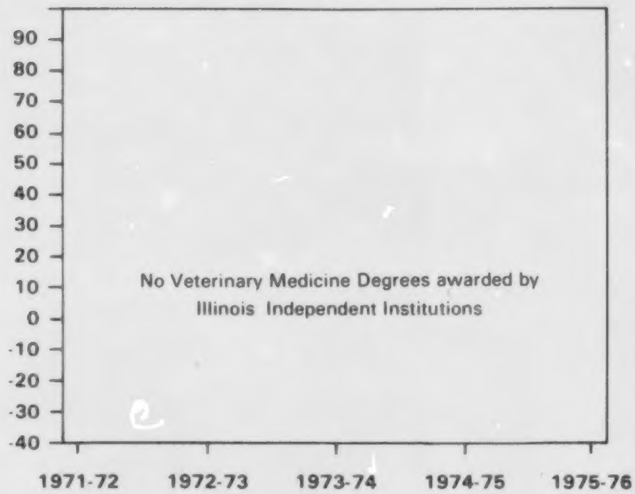

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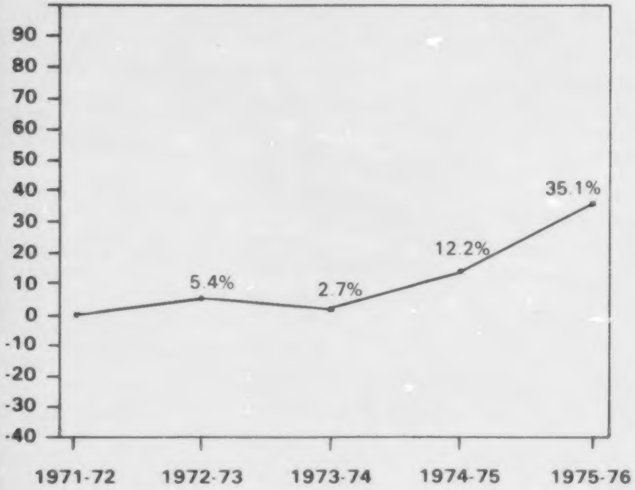
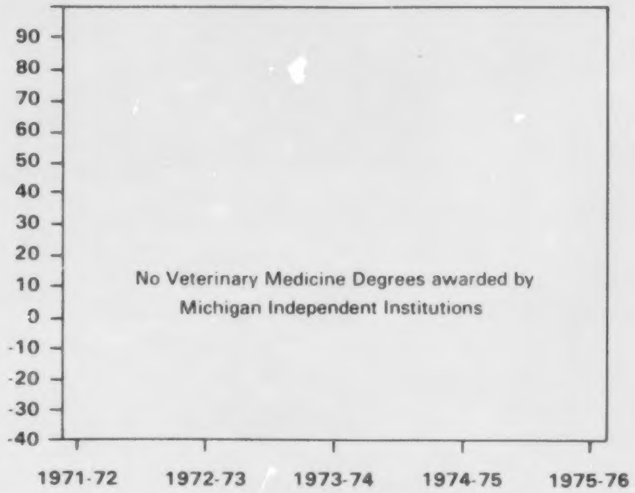


MICHIGAN



FACULTY

FACULTY

Introduction

Faculty data appearing in this section were obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics' annual *Higher Education General Information Survey* (HEGIS), and the California Postsecondary Education Commission's annual report, *Faculty Salaries, Fringe Benefits, and Total Compensation at the University of California and the California State University and Colleges.* All data and displays appearing in this section are for full-time faculty only, and were verified by the systemwide offices of each segment prior to publication.

Significant Trends

The vast majority of full-time faculty hold nine-month teaching contracts, with the remaining faculty on eleven-month contracts. The California State University and Colleges use nine-month contracts exclusively. The number of eleven-month contracts has decreased in both the California Community Colleges and the University of California. Because of the small number of eleven-month contract faculty, they will be excluded from this analysis. The independent institutions, however, appear to have a large and increasing number of faculty who teach the year around. Inasmuch as data submitted by the four specialized/professional schools are not comparable and are incomplete, no attempt at analysis has been made.

The number of full-time, nine-month-contract faculty in all three public segments increased slightly from Fall 1976 to Fall 1977, by approximately 1 percent. The number of Community College faculty increased by 2.5 percent, contrasted to a decrease of 1.7 percent in the University of California. Faculty in the California State University and Colleges increased by less than .7 percent. Although a sharp increase in the number of faculty in independent institutions is evident in the displays, no statistically accurate percent increase can be calculated inasmuch as different institutions reported for Fall 1977 than had reported in earlier years.

All-ranks average faculty salaries have risen steadily over the period from Fall 1974 through Fall 1977, although the pattern of increases differ among the several segments of higher education. Using Fall 1974 as a base, the California Community Colleges have experienced an annual average compound growth rate of 6.6 percent in faculty salaries; the California State University and Colleges, 7.0 percent; and the University of California, 6.6 percent. During the same period, the *National Consumer Price Index* has increased at an annual compound growth rate of 6.6 percent. Therefore, although the dollar amount of salaries has increased, there has been no real increase in buying power for California faculty.

Within the University, salaries received by male faculty at the three upper academic ranks remained higher than salaries received by female faculty in those ranks throughout the period reported. The gap between salaries of male Professors and that of female Professors has decreasd from 10.6 percent in 1973-74 to 7.3 percent in 1977-78. At the Associate-Professor level, a 1.3 percent difference in 1974-75 has increased to 2.7 percent in 1977-78, while at the Assistant-Professor rank a 4.3 percent difference has been reduced to 2.1 percent. Inasmuch as there remains but one Instructor in the University, no salary comparisons are possible.

Average all-ranks salary for male faculty in the State University and Colleges remains greater than that of female faculty. At each of the four academic ranks, however, this disparity is only 1 to 2 percent. The significance of the all-ranks average figure is distorted by the overwhelming number of males in the higher salaried ranks of Professor and Associate Professor. There are nearly seven times as many male Professors as female Professors, and over three and one-half times more male than female Associate Professors.

Salaries for male faculty within the Community Colleges also continued to be higher than those for females—$22,752 for males as against $21,684 for females—in 1977. In 1977-78, salaries of male faculty increased 7 percent over 1976-77, while salaries of female faculty increased by 9 percent.

The percent of faculty with tenure, or security of appointment, has remained relatively constant in the Community Colleges over the four-year period, Fall 1974 through Fall 1977, and is the highest percent tenured among all four segments. In contrast to the 84 percent figure for Community Colleges, the independent institutions reported only 48 percent of nine-month contract faculty as holding tenure. Both the State University and Colleges, and the Universtiy reported increases for the period. In the State University and Colleges full-time tenured faculty increased from 71 percent in Fall 1974 to 75 percent in Fall 1977. Generally speaking, within institutions having regular academic ranks, tenure is granted only to faculty at the rank of Professor or Associate Professor. In addition to the regular academic ranks of Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, and Instructor, the University also has Lecturers and faculty with no academic rank. Although a few of these are eligible for tenure, or security of appointment, they have been excluded from this discussion. Most Community Colleges do not use academic ranks for their faculty.

An increasing percent of the Community College's nine-month contract faculty are women. As a result of these new appointments, the percent of women with tenure declined. With a reduced rate of increase in new appointments in 1977, however, and with more women meeting the criteria for being awarded tenure, women experienced a tenure increase of 5 percent in 1977 over 1976, from 74 percent to 79 percent.

The State University and Colleges has experienced an increased concentration of faculty in the upper two academic ranks, both among males and females. While the total number of female faculty has decreased over the period, this decrease has been entirely at the two lower academic levels. The number of female faculty in the upper two ranks has increased 33 percent since Fall 1973.

Women constitute only 11 percent of the full-time, nine-month contract faculty in the University. Of these, 42 percent had tenure in Fall 1977. The greatest number of new women faculty were hired in Fall 1975, causing the percent with tenure to drop to 37 percent. There are no tenured faculty in the lower two academic ranks within the University. Fifty-five percent of the women hold appointments in these ranks, compared to 19 percent of the men. In Fall 1974, 59 percent of the women faculty in the University were in the lower two ranks, compared to 25 percent of the men.

Within the independent sector, only 60 percent of the male faculty and 36 percent of the female faculty held tenure in Fall 1977. These percentages are about the same as reported in Fall 1975.

Within higher education, the doctorate is usually considered the appropriate academic degree for teaching and research. This is more the case at institutions offering upper-division and graduate work, however, than in institutions offering only lower-division programs.

In reviewing five years of data for the State University and Colleges, it appears that the percent of full-time faculty with doctorates increased each year from 1973 through 1976, then dropped in 1977. While the percent of full Professors with a doctorate remained constant in 1976 and 1977, these two years were the lowest of the five years reported. In 1977, the percent of Associate Professors possessing the doctorate, having improved their standing from 45.7 percent in 1973 to 53.6 percent in 1976, fell to 46.0 percent in 1977. Among the State University and Colleges' 208 Instructors in 1973, only 0.5 percent had earned the doctorate. In 1977, with nearly the same number at the Instructor rank, 5.4 percent possessed their degree.

Inasmuch as the University offers instruction at the advanced graduate level, it is to be expected that a higher proportion of faculty at each rank would possess the doctorate. A brief glance at the accompanying chart confirms this. In 1977, the percent of full-time faculty with doctorates was identical to the percent holding the degree in 1973, 86.9 percent. This is an improvement over the past four years, however, as the composite of all-ranks faculty with doctorates experienced a slight decline, starting in 1974. In 1974, the percent of Professors with a doctorate increased to 91.1 percent from the previous year's 89.4 percent. Following declines in the ensuing two years, the percent once more increased to 89.7 percent.

The percent of Associate Professors holding a doctorate in 1977 was almost equal to that of full Professors, and nearly equaled the 90.4 percent of Associate Professors with doctorates in 1973. Among Assistant Professors, other than for a slight upward movement in 1976, the percent of doctorates has declined almost steadily since 1973. In 1977, 76.8 percent held that degree, compared to 81.9 percent in 1973. Among University full-time nine- and eleven-month faculty, the Instructor rank appeared most volatile. The number of faculty in this rank has declined sharply since 1975, the year in which the greatest percent held doctorates. This academic rank has almost been phased out at the University.

Caveats—Please Note

(a) The University of California and the California Community Colleges employ faculty on both nine-month and eleven-month contracts, while the California State University and Colleges uses nine-month contracts only.

(b) Tenure requirements among the segments differ. Caution should be exercised when performing intersegmental comparisons or analyses.

(c) No statewide HEGIS survey was administered to gather faculty salary, tenure, and male-female composition for the Fall term of 1973.

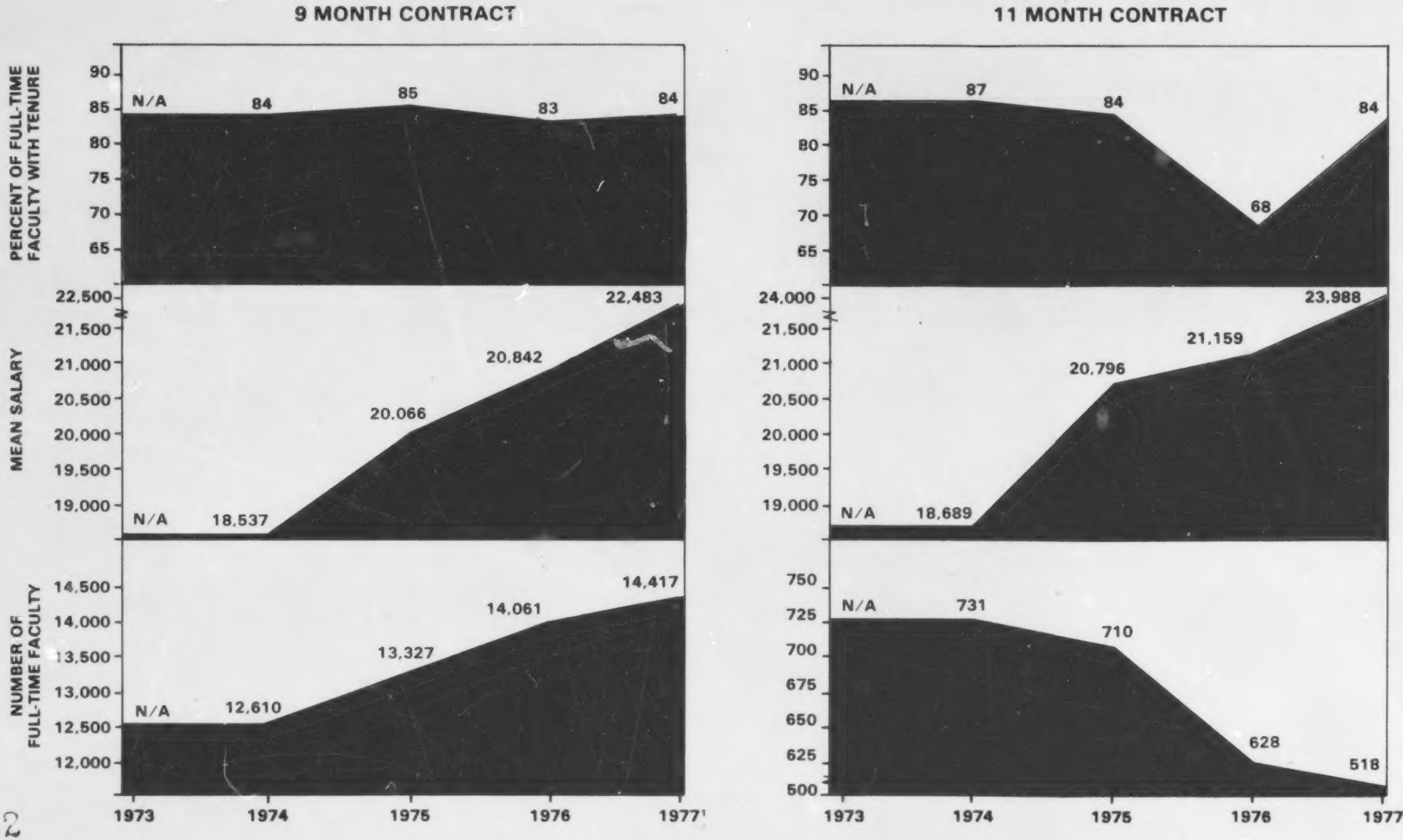
(d) Data displayed in these tables are for full-time regular ranks faculty only.

(e) The display of "Percent of Full-Time Faculty with Doctorates" excludes professional school faculty for the University of California.

Public Colleges and Universities

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



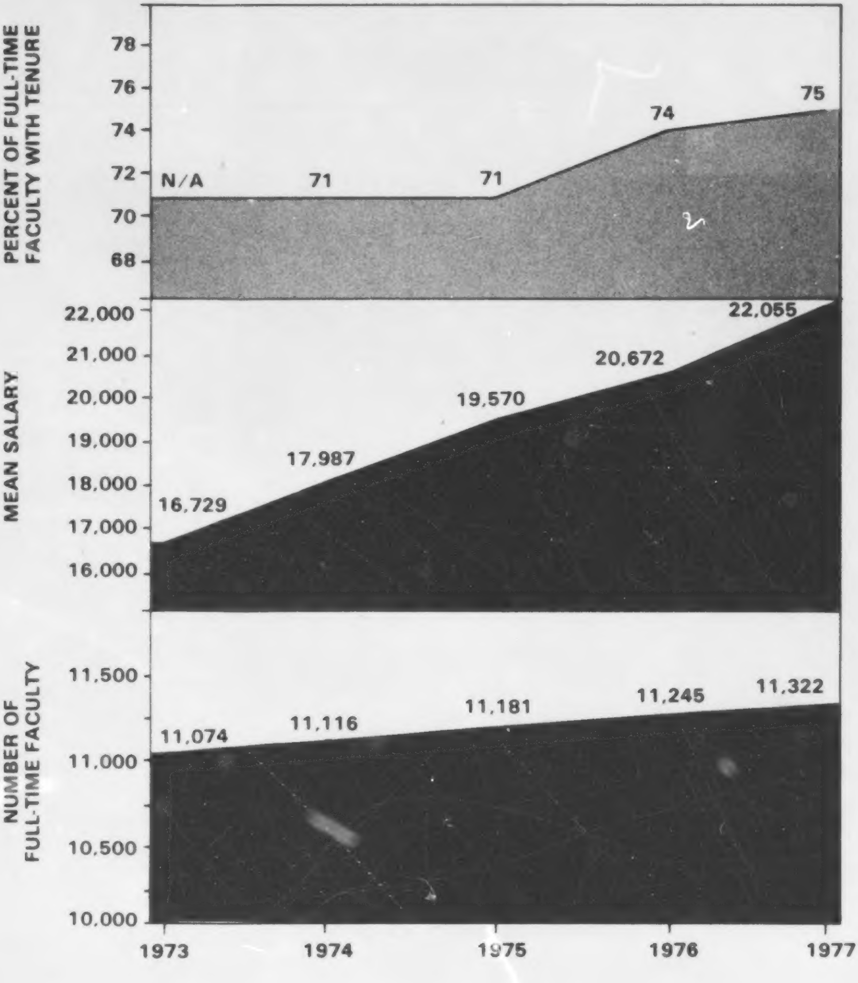
N/A = Not Available

¹One Community College did not report faculty information in Fall 1977 in time publication.

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

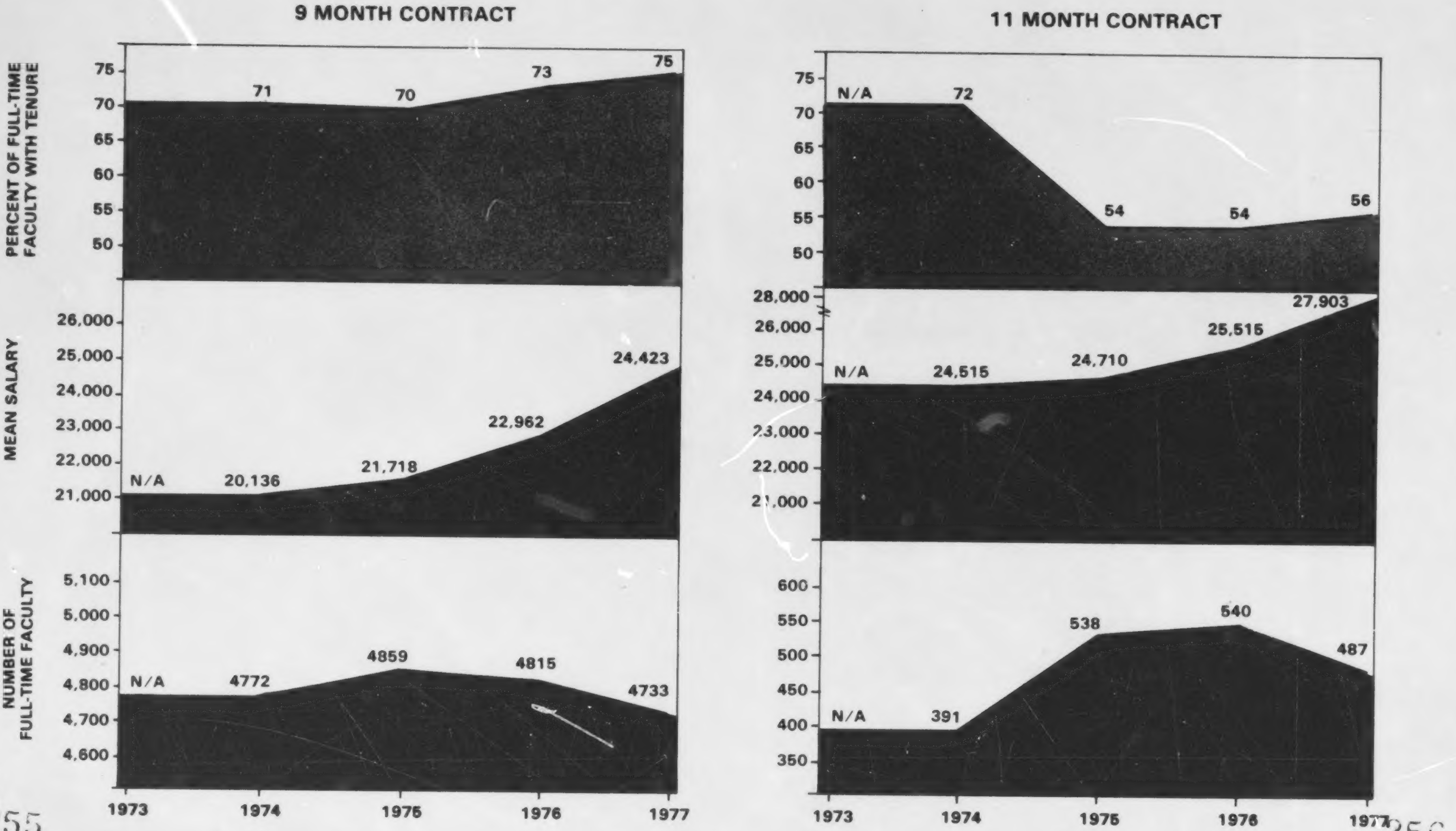
9 MONTH CONTRACT



N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS
1973-1977

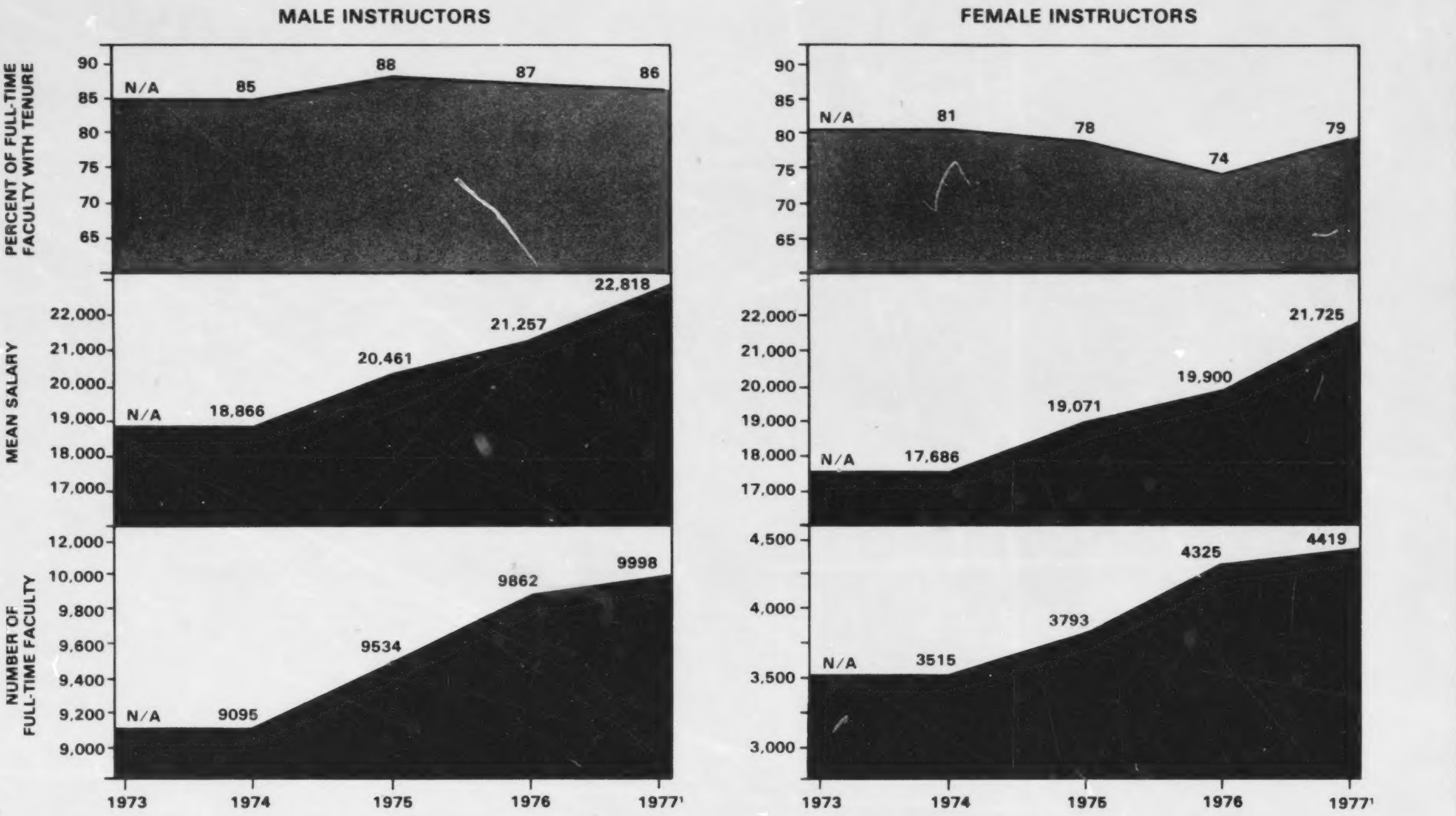
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES


MALE INSTRUCTORS

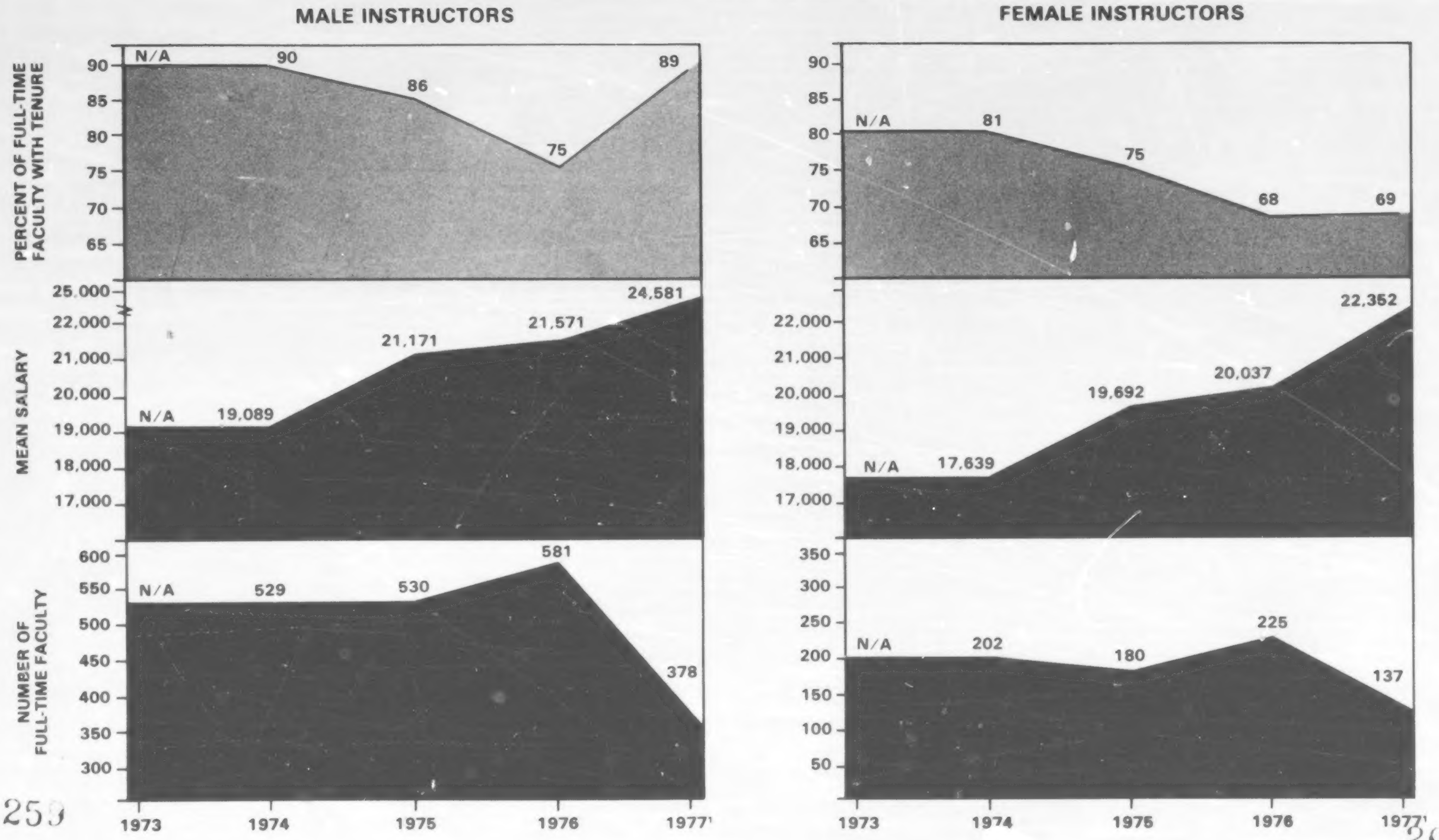
FEMALE INSTRUCTORS

N/A = Not Available

[1] One Community College did not report faculty information in Fall 1977 in time for publication.

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



N/A = Not Available

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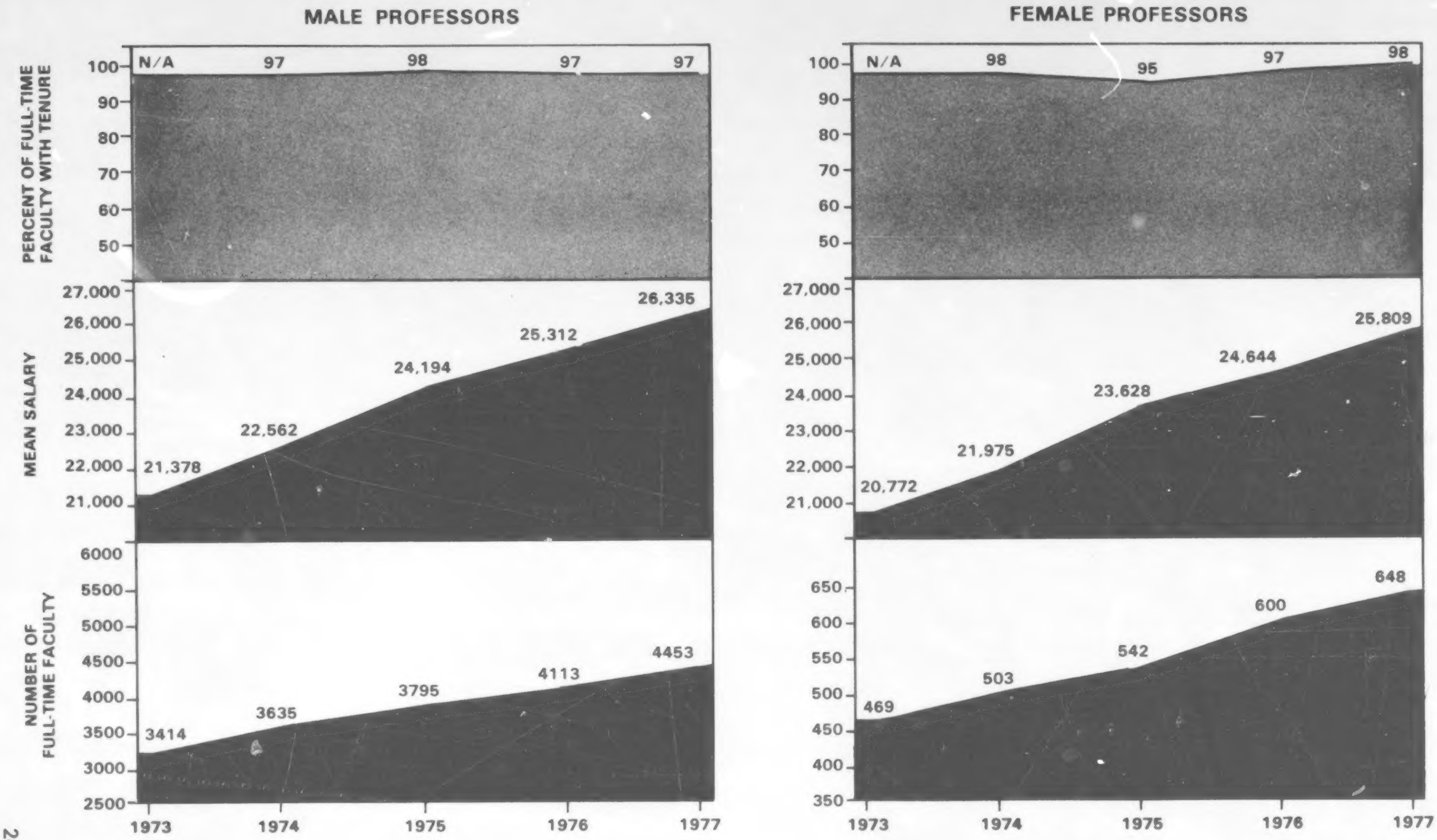
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES



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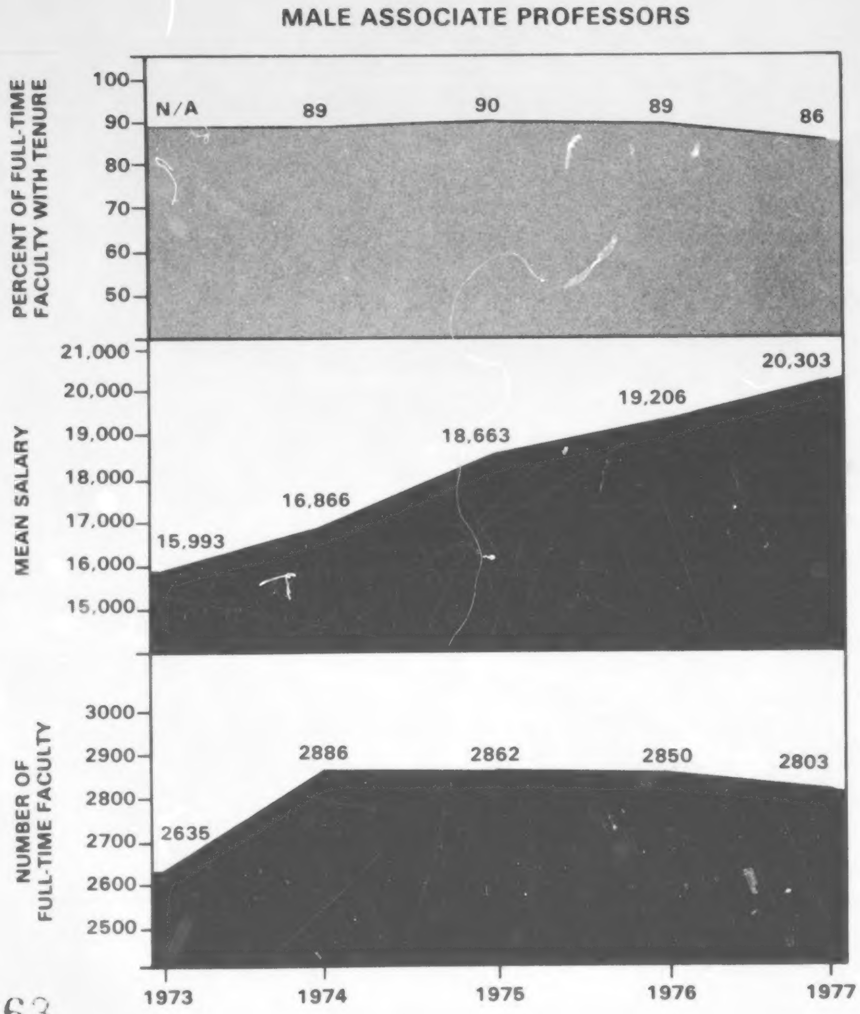
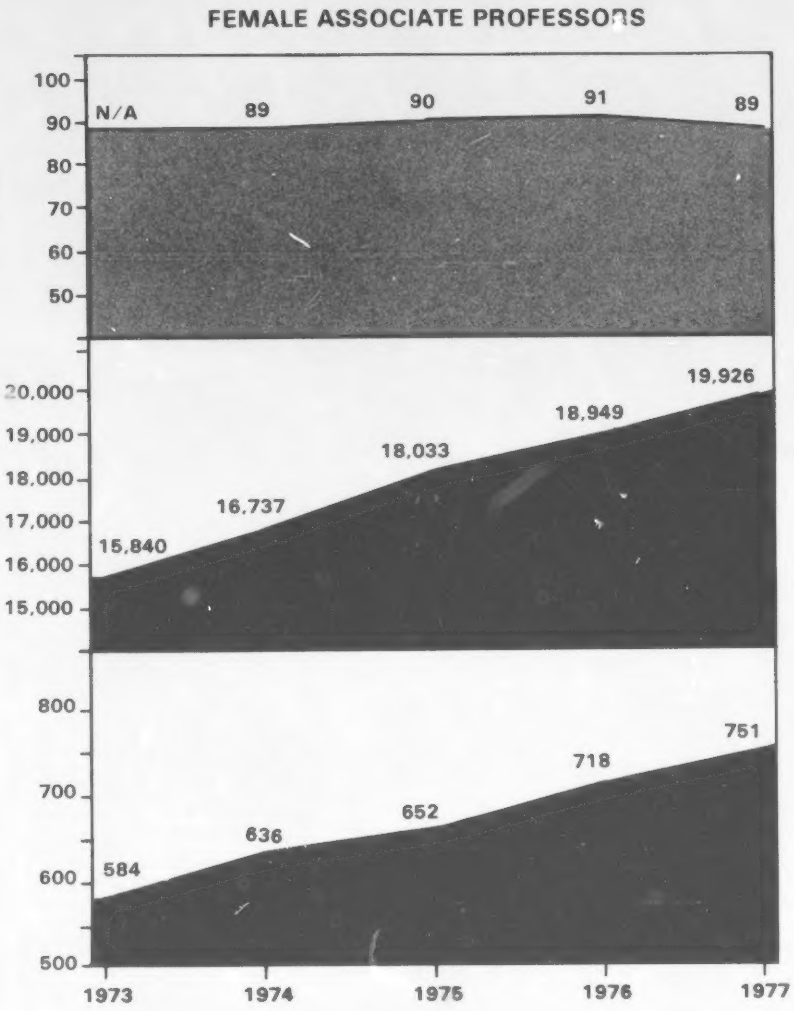
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES


MALE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS


FEMALE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

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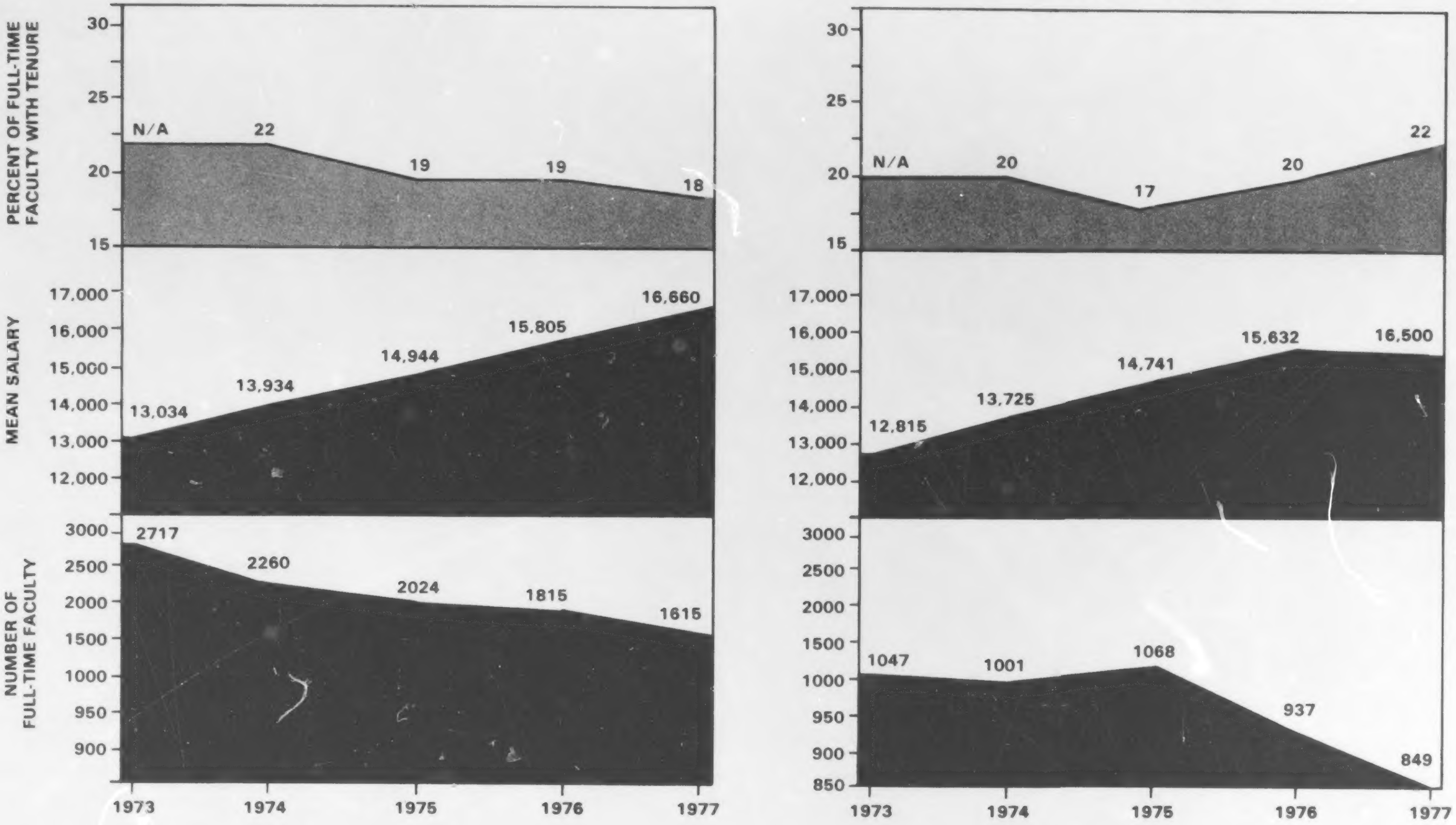
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES


MALE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

FEMALE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

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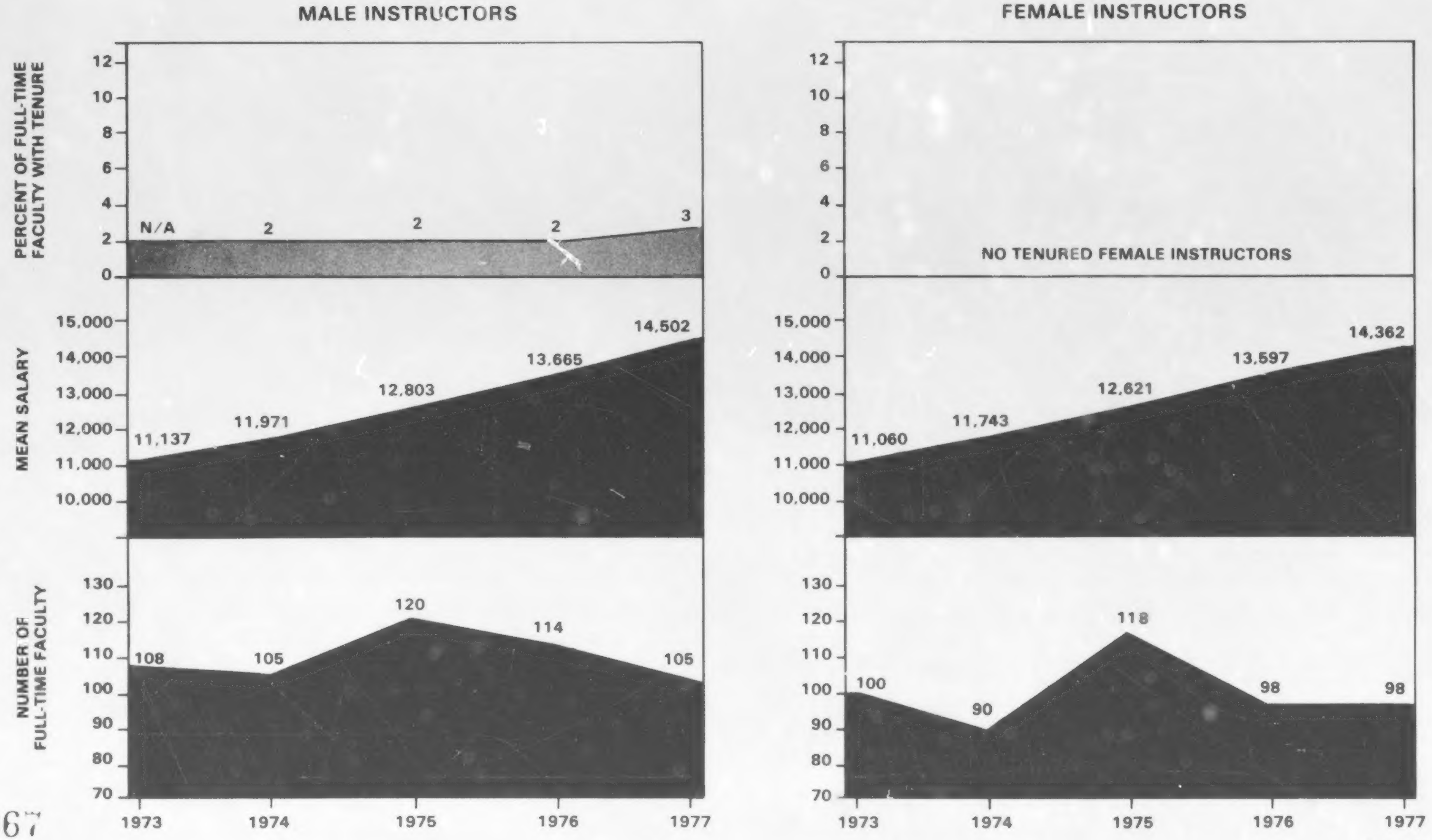
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES



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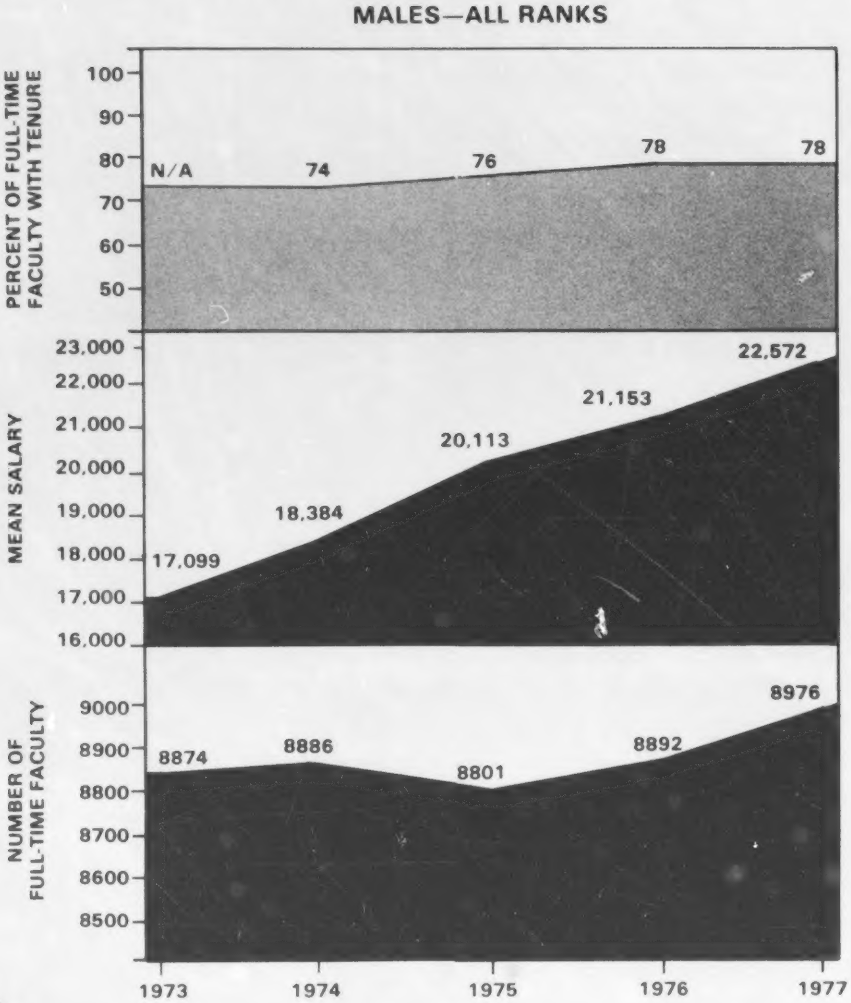
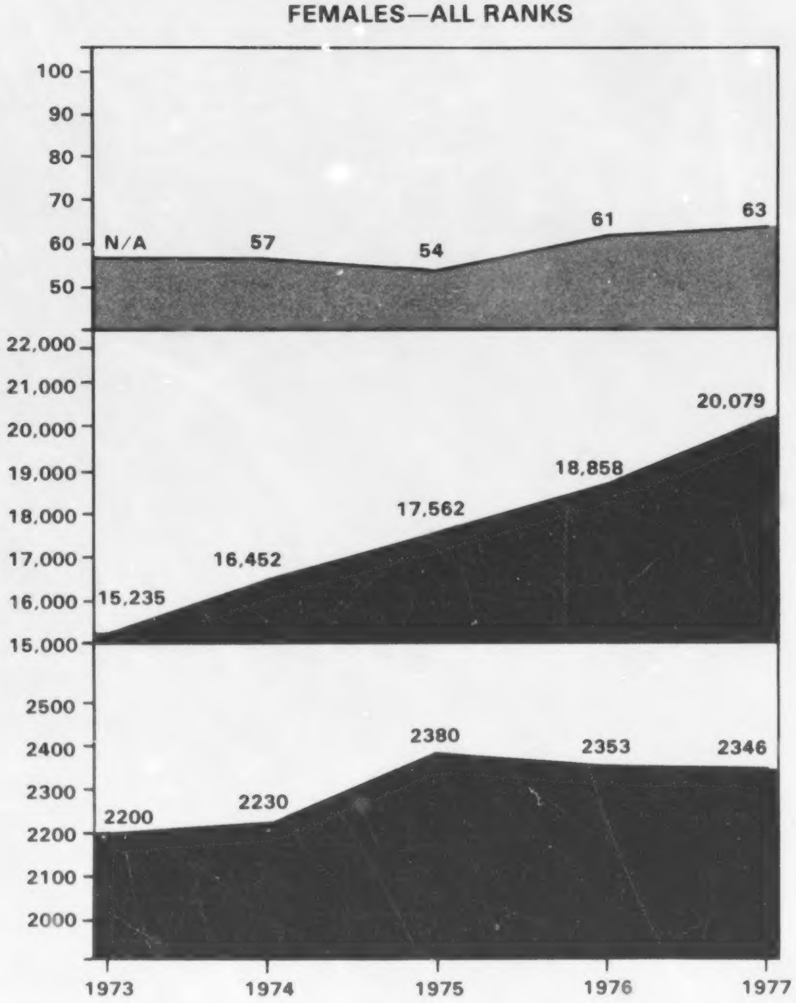
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES





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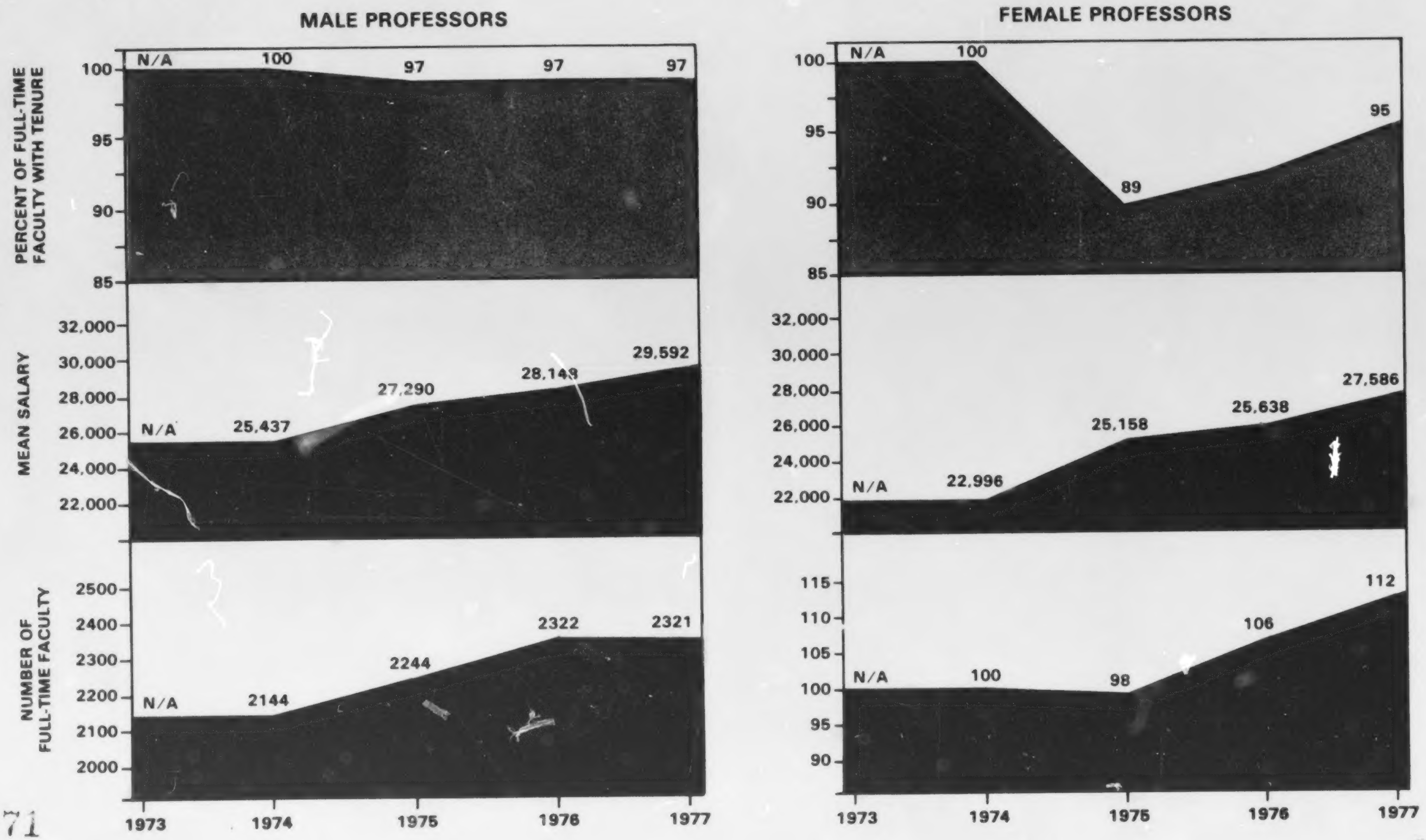
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

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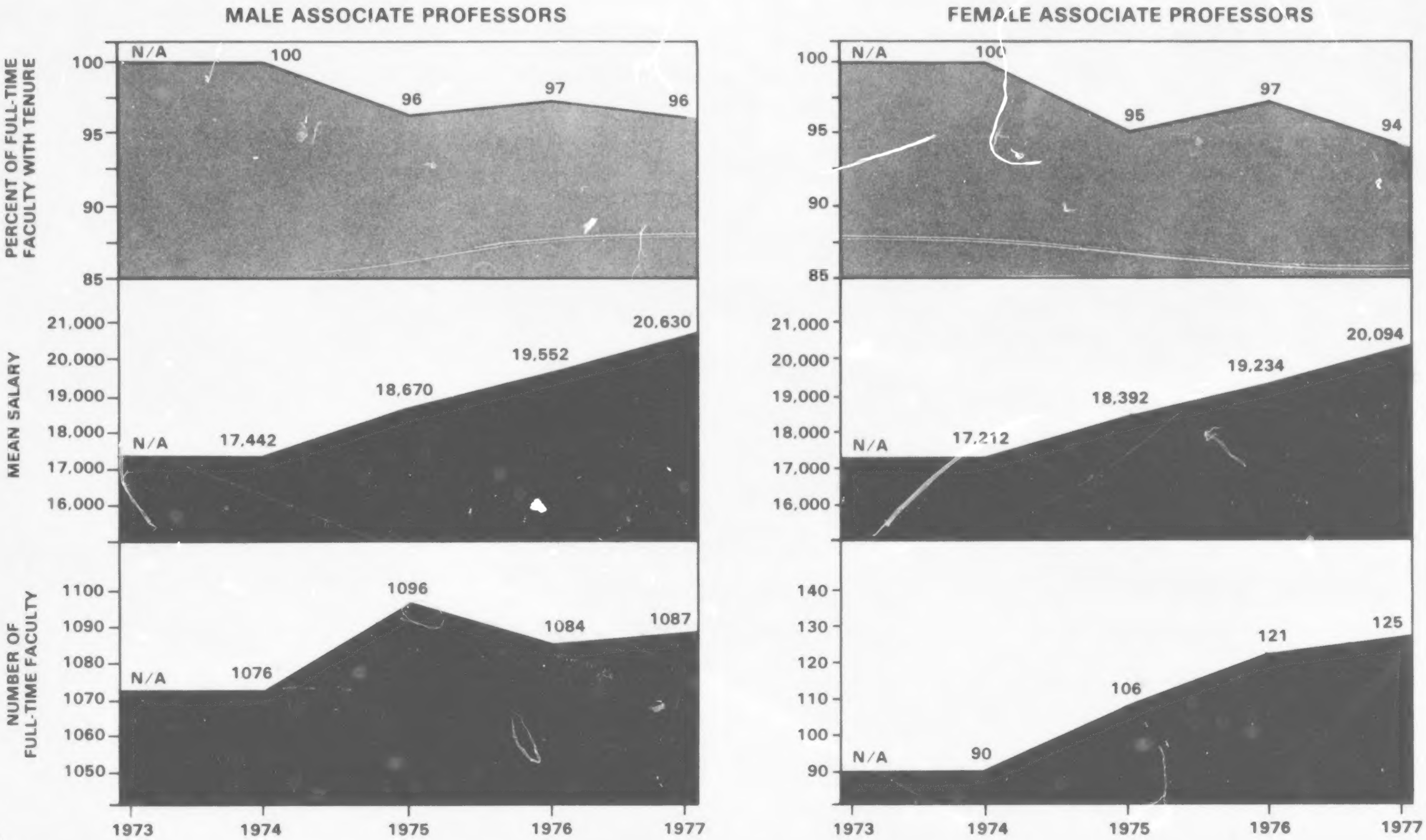
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



247

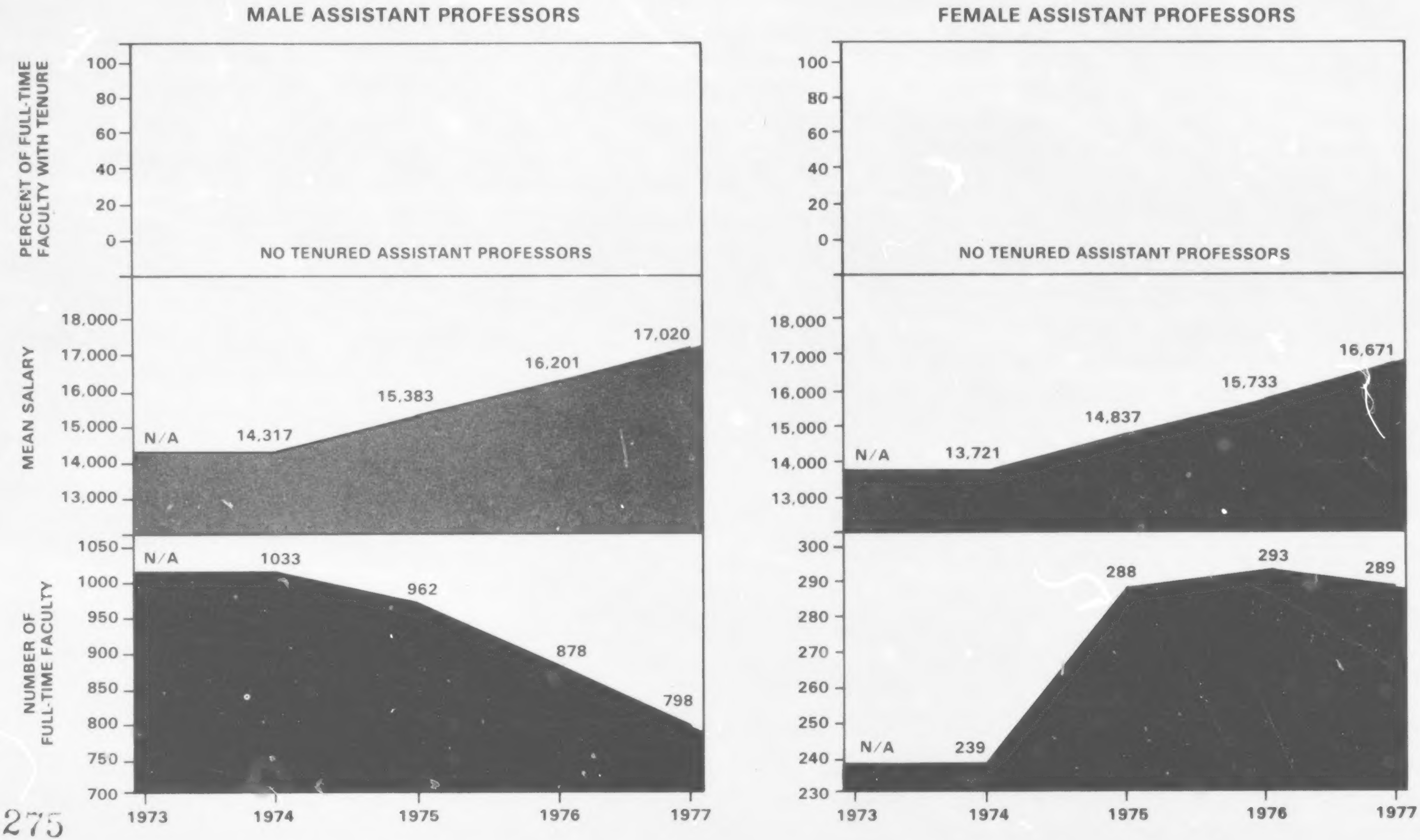
273

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

274

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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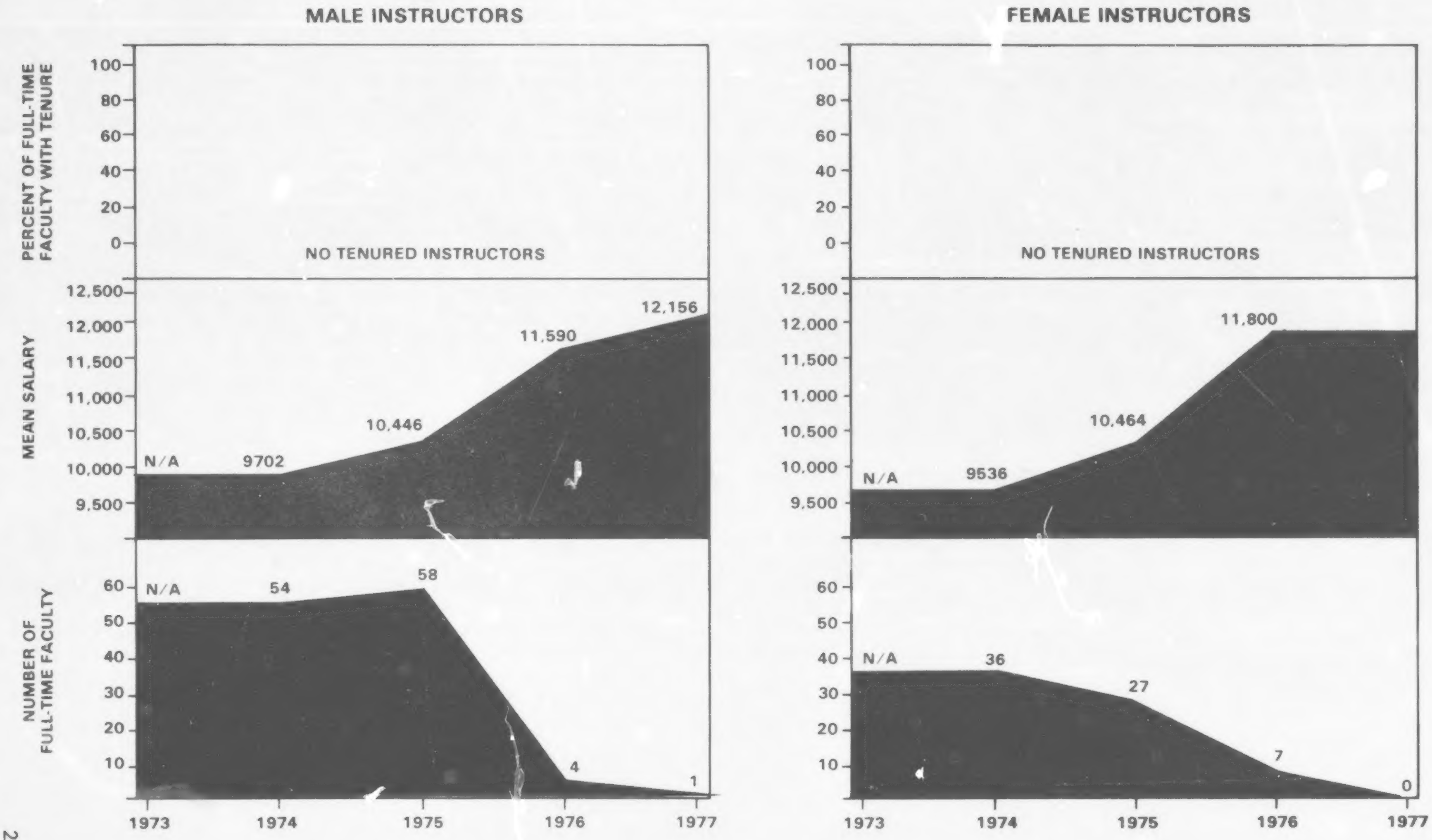
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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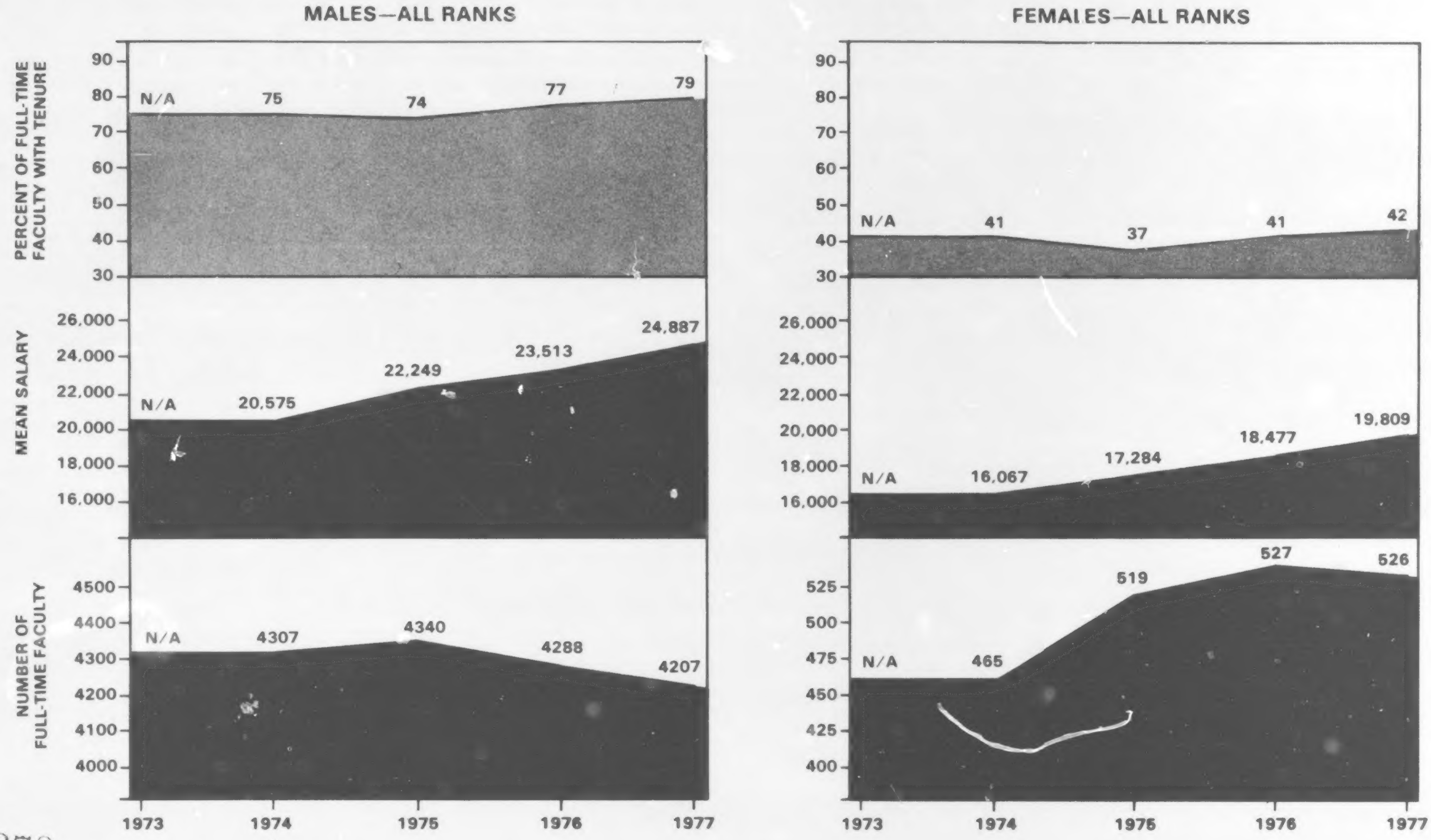
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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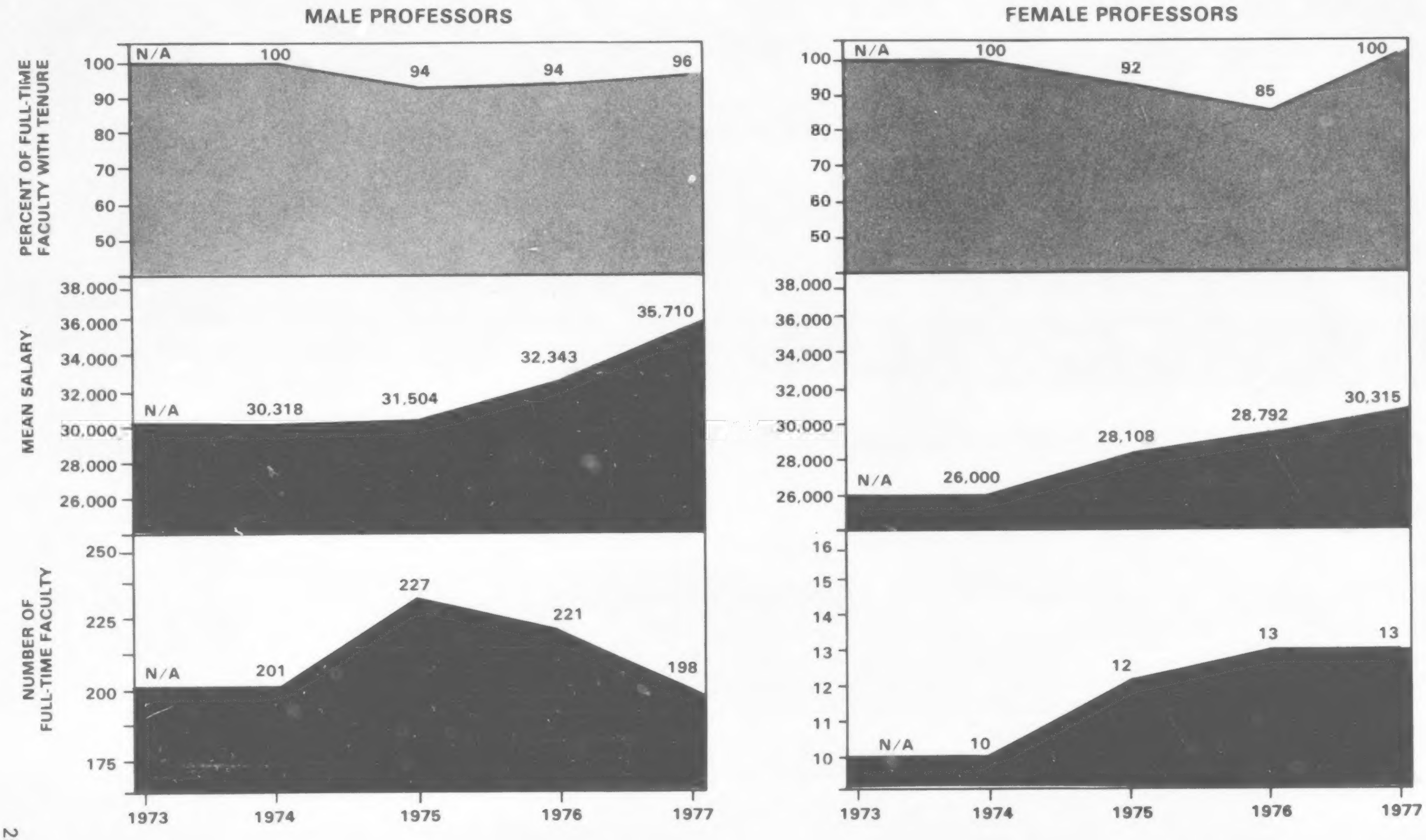
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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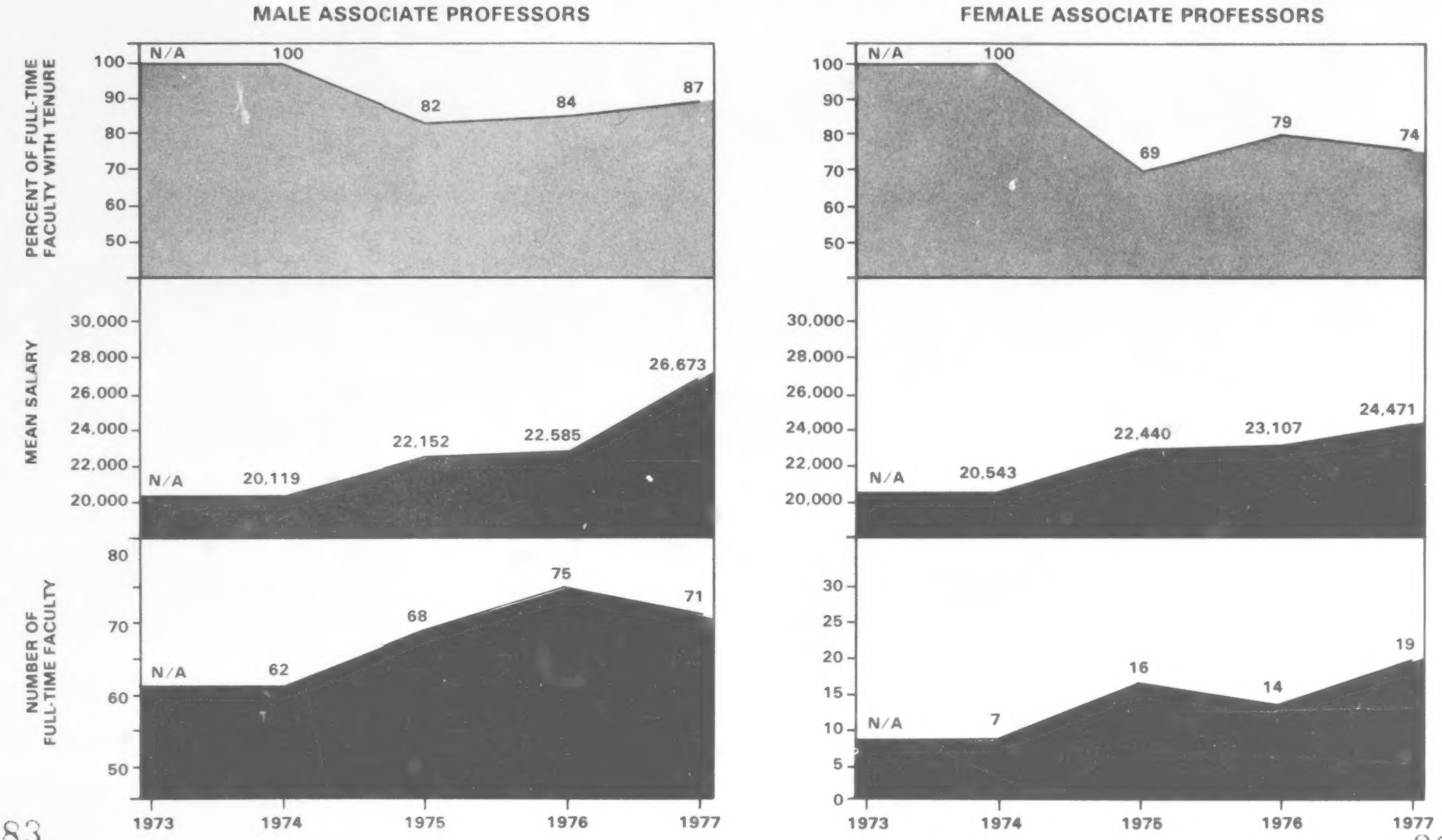
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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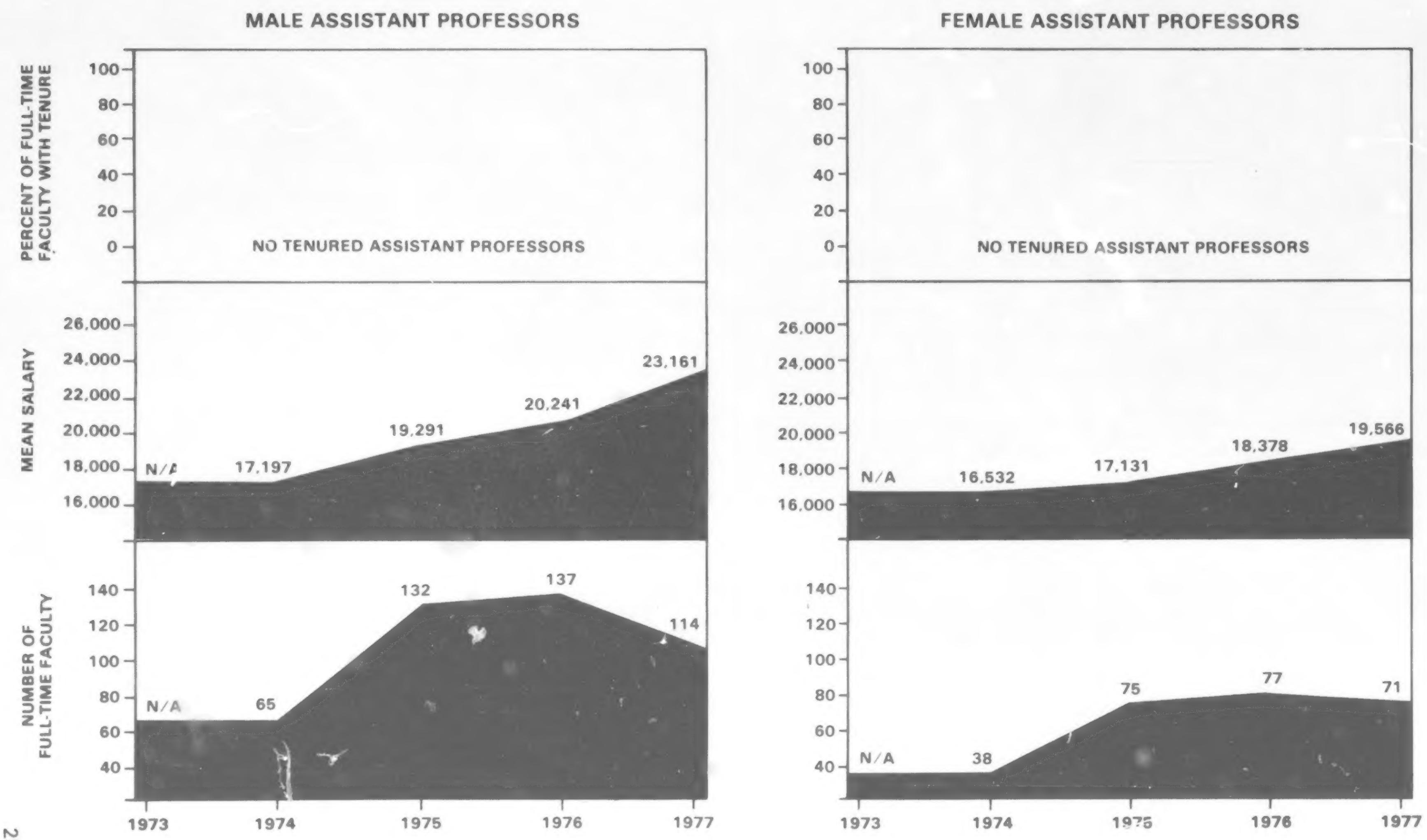
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



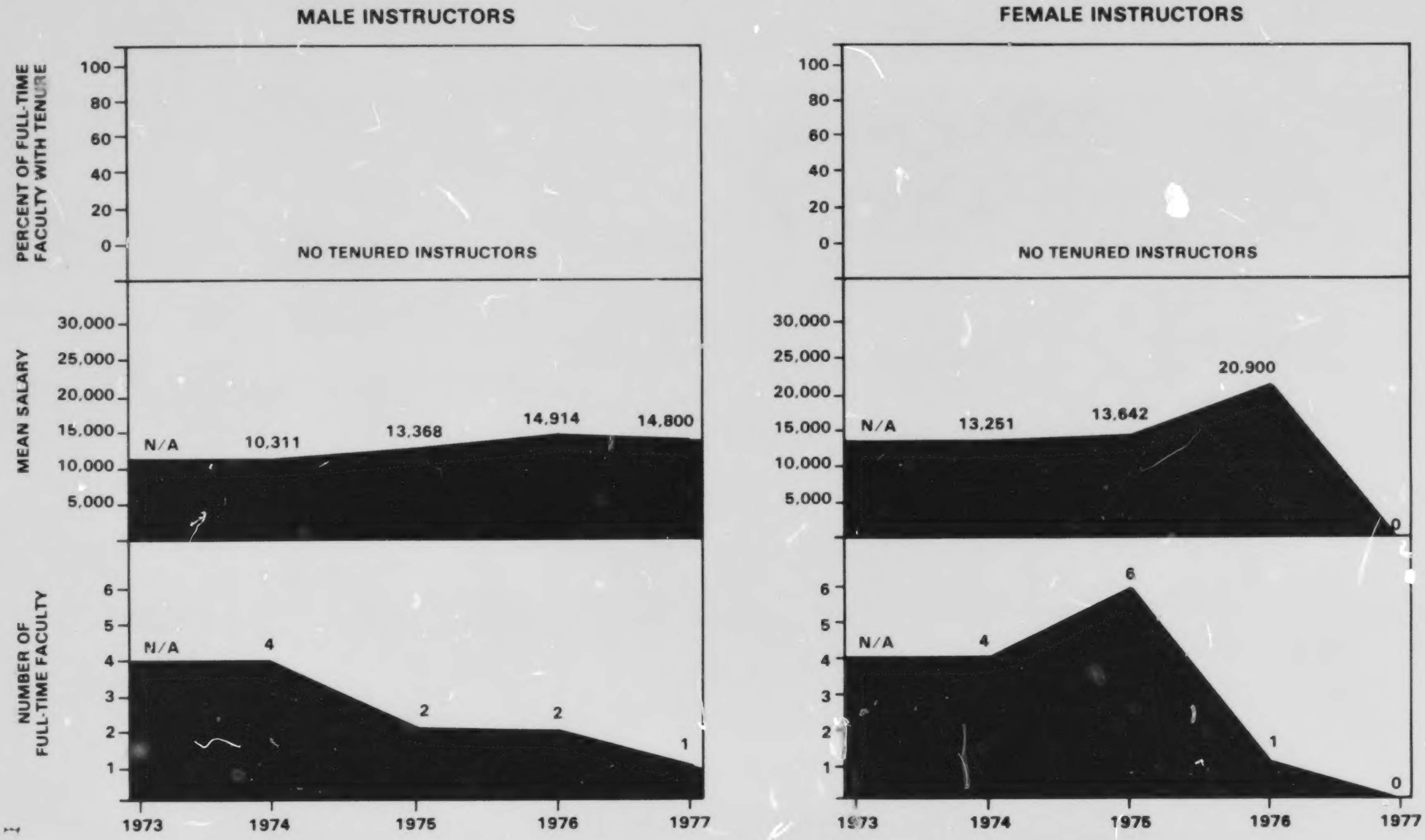
MALE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

FEMALE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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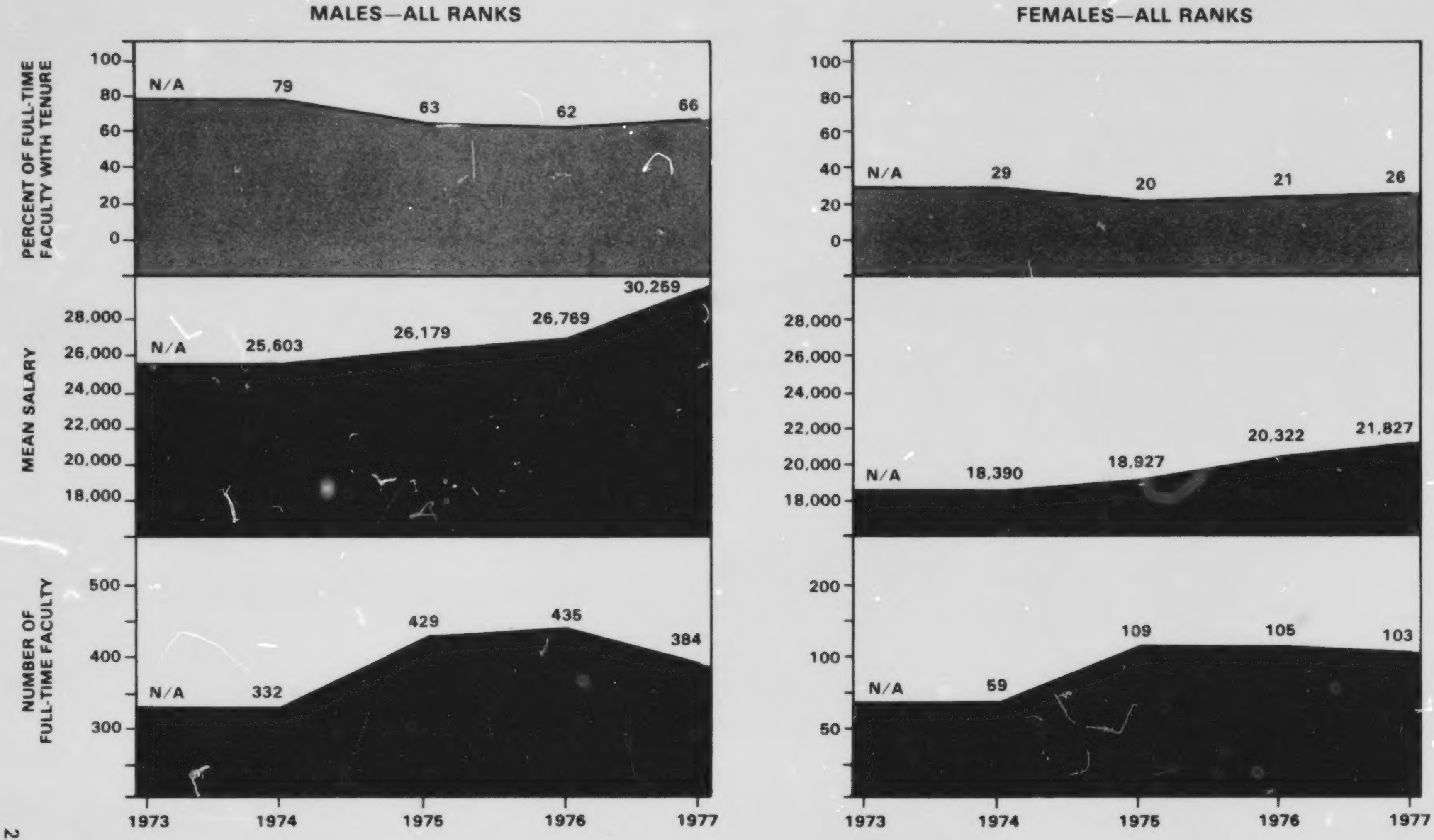
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1973-1977

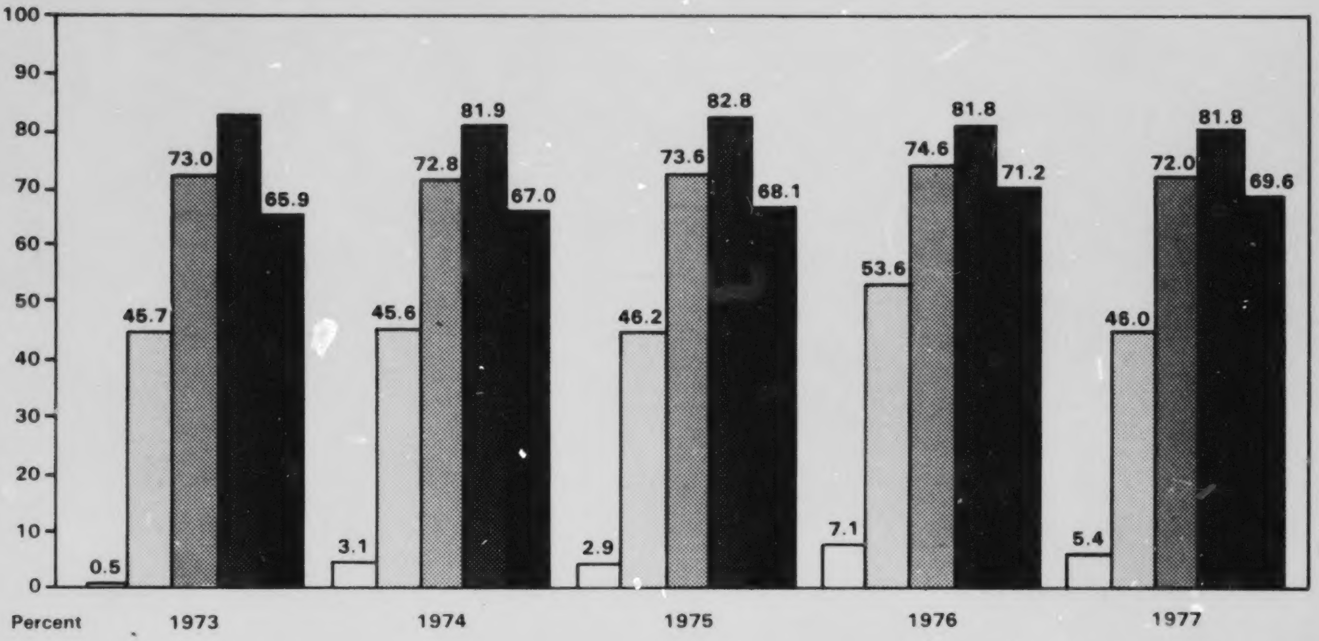
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



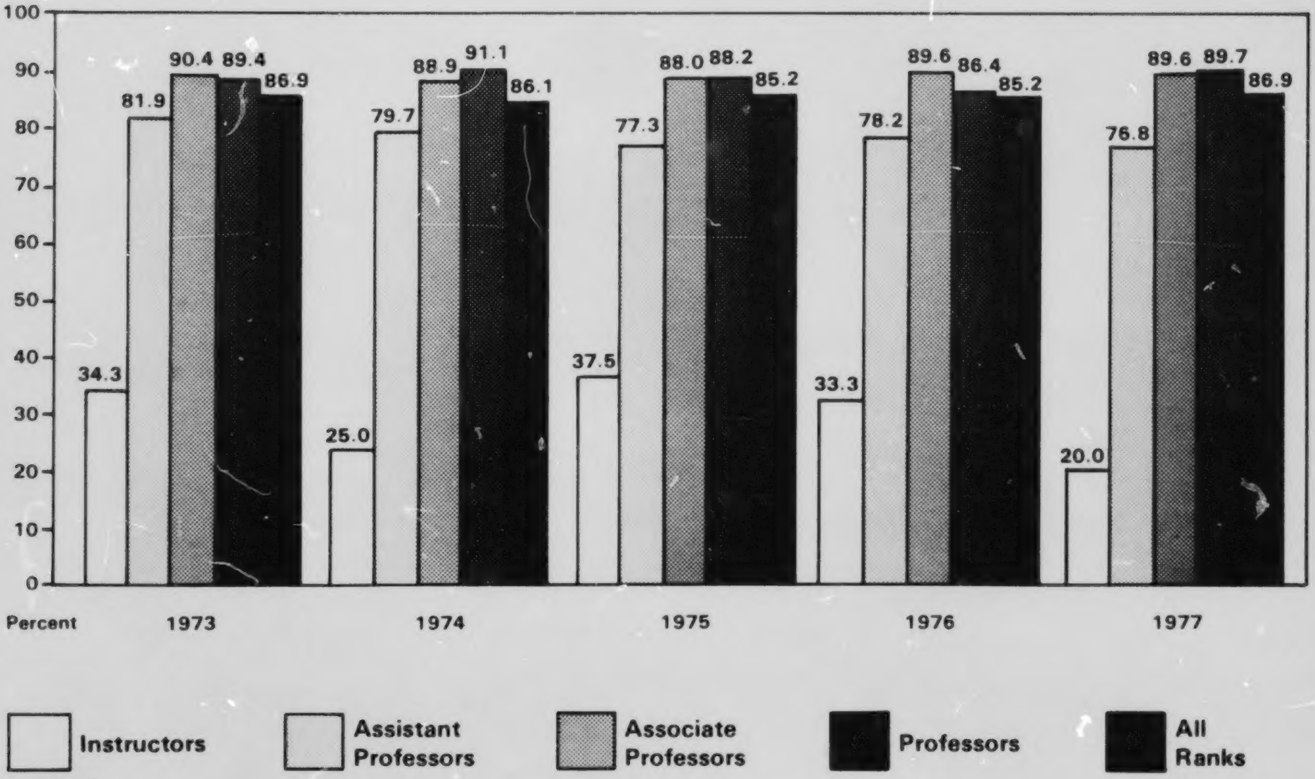
N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

PERCENT OF FULL-TIME FACULTY WITH DOCTORATE DEGREES
9 AND 11 MONTH CONTRACT
FALL 1974—FALL 1977

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



FULL-TIME FACULTY, NUMBER, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK AND SEX AT OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS 1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

9 MONTH CONTRACTS[1]

INSTITUTION/YEAR	NUMBER								SALARY								PERCENT WITH TENURE							
	Prof.		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instruct.		Prof.		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instruct.		Prof.		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instruct.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hastings College of Law																								
1974-75				N/A								N/A								N/A				
1975-76				N/A								N/A								N/A				
1976-77				N/A								N/A								N/A				
1977-78	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otis Art Institute of L.A. County																								
1974-75	5	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	20,142	17,811	16,407	—	14,067	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	2	—	—	—
1975-76	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	21,072	18,468	18,018	—	15,057	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
1976-77	5	2	4	—	2	1	8	5	21,814	21,700	19,378	—	15,825	12,707	6,235	3,478	4	2	4	—	2	—	—	—
1977-78				N/A								N/A								N/A				
Naval Postgraduate School																								
1974-75	81	—	113	1	51	—	—	—	27,164	—	21,306	19,374	17,260	—	—	—	79	—	89	1	5	—	—	—
1975-76	82	—	112	—	37	1	—	—	28,279	—	22,405	—	18.087	15,109	—	—	80	—	84	—	5	—	—	—
1976-77	83	—	111	—	26	1	—	—	29,672	—	23,487	—	19,074	15,864	—	—	80	—	89	—	5	—	—	—
1977-78	89	—	107	—	28	1	1	1	32,733	—	24,570	—	19,231	17,032	14,243	14,243	84	—	88	—	8	—	—	—

11 MONTH CONTRACTS[2]

INSTITUTION/YEAR	NUMBER								SALARY								PERCENT WITH TENURE							
	Prof.		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instruct.		Prof.		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instruct.		Prof.		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instruct.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
California Maritime Academy																								
1974-75	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	20,604	—	18,504	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—
1975-76	2	—	4	—	16	—	—	—	26,328	—	21,378	—	15,906	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
1976-77	2	—	8	—	13	—	1	—	27,168	—	22,454	—	20,041	—	15,554	—	2	—	6	—	4	—	—	—
1977-78	1	—	8	—	14	—	1	1	27,804	—	24,730	—	21,665	—	19,020	16,124	1	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
Hastings College of Law																								
1974-75				N/A								N/A								N/A				
1975-76				N/A								N/A								N/A				
1976-77				N/A								N/A								N/A				
1977-78	13	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	38,417	26,428	28,301	—	—	22,164	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

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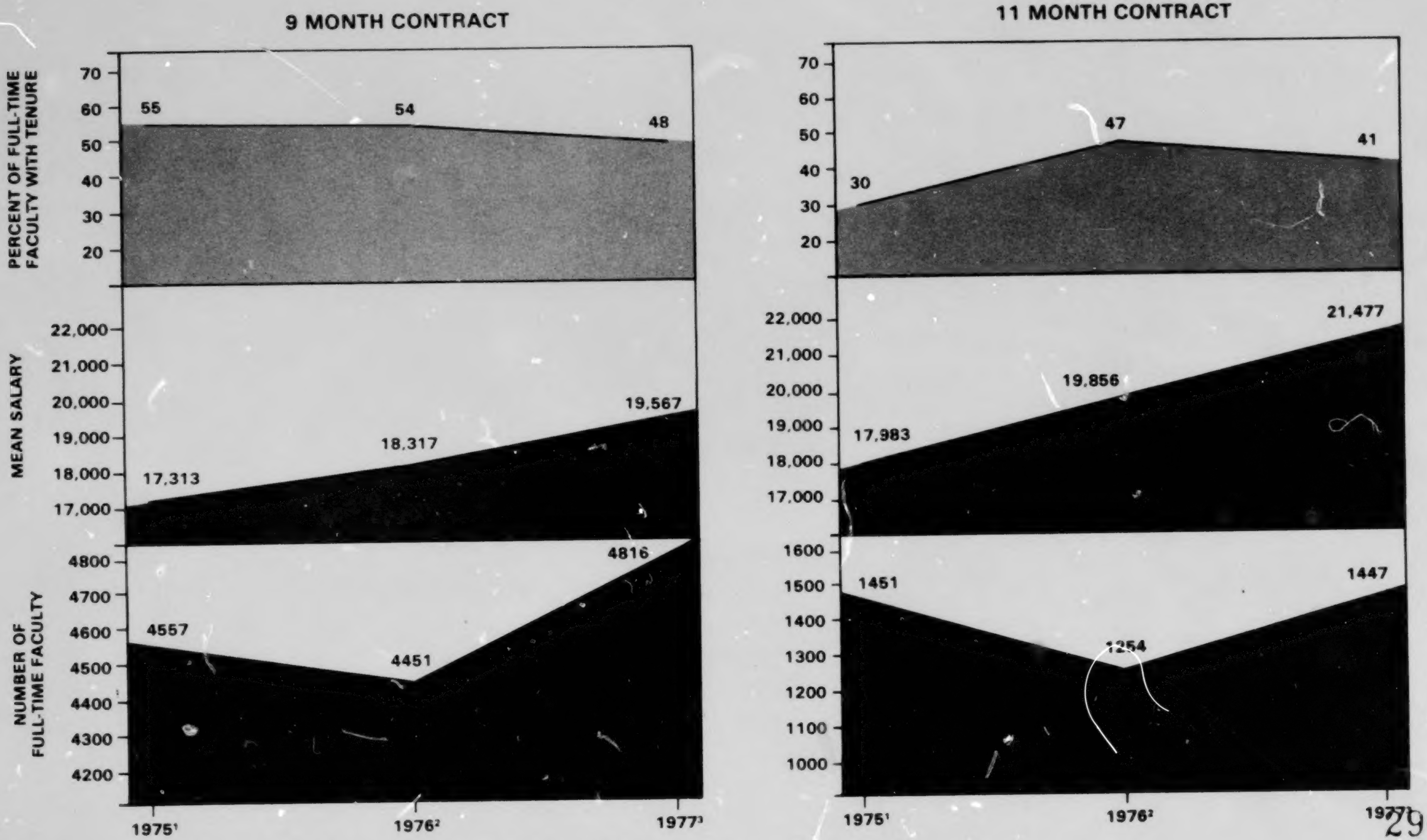
[1] California Maritime Academy faculty are on 11 month teaching contracts.

[2] Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County and Naval Postgraduate School faculties are on 9 month teaching contracts.

Independent Colleges and Universities

FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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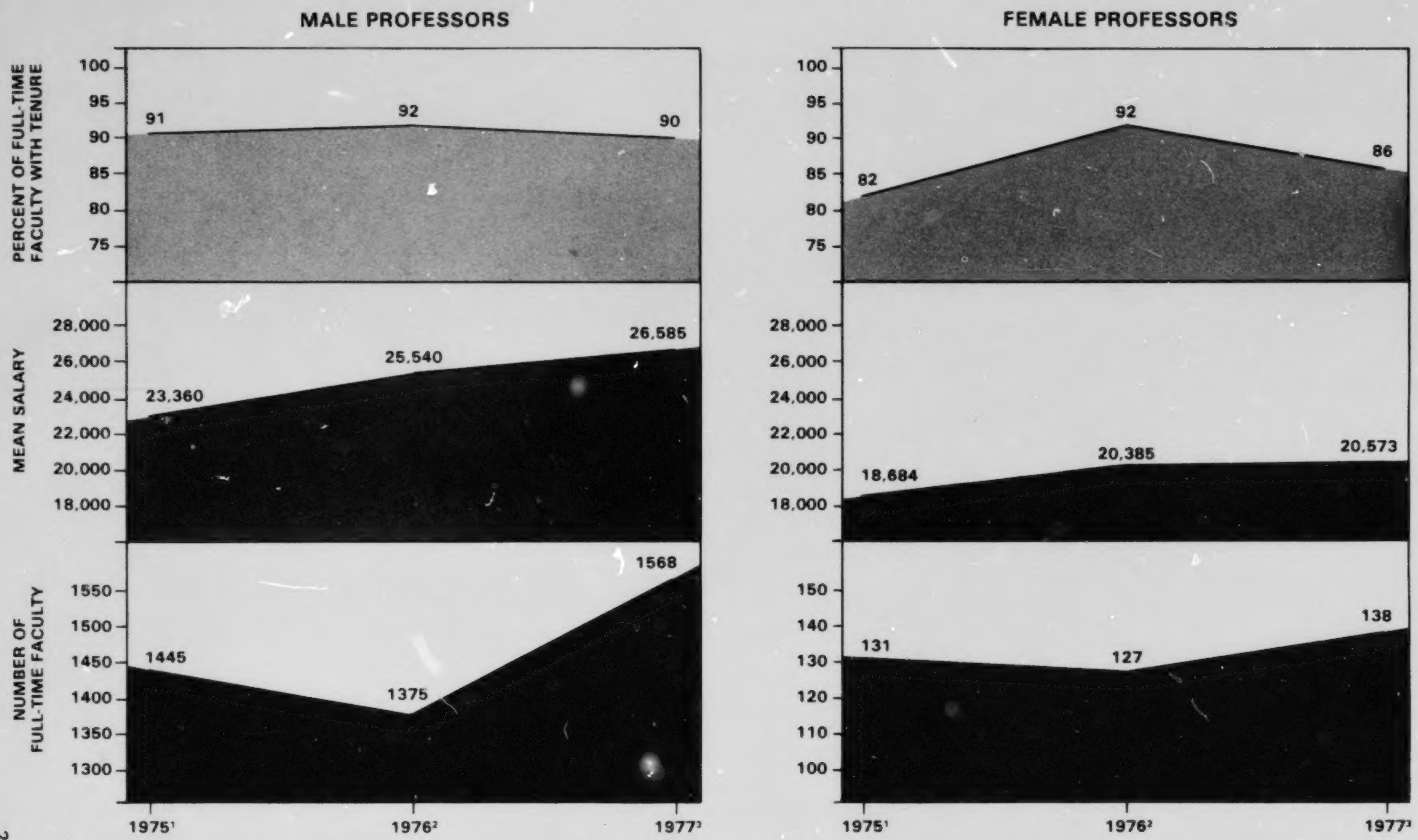
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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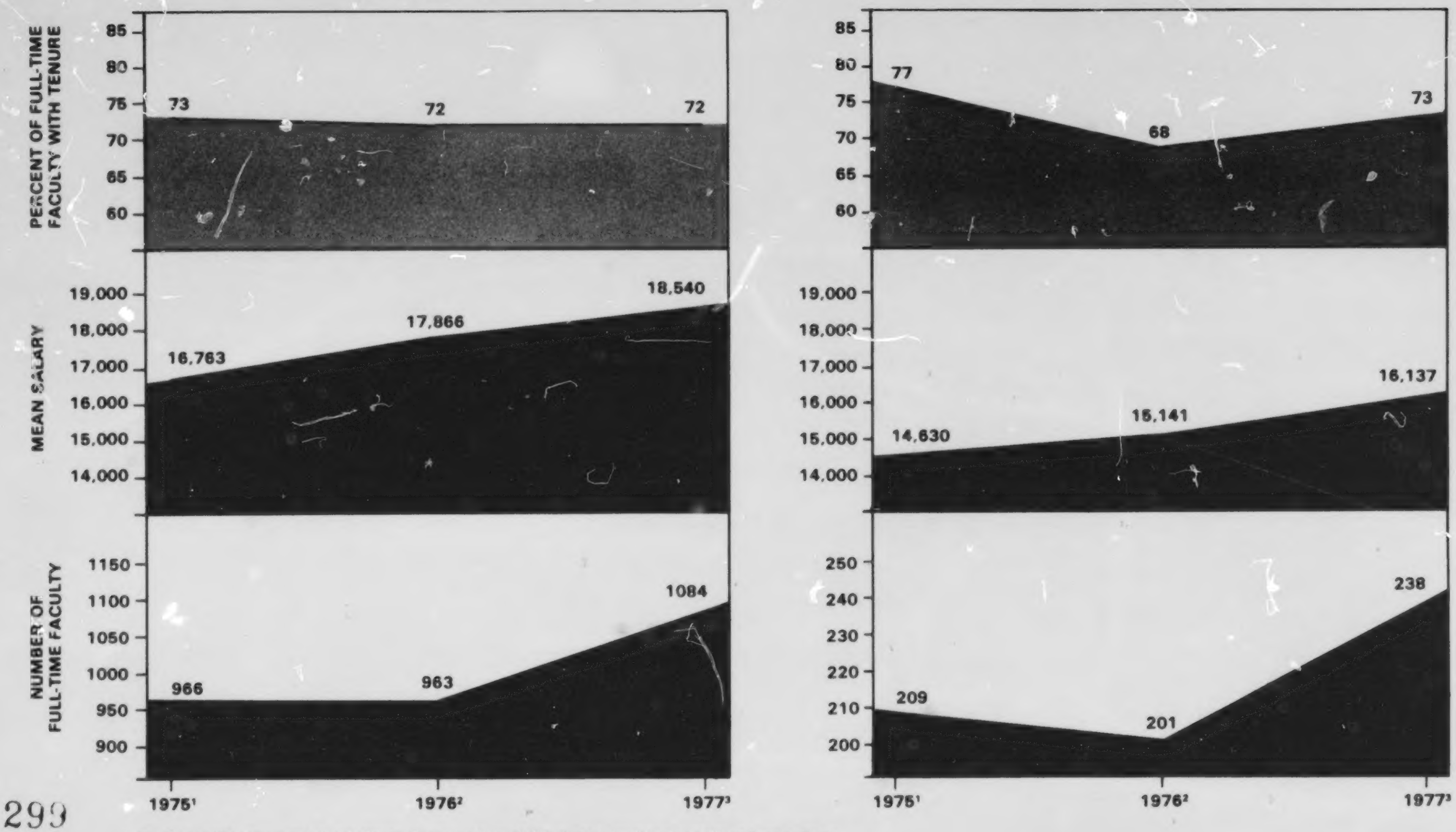
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



MALE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

FEMALE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

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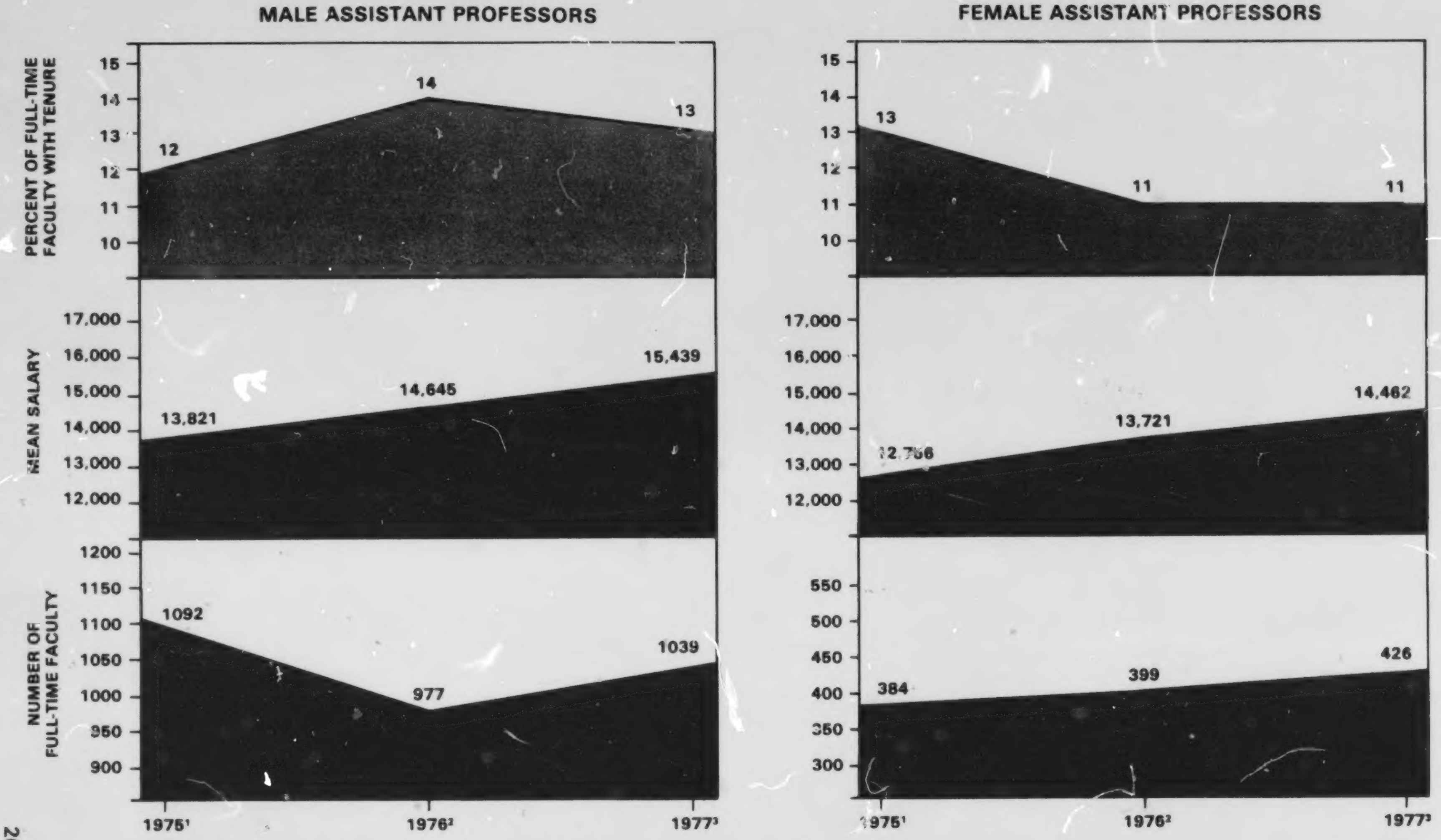
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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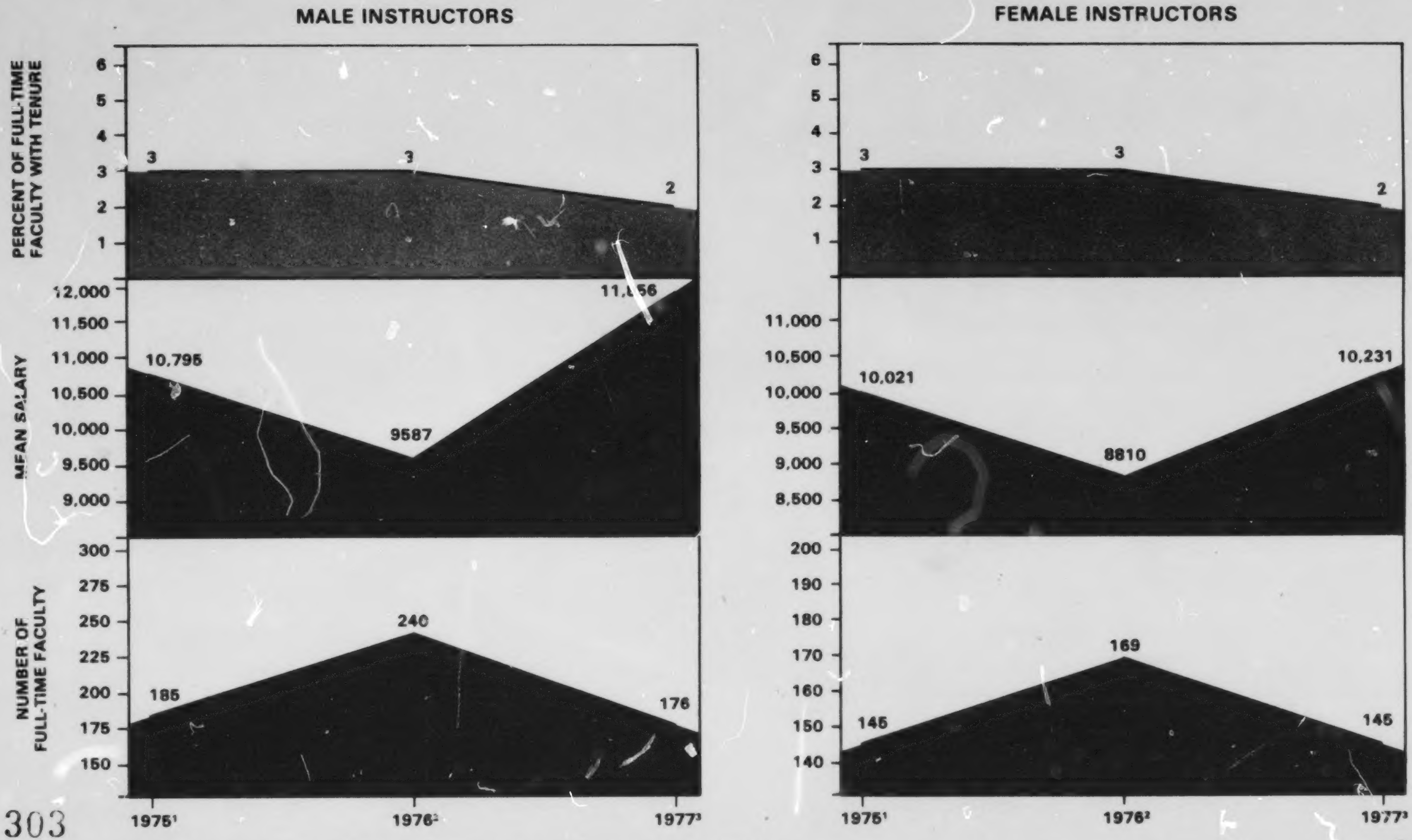
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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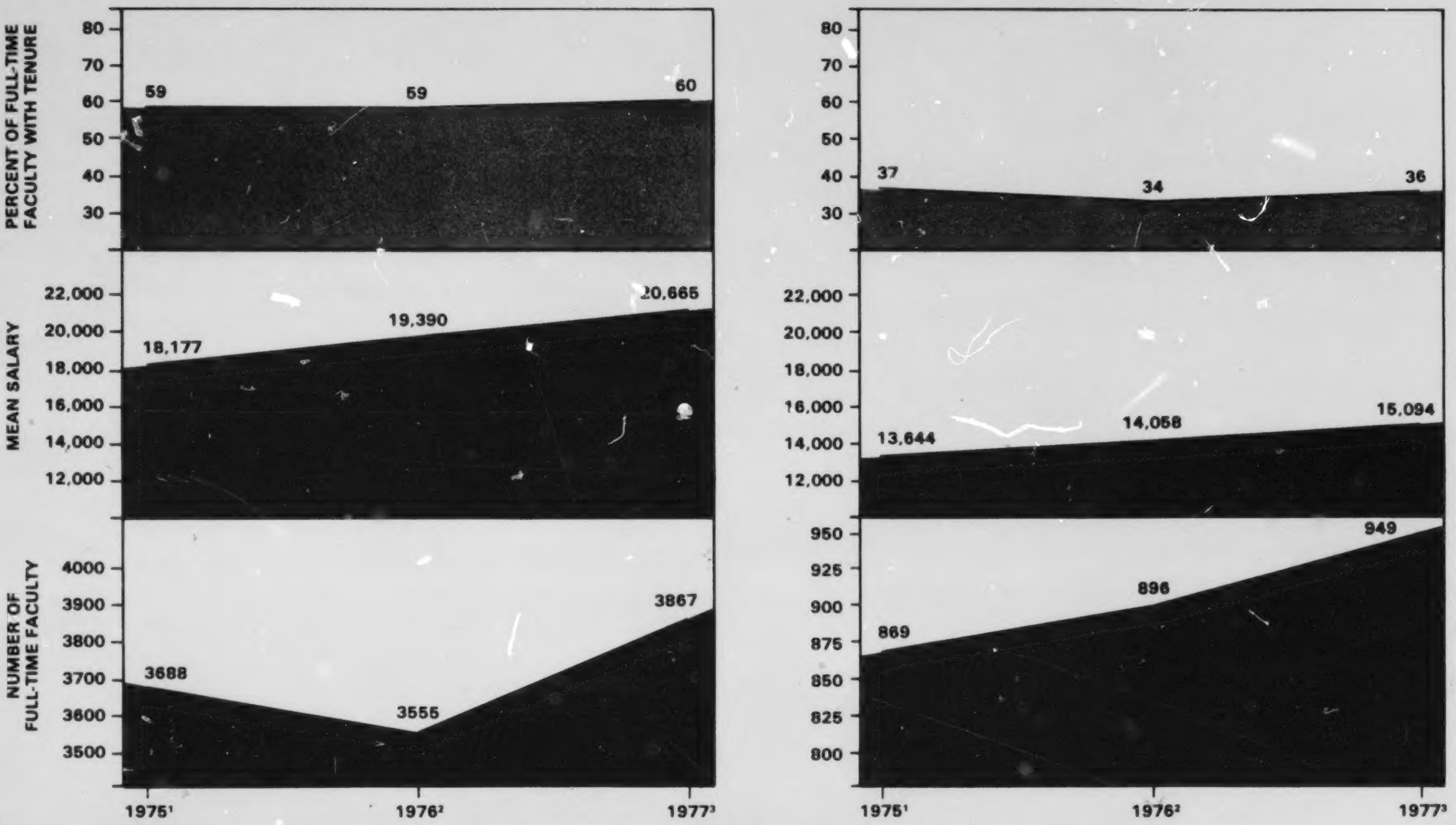
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
9 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS


MALES—ALL RANKS

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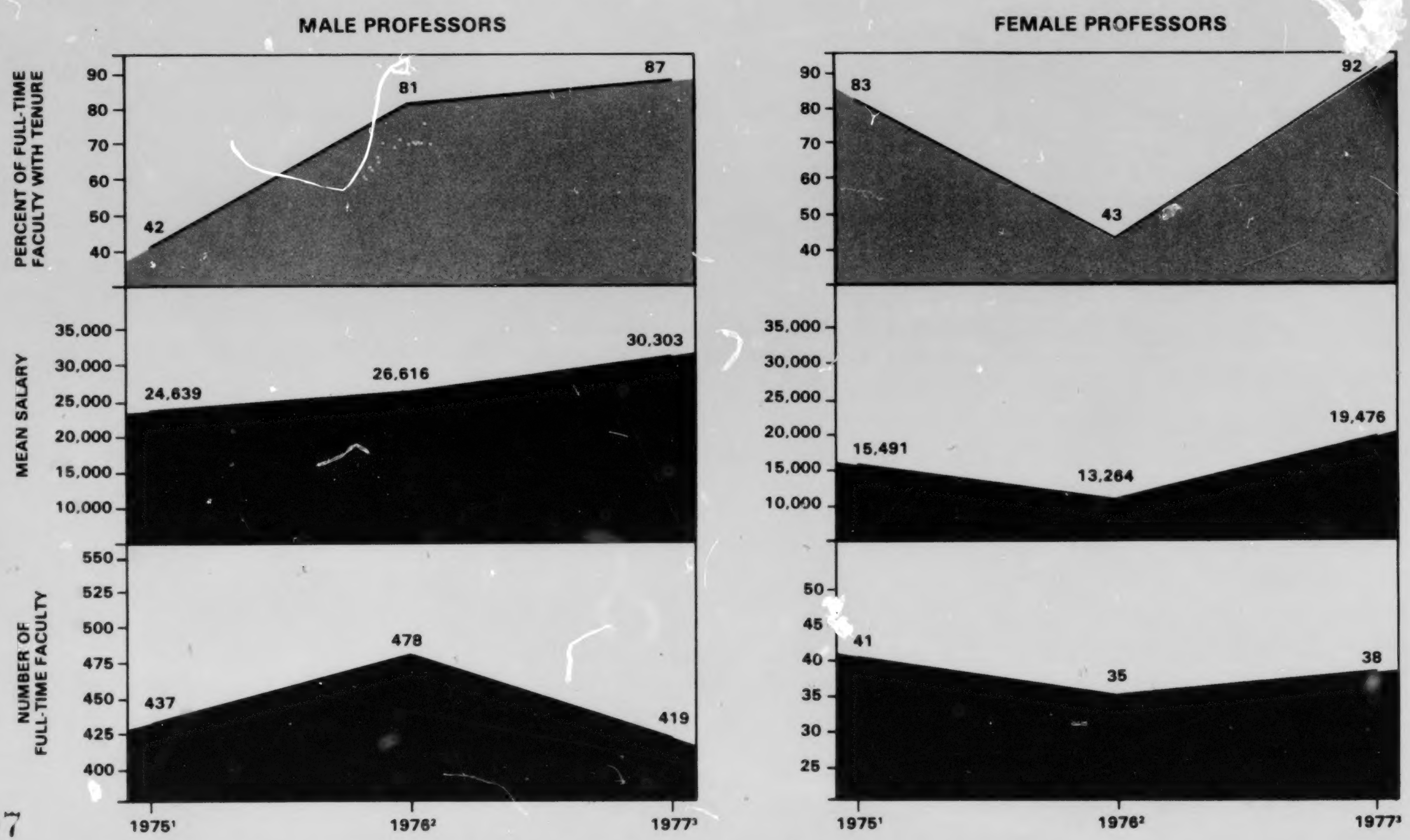
FULL-TIME FACULTY, MEAN SALARY AND TENURE STATUS BY RANK, BY SEX
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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11 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

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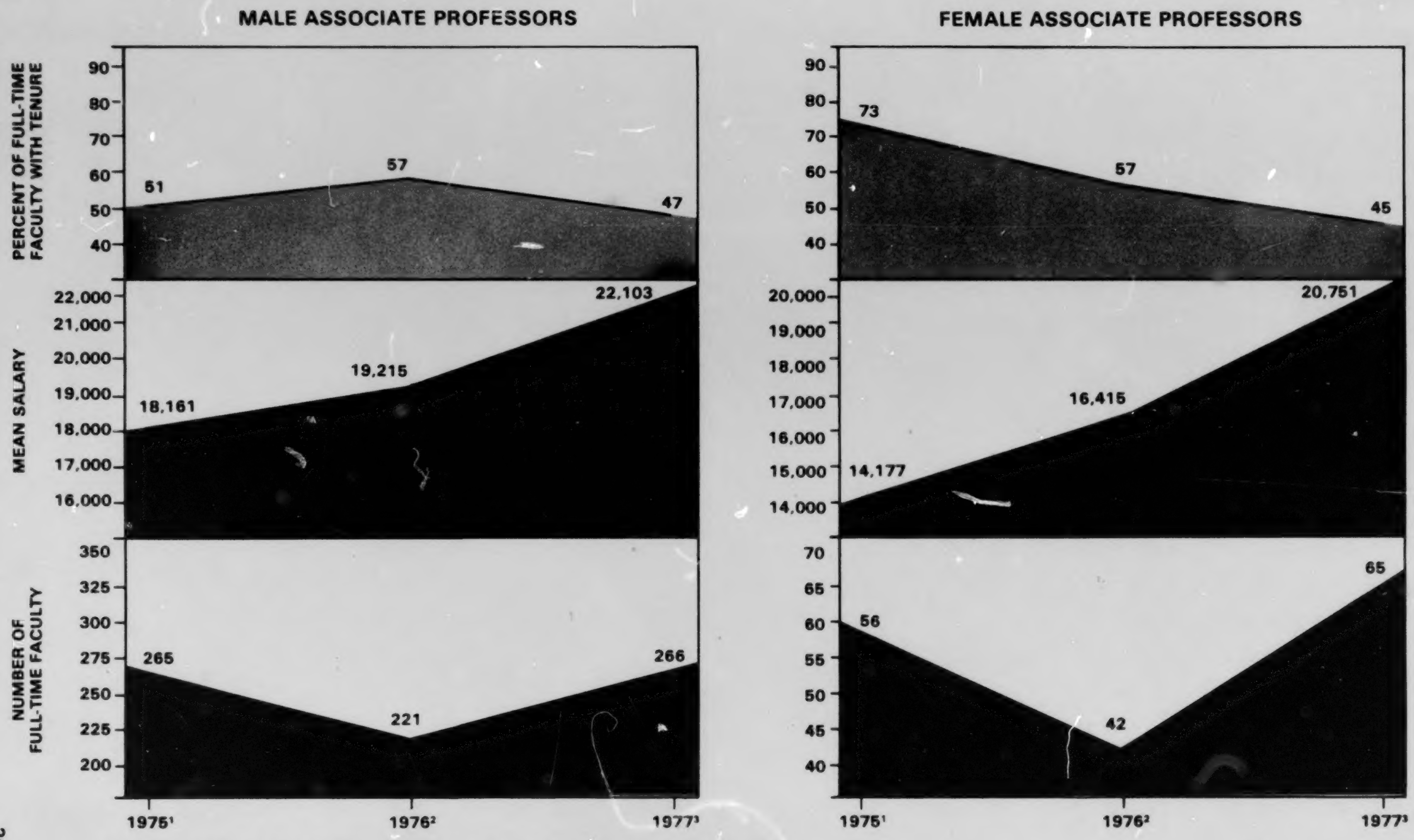

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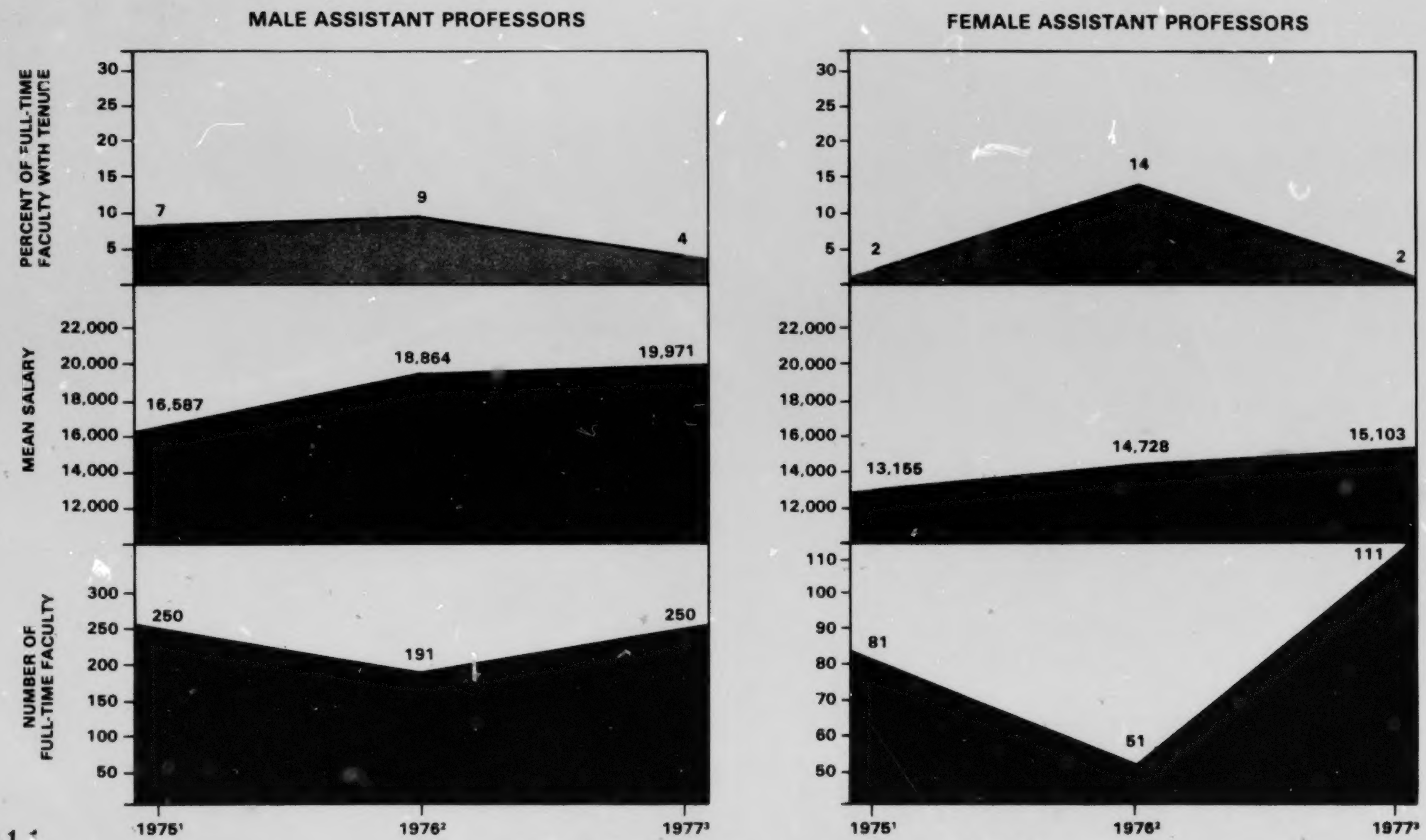
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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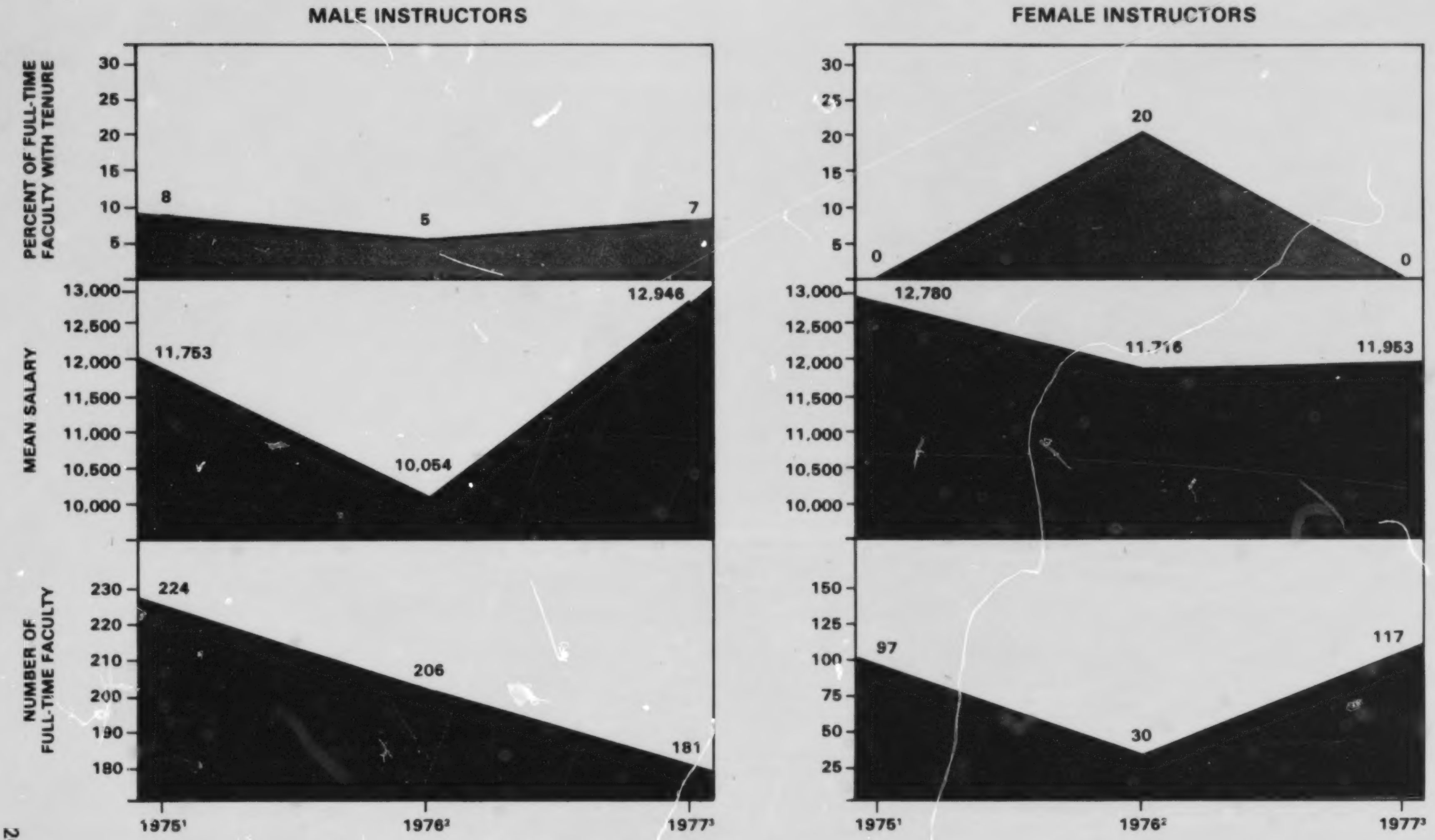
11 MONTH CONTRACT
1975-1977

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS



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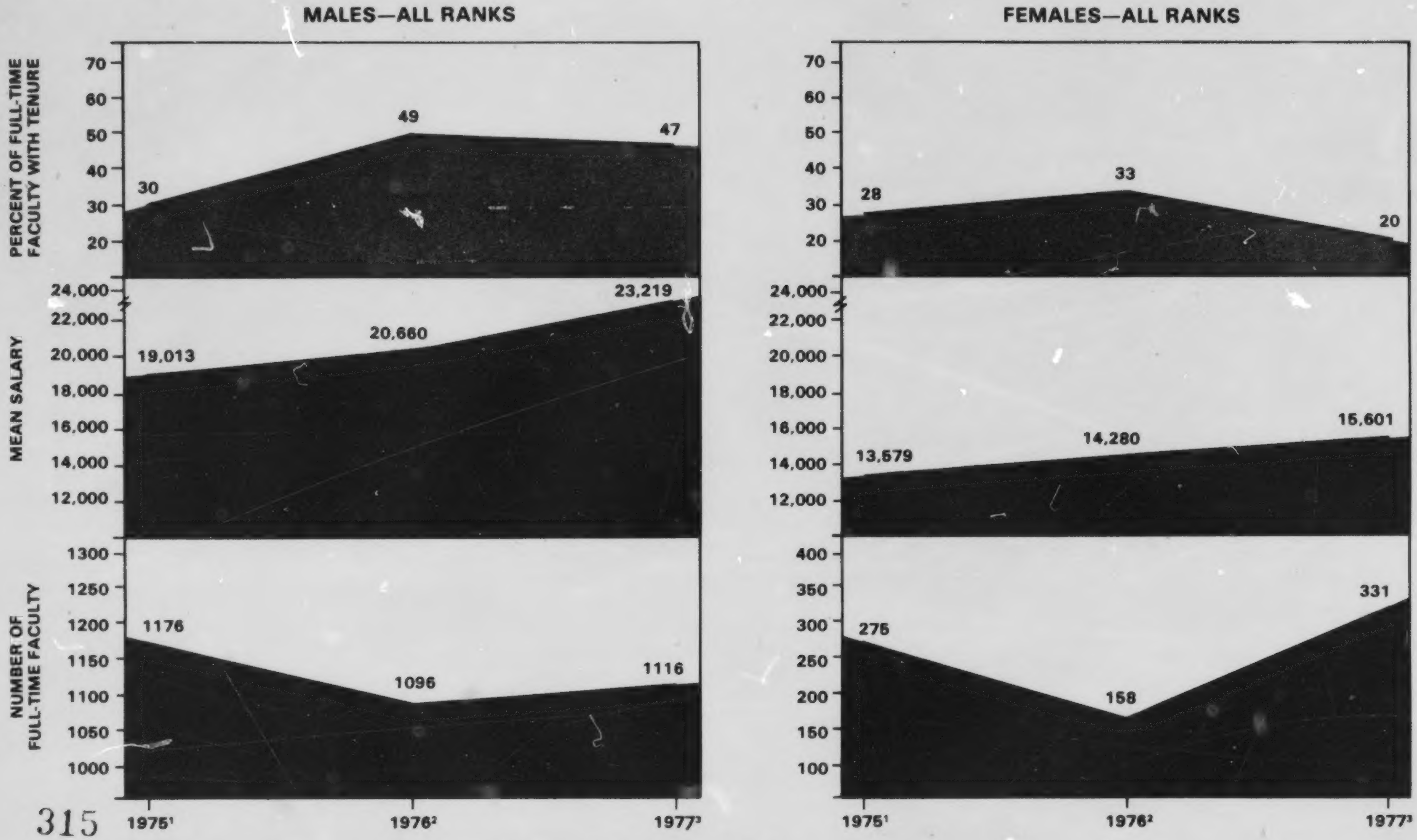

315

316

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FINANCE

FINANCE

Introduction

In California, the budget process is quite different for four-year and graduate institutions than for the two-year Community Colleges. Since their founding, the University of California and the State University and Colleges were considered State institutions and received no funds from local governments. The "junior" or community colleges, which began as extensions of the high schools, were supported through a statutory finance formula which matched State funds with local tax revenues.

Today, the University of California and the California State University and Colleges are subject to the State's annual "budget cycle." After months of preparation, these two segments present their base budgets for the current year, calculate baseline adjustments by estimating inflation increases and enrollment changes, and put forward budget/program change proposals, including requests for salary increases. Although these "change proposals" rarely exceed 15 percent of a segment's total budget, they are important for two reasons:

1. They usually become part of the segment's base budget and receive minimal review in later years; and
2. They often represent new directions for the institutions and new obligations for the State.

Customarily, the Governor and the Department of Finance cut these budget/program change proposals substantially, but they rarely lower the baseline adjustments and usually leave the base untouched. The Governor's Budget is then introduced as the "Budget Bill," which winds its way through the legislative process until adopted by the Legislature in June and signed by the Governor. The Governor has line item veto power over the budget adopted by the legislature. Although most State funds for the University and the State University are allocated by formulas based on enrollment, categorical aid for special programs represents a significant portion of their total budgets. These programs typically receive the most legislative attention.

The California Community Colleges draw upon five sources to support their current operations: State apportionments, district revenues, county funds, federal aid, and minimal student fees. The two primary sources are the State apportionments and district revenues, which provide approximately 90 percent of the total income for these colleges.

Each Community College district is authorized to levy a general purpose tax and several "permissive" taxes on the property tax rolls of the district. Basically, the maximum tax rate is the district's 1975-76 general purpose rate adusted proportionally by any increases in the adult population and by changes in the Government Price Index. Because wealth varies widely among California's seventy Community College districts, the local revenues per student are quite unequal. Therefore, the State apportionments are designed to equalize the income per student among the districts by distributing more dollars to "poorer" districts than to "wealthy" districts. The State's average apportionment in 1976-77 was $589 per unit of Average Daily Attendance (ADA), but individual apportionments ranged from $125 to $1,276 per ADA. (The use of Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for community colleges is a vestige of their origin within the public school system. Generally, there are two census weeks per term and enrollment is counted in terms of Weekly Student Contact Hours. These hours are then divided by various formulas to determine ADA. One unit of ADA roughly equals one full-time-equivalent student.)

In some ways, this statutory method of State apportionment provides more security for the Community Colleges in estimating their income from the State than does the budget method for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges. This method also leads to less legislative scrutiny during the budget hearings. Since it is based solely on attendance, however, the Community College formula lacks flexibility in adjusting annual appropriations to meet changing needs and circumstances. Also, Community College budgets are not considered for augmentations within the Governor's Budget; they have to compete for any monies that remain after passage of the annual Budget Act. Furthermore, the State's policy is not to provide categorical aid for the Community Colleges beyond the statewide programs and operations shown in the Expenditures display.

In sum, the process for financing the current operations of the Community Colleges reflects the traditionally local orientation of these institutions while the budget review process reflects the statewide character of the University of California and the California State University and Colleges.

Because of the varying program expenditures and income sources among the segments, terms and their definitions used in this section are provided within the text. The reader should note the "Caveats—Please Note" portion of the text prior to using any information provided.

Information appearing in this section was obtained directly from selected editions of the annual *Governor's Budget*. All data and displays appearing in this section were verified by the systemwide offices of each segment prior to publication.

California Community Colleges

The California Community Colleges receive approximately 90 percent of their total annual income from State apportionments and local taxes; a stable mixture of these revenues is essential for the health of the insititutions. In 1974-75, the total income of the seventy college districts, including EOPS, was $1,000,399,035, of which the State provided 42.9 percent, or $428.7 million. The State's support rose to $491.3 million in 1975-6 but dropped to $451.0 million in 1976-7, which represented 35.8 percent of the total budgets of the colleges. This serious decline in the proportion of district budgets supported by the State was caused by a change in the State's finance formula and by a 6.1 percent fall in Average Daily Attendance (ADA) between 1975-76 and 1976-77.

This decline appears to be an aberration, since State expenditures for current operations of the Community Colleges are projected at $567,341,161 for 1978-79. This represents a 60 percent increase in State support during the past five years. Over this period, State apportionments to the districts have fallen from 97.4 percent to 96.2 percent of the State's total expenditures for the Community Colleges, while the statewide operations and programs of the Chancellor's office have increased from 2.6 percent to 3.8 percent of the State's expenditures. This increase in statewide administration is due primarily to the large increase in expenditures for the Extended Opportunity Program and Services (EOPS), which provides financial aid grants and tutoring/counseling services to disadvantaged students. In the projected budget for 1978-79, EOPS will constitute 64.5 percent of the expenditures by the Chancellor's Office.

Extended Opportunity Programs and Services for the California Community Colleges, 1974-75 to 1978-79

Fiscal Year	Annual Appropriation	Total Students Served
1974-75	$ 6,170,500	23,917
1975-76	7,656,018	27,149
1976-77	11,484,027	40,724
1977-78	13,983,157	48,679
1978-79 (proposed)	16,139,919	53,313

Source: *Report of the Legislative Analyst to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, Analysis of the Budget Bill for the Fiscal Year 1978-1979* (Sacramento, 1978), p. 902.

California State University and Colleges

In contrast to the Community College apportionments, State funds are provided to the California State University and Colleges according to standard program classifications which relate the funds to institutional objectives. The largest classification is "Instruction," which includes the expense of all salaries and supplies for activities in which students earn academic credit toward a degree. The next largest classification is "Institutional Support," which includes the expenses of campus and statewide administrations, physical plant operations, faculty and staff services, and community relations. "Student Services" include social and cultural programs, supplementary educational services, counseling and career guidance, and student financial aid. "Academic Support" consists of expenses for libraries, audio-visual services, computing support, and ancillary support. "Independent Operations" contain a variety of auxiliary organizations and special projects performed by college employees which are not an integral part of the instructional function: dining halls, book stores, college unions, and campus foundations. No direct State support is provided for these activities. Similarly, State support is minimal for the classifications of "Research" and "Public Service" because California's Master Plan limits the role of the State University and Colleges in these areas.

Since 1974-75, expenditures from the State's General Fund have increased 45 percent for the State University as shown in the Income displays.

Particularly important is the fact that the General Fund's portion of that segment's total income has risen from 69.8 percent in 1974-75 to 77.7 percent in the proposed budget for 1978-79. The State's portion has increased chiefly because State University income from several other sources has not kept pace with inflation or with the overall growth of the system's budget.

This 77.7 percent is far more than the State's portion of the anticipated total income for the Community Colleges for 1978-79 (approximately 40 percent) and the State's portion of the University of California's total support budget proposed for 1978-79 (approximately 31.4 percent).

University of California

As shown by the Expenditures display, the University of California follows much the same program classification format as does the California State University and Colleges except for additional categories such as teaching hospitals and federal research grants. The State's General Fund provides most of the money to the University for Instruction, Academic Support, Public Service, Institutional Support, and Maintenance of Plant.

The State has increased its General Fund support of the University by 52 percent since 1974-75, a figure higher than the percent increase in total dollars for the State University, but less than the percent increase for the Community Colleges. Different trends are apparent, however, for the State's portion of the three budgets. As noted earlier, the State's portion of income for the Community Colleges has fallen since 1974-75, but has increased steadily for the State University. Unlike these two segments, the State's portion of the University's total operations budget has remained remarkably stable, around 31 percent for the past five years.

The University's budget for 1978-79 totals $2.5 billion; the following displays show the magnitude and diversity of its activities for instruction, research facilities. The University of California is now the largest non-federal recipient of research money from the U.S. Government. In addition, the State provides almost $60 million for the University's Organized Research Units and for research in the agricultural and marine sciences. The State also provides funds for the immediate application of much research through Public Service, the largest element within this classification being the University's Cooperative (Agriculture) Extension which operates from three campuses and fifty-six county offices.

Because the University provides so many noninstructional services, the portion of its budget for Instruction (18.9 percent for 1978-79) is much lower than that of the State University (51.4 percent for 1978-79) and the amount spent by the Community Colleges for the salaries of classroom instructors (53.1 percent in 1975-76). (Percentages for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges slightly understate the portion which will be spent for "Instruction," because they do not include the proposed salary increases.) Because of concern for its educational component, virtually all of the University's budget change proposals for 1978-79 were for increases in its Instruction and Academic Support classifications, and most of these requests were included in the Governor's Budget.

Capital Outlay

The University of California, the California State University and Colleges, and the California Community Colleges have similar processes in approaching the State for capital outlay, although the Community Colleges rely on local funds to match State funds. All three segments now participate in the Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education (COFPHE), which receives annual revenues from the sale of California tidelands oil.

All three segments present their requests to the Department of Finance according to priority categories. The Department of Finance and the Governor estimate how much money is available in the COFPHE fund and how many projects can be funded for each segment. The approved projects are then included in the Governor's Budget and sent to the Legislature. Finally, the Budget Bill is adopted by the Senate and Assembly in June, but the Governor can still veto capital outlay projects before signing the Bill.

Competition among the segments for COFPHE funds has increased significantly because the 1972 Health Sciences Bond Funds have been exhausted by the University, and California voters recently defeated a $150 million construction bond act for the Community Colleges. Because of this competition for limited funds, the Governor has established the criterion that capital outlay projects must be "necessary to protect life and safety, to make existing facilities operable, or to meet critical program capacity needs at existing campuses." The following displays show declining amounts available for capital outlay in all segments, partly because enrollments are not growing statewide, partly because the special bond funds have been exhausted, and partly because of the Governor's criterion.

Caveats—Please Note

(a) In the display titled "Operating Income and Expenditures, 1974-5," the federal funds shown under "Income" for 1974-5, are those funds paid directly to the State. The total amount of federal aid to the California Community Colleges is approximately 10 percent of their budgets, as shown in the displays entitled *Total Operating Budgets, California Community Colleges.*

(b) The Community College Apportionments listed for 1974-1975 and for 1975-1976 are not comparable to those listed for the years following; the earlier budgets did not include property tax relief and other expenditures which together represented the total State expenditures to the districts. Because of a major change in the State's finance law, the budgets since 1976 include all these expenditures. Therefore, the total State support, excluding EOPS, to the districts in 1974-5 was $419,559,013 and for 1975-6 was $483,669,989. These amounts can then be compared to the apportionments for years following.

(c) The category "Non-expenditures," in the displays entitled *Total Operating Budgets, California Community Colleges,* consists of tuition transfers, interfund and other transfers, and student financial aid.

(d) The 1978-9 budgets for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges do not include proposed salary and fringe benefit increases. These increases represent approximately 5 percent of the segment's total budget from State General Funds; they must be added to the 1978-9 budget in the displays before these figures can be compared with previous years.

(e) Three years of actual, one year of estimated, and one year of proposed budgetary data appear for both operating (income and expenditure) and capital budgets for each segment.

(f) Income sources and expenditure programs significantly differ among segments. Only state appropriations are reflected in the Community College operating (income and expenditure) budget displays.

(g) Expenditures shown for California Community College capital outlay are for state supported projects under the Junior College Construction Act of 1967. These expenditures do not include monies spent for capital outlay from local funds outside the Construction Act, projects which were funded with federal money, or other state funding, such as Physically Handicapped Funds. Expenditures other than those shown on the charts would be approximately $50 million per year. The State Construction Program is derived from Community College Bond Funds.

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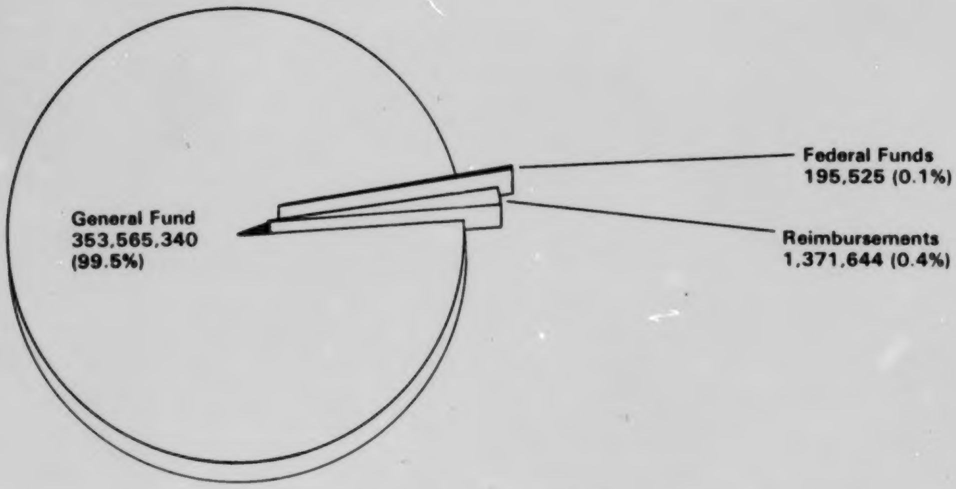
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1974—1975

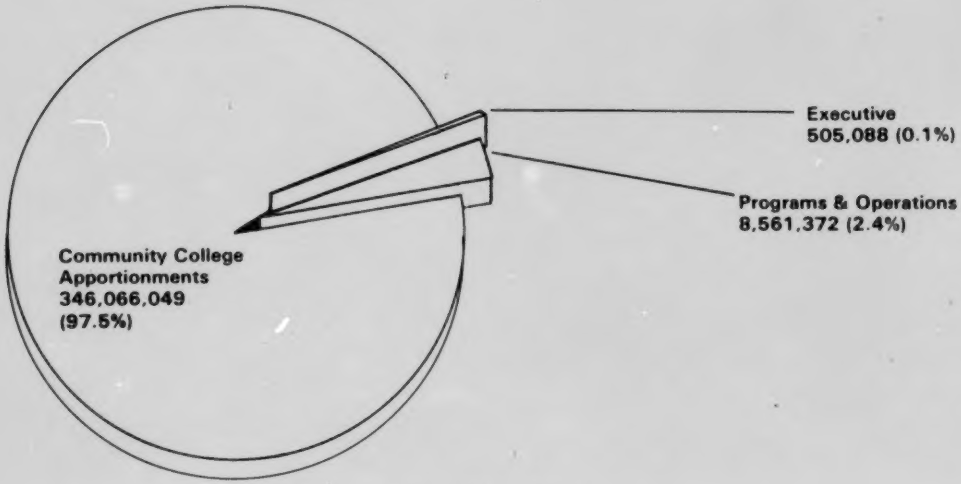
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
(STATE APPROPRIATIONS ONLY)

INCOME



Total: $355,132,509

EXPENDITURES

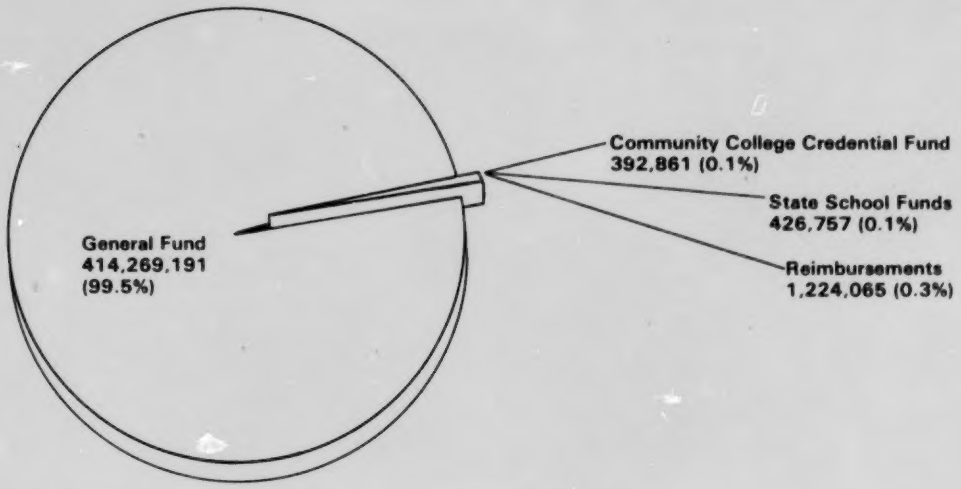


Total: $355,132,509

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1975-1976

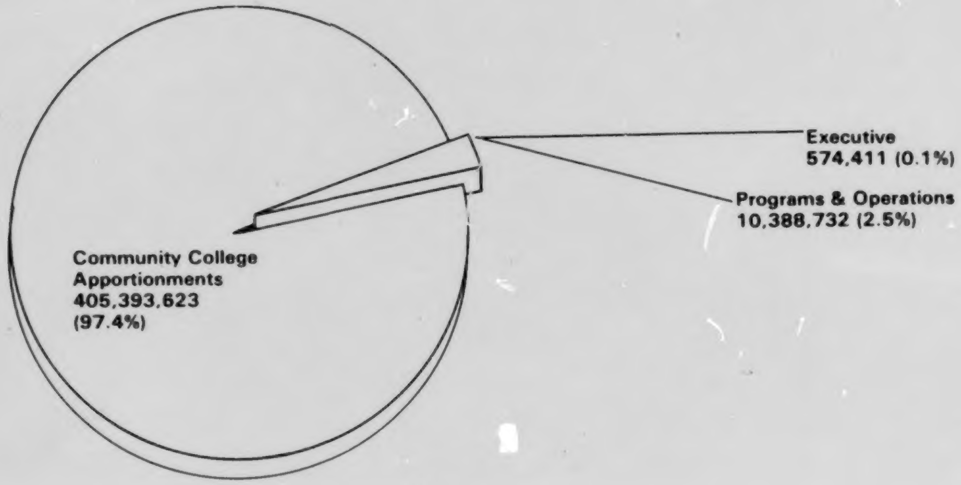
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
(STATE APPROPRIATIONS ONLY)

INCOME



Total: $416,356,766

EXPENDITURES

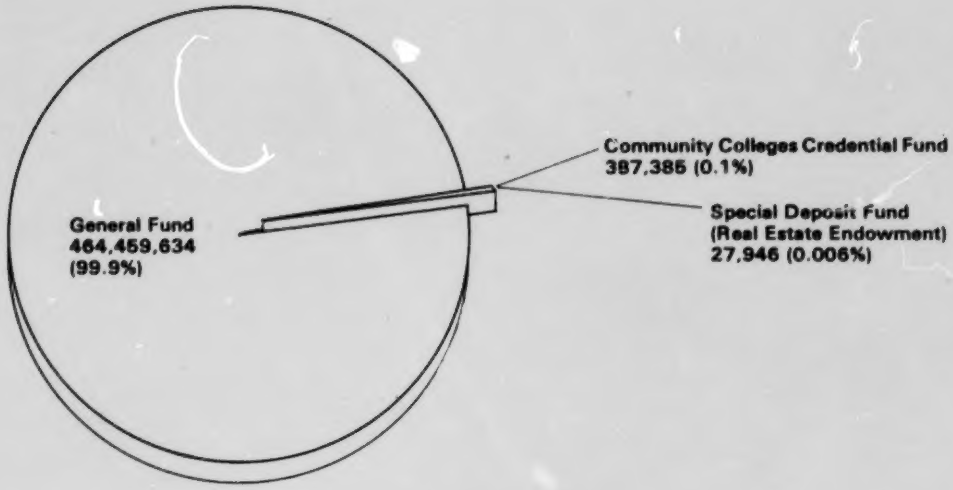


Total: $416,356,766

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1976-1977

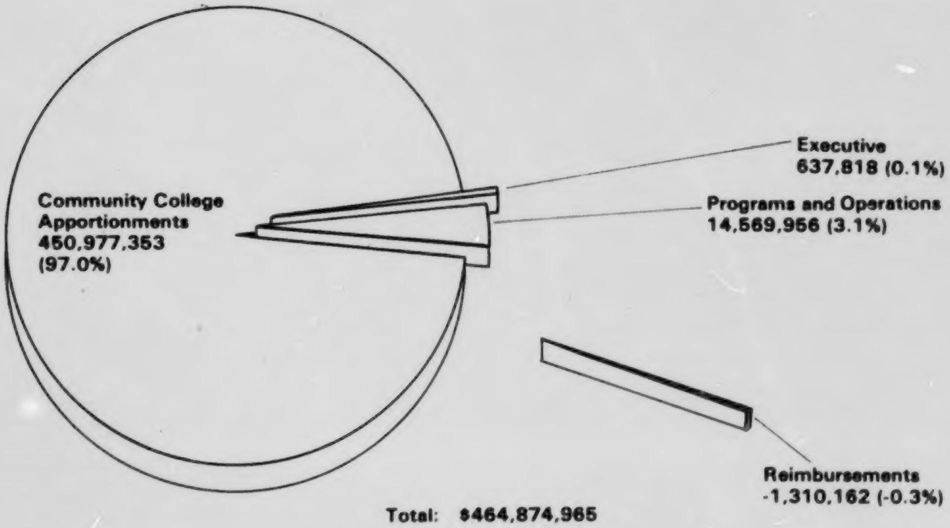
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
(STATE APPROPRIATIONS ONLY)

INCOME



Total: $464,874,965

EXPENDITURES



Total: $464,874,965

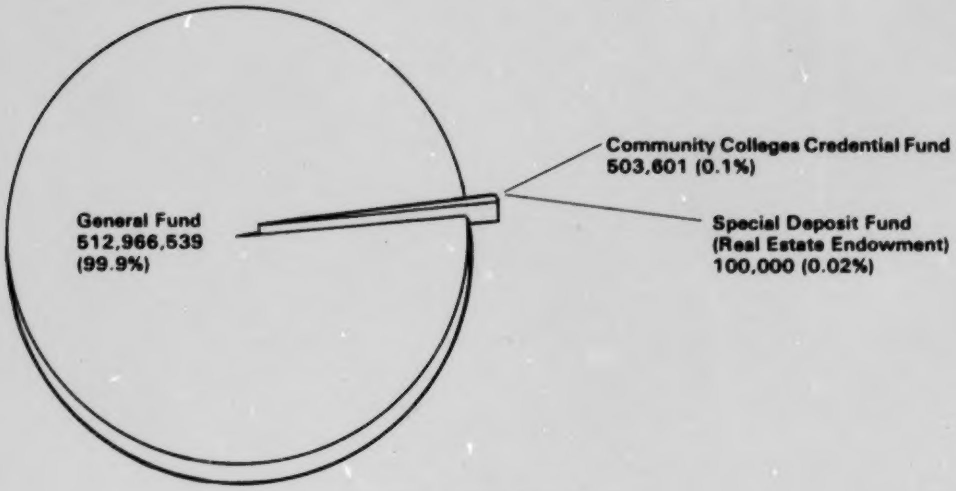
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BUDGETS
1977—1978

ESTIMATED

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

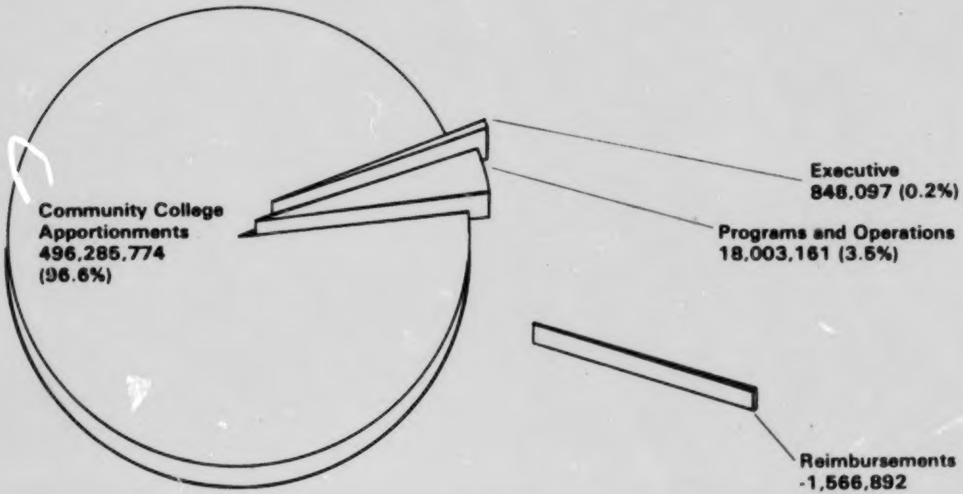
(STATE APPROPRIATIONS ONLY)

INCOME



Total: $513,570,140

EXPENDITURES



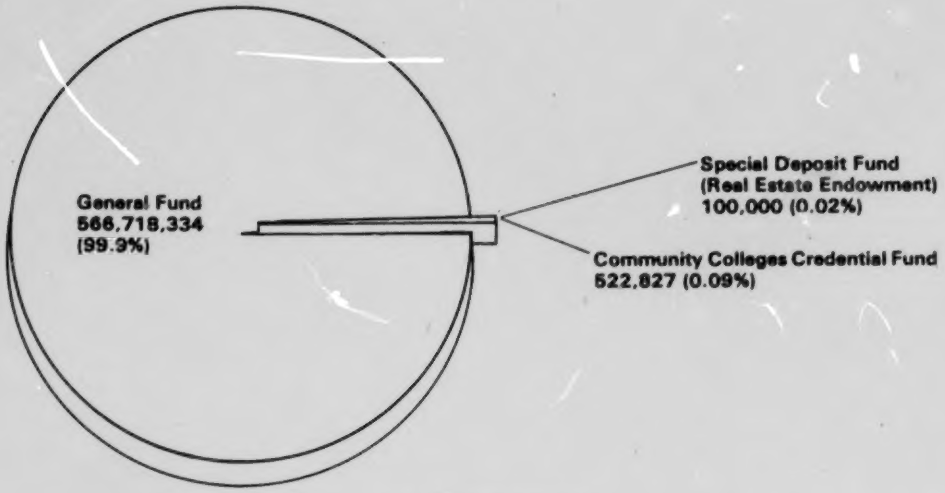
Total: $513,570,140

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BUDGETS
1978-1979

PROPOSED

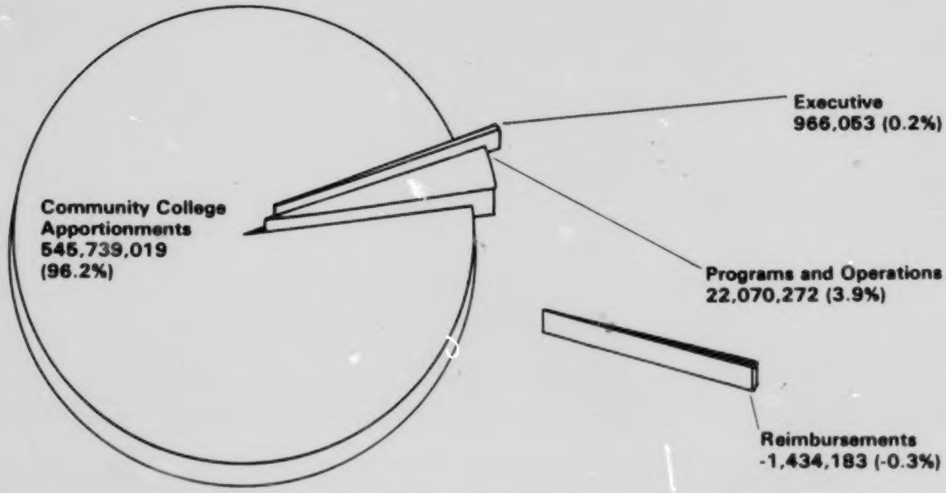
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
(STATE APPROPRIATIONS ONLY)

INCOME



Total: $567,341,161

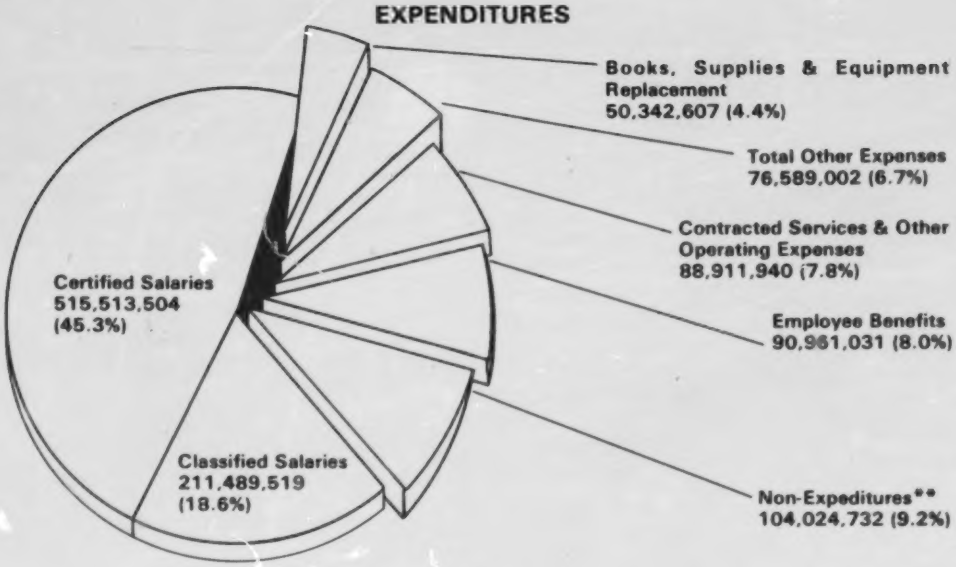
EXPENDITURES



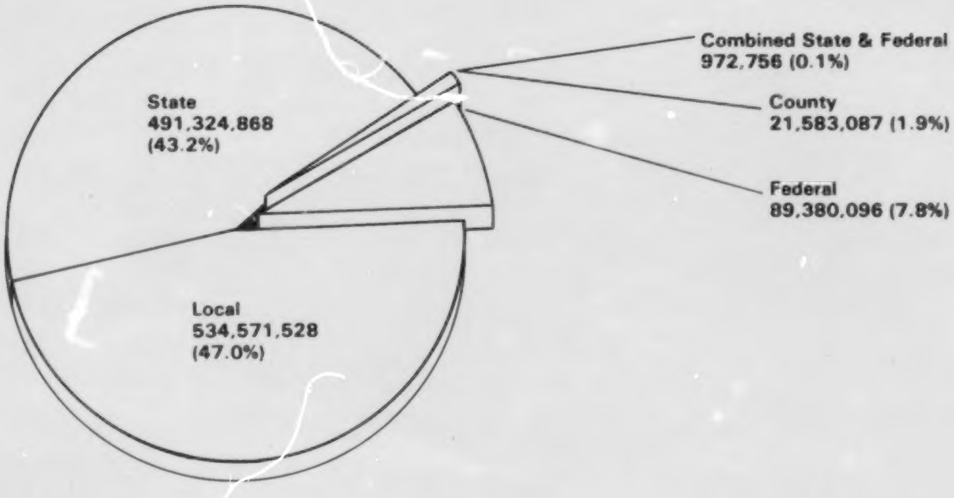
Total: $567,341,161

TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1975-76

EXPENDITURES



INCOME



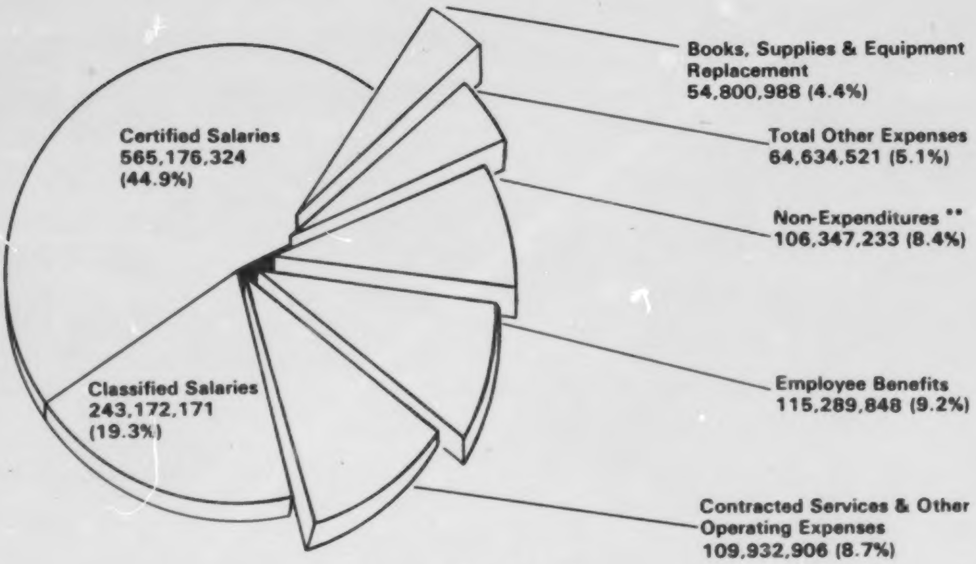
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT GENERAL FUND
TOTAL: $1,137,832,335*

*The total includes capital outlay.

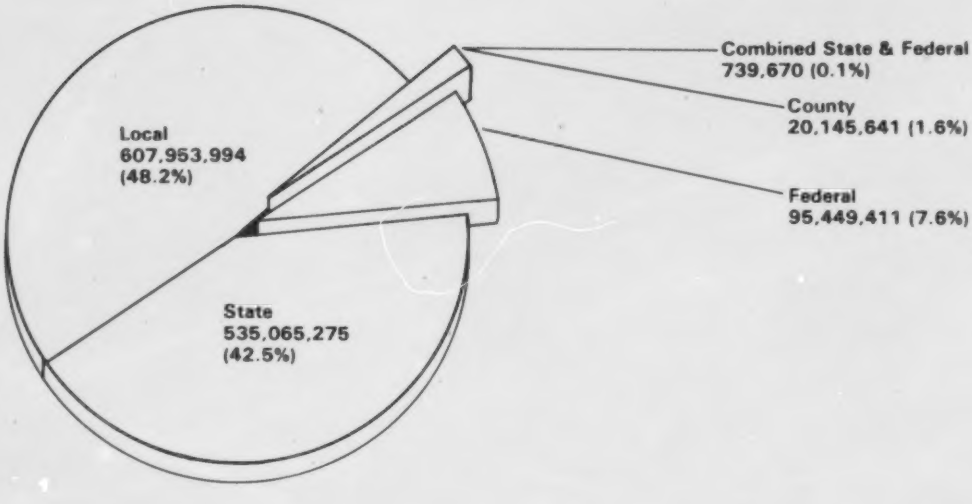
**Includes community college district reserves.

TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1976-77

EXPENDITURES



INCOME



COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT GENERAL FUND
TOTAL: $1,259,353,991*

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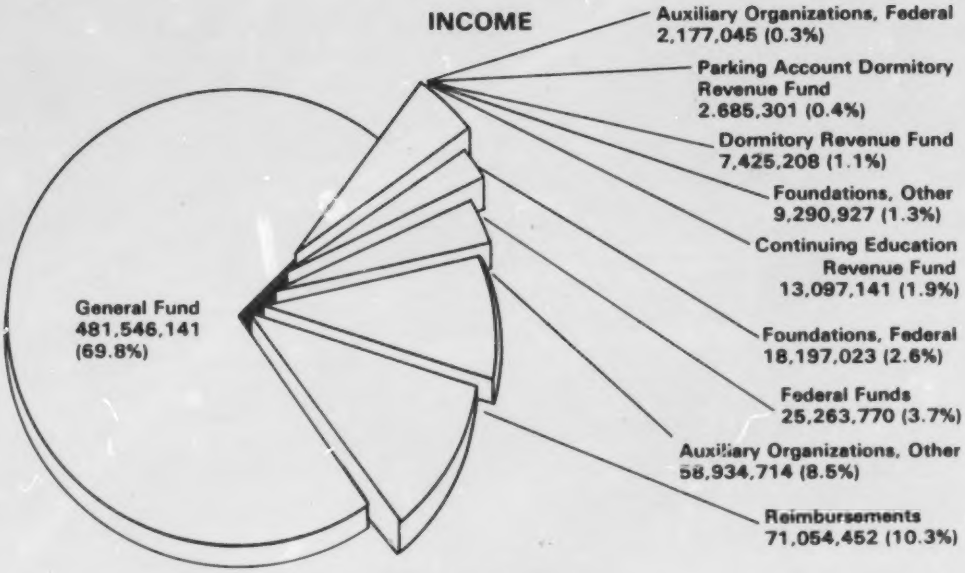
*The total includes capital outlay.

**Includes community college district reserves.

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1974—1975

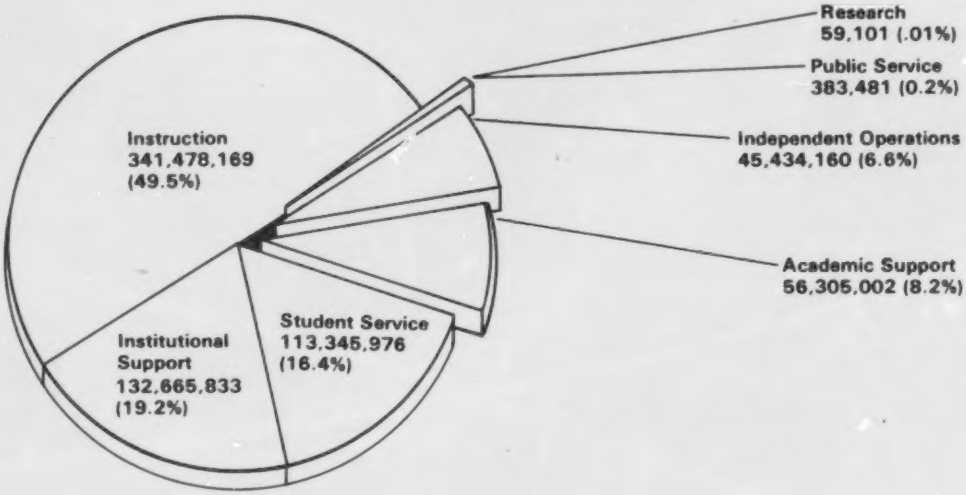
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

INCOME



Total: $689,671,722

EXPENDITURES

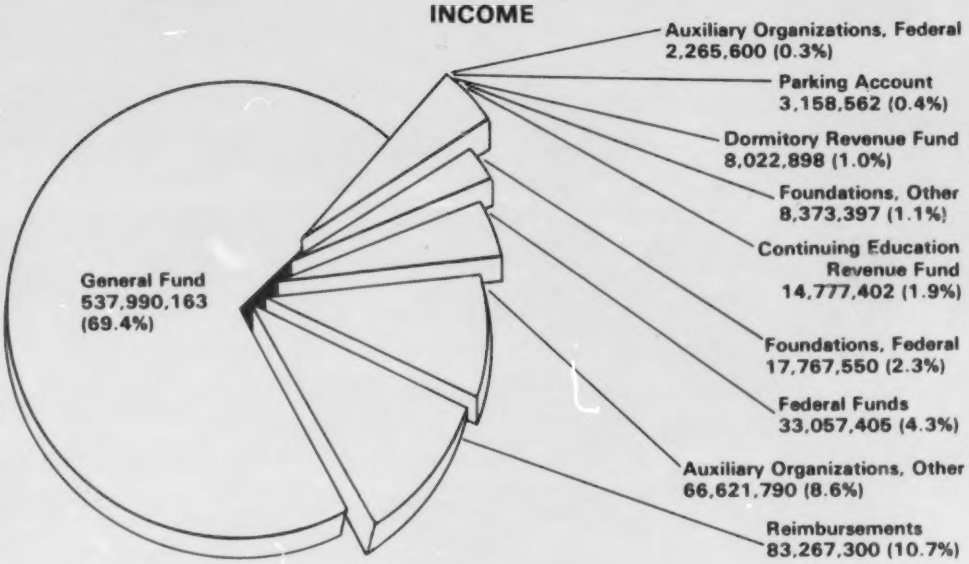


Total: $689,671,722

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1975-1976

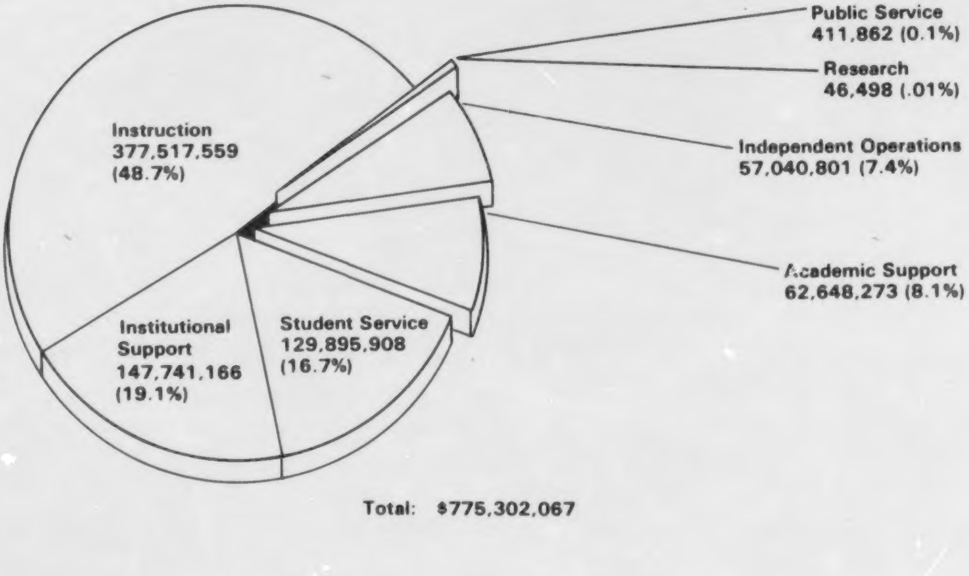
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

INCOME



Total: $775,302,067

EXPENDITURES

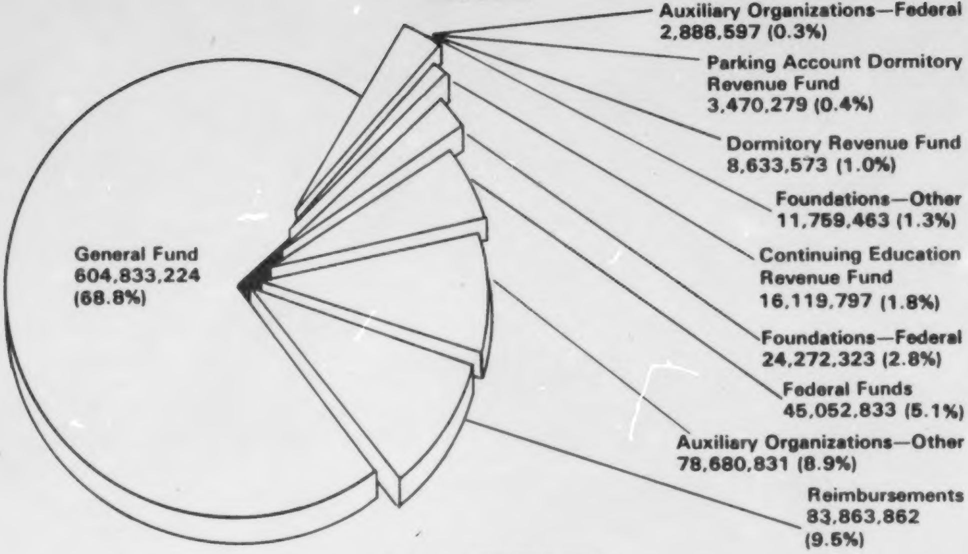


Total: $775,302,067

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1976-1977

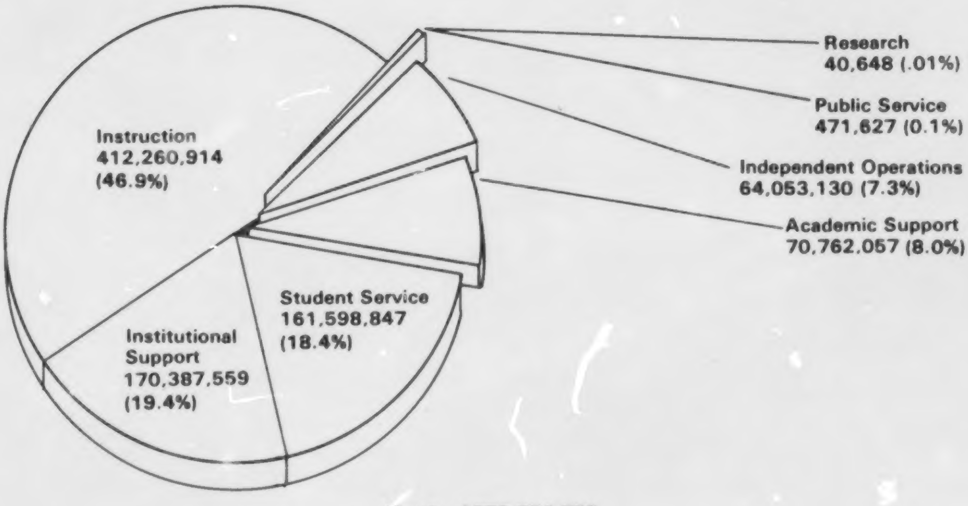
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

INCOME



Total: $879,574,782

EXPENDITURES



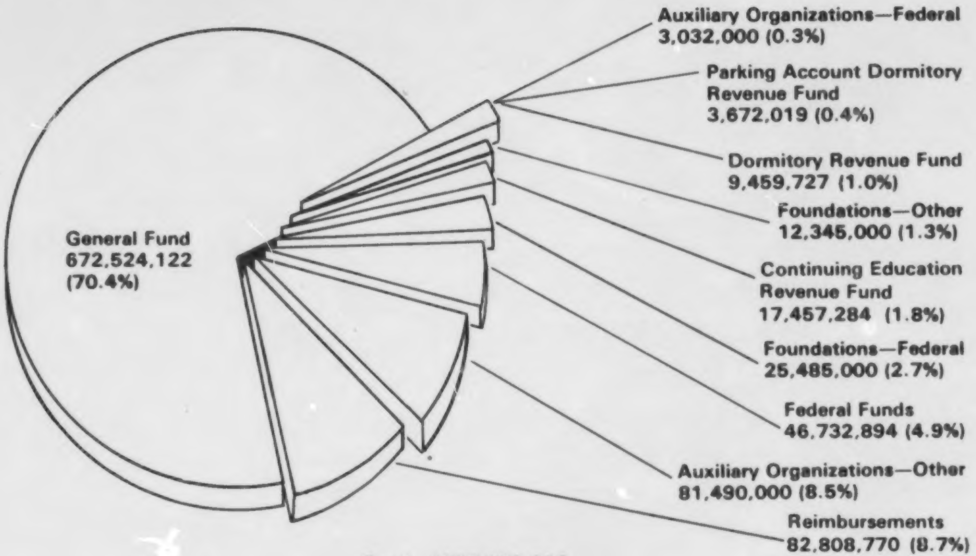
Total: $879,574,782

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BUDGETS
1977—1978

ESTIMATED

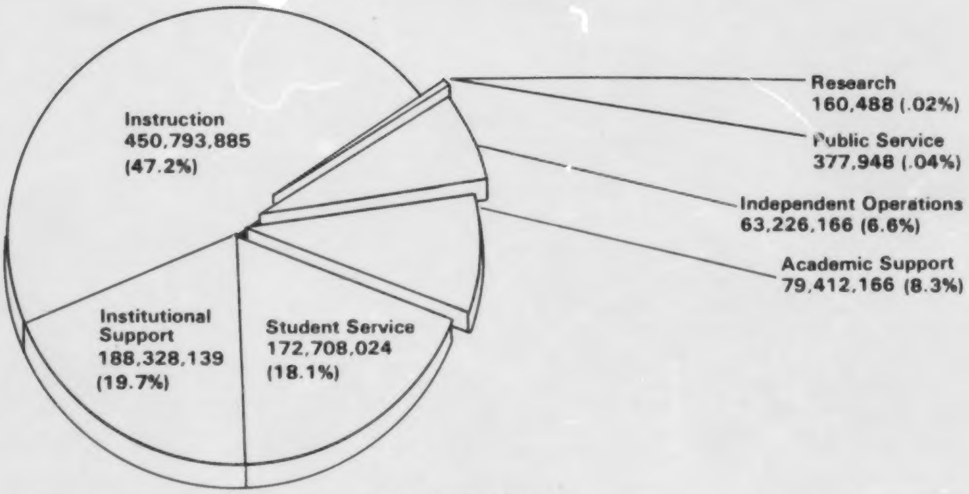
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

INCOME



Total: $955,006,816

EXPENDITURES



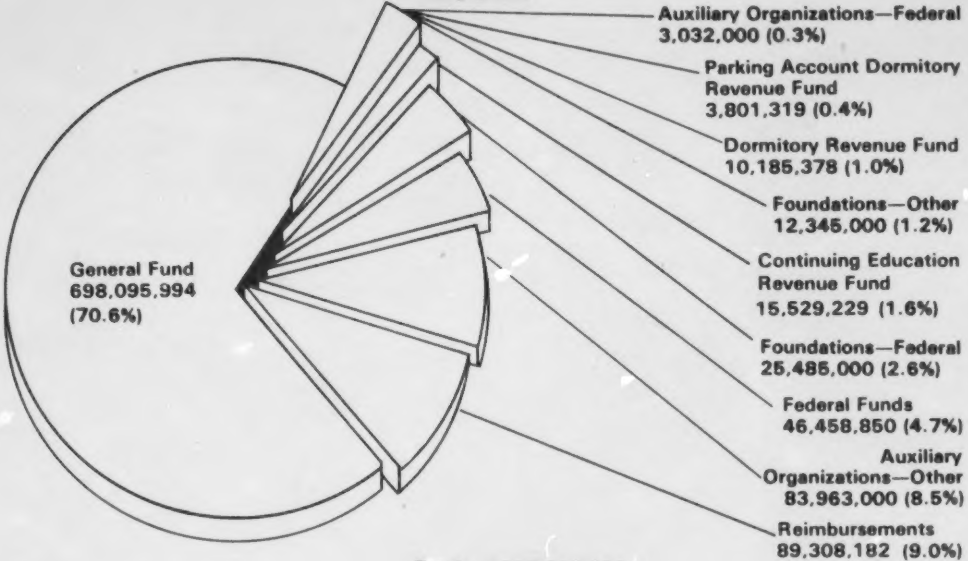
Total: $955,006,816

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BUDGETS
1978-1979

PROPOSED

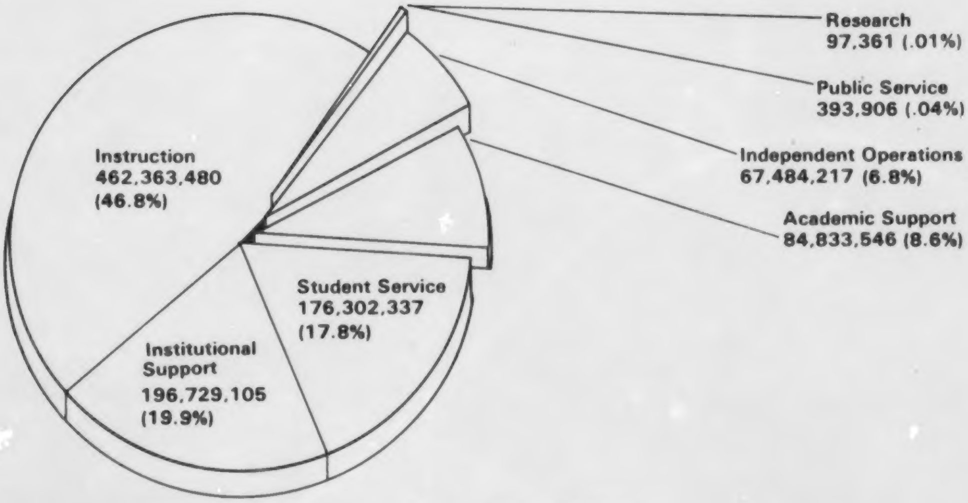
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

INCOME



Total: $988,203,952

EXPENDITURES

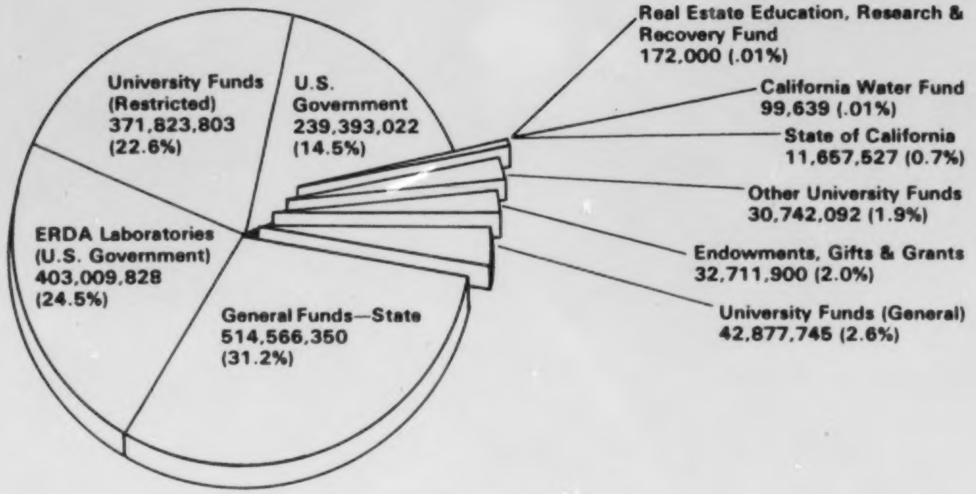


Total: $988,203,952

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1974—1975

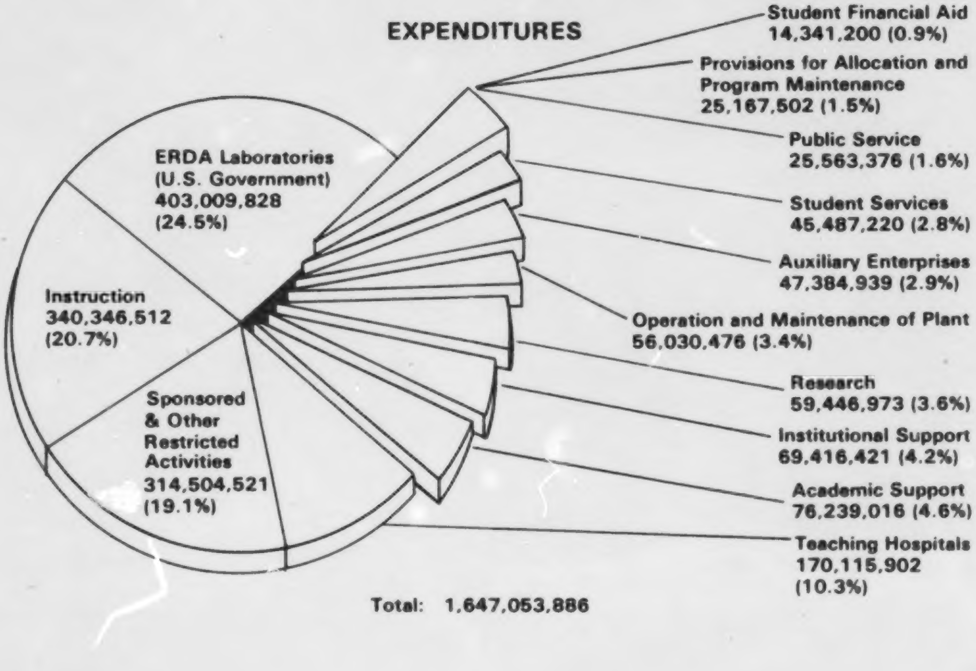
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INCOME



Total: $1,647,053,886

EXPENDITURES

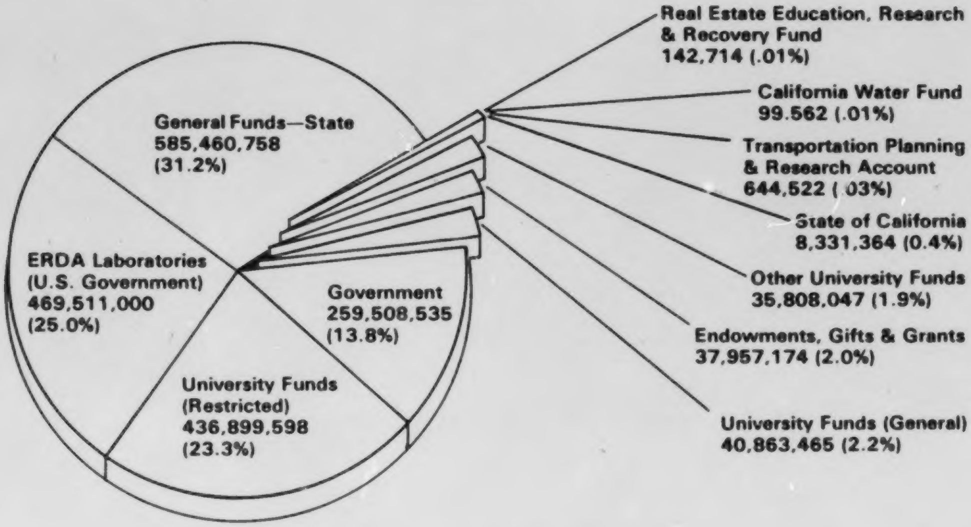


Total: 1,647,053,886

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1975-1976

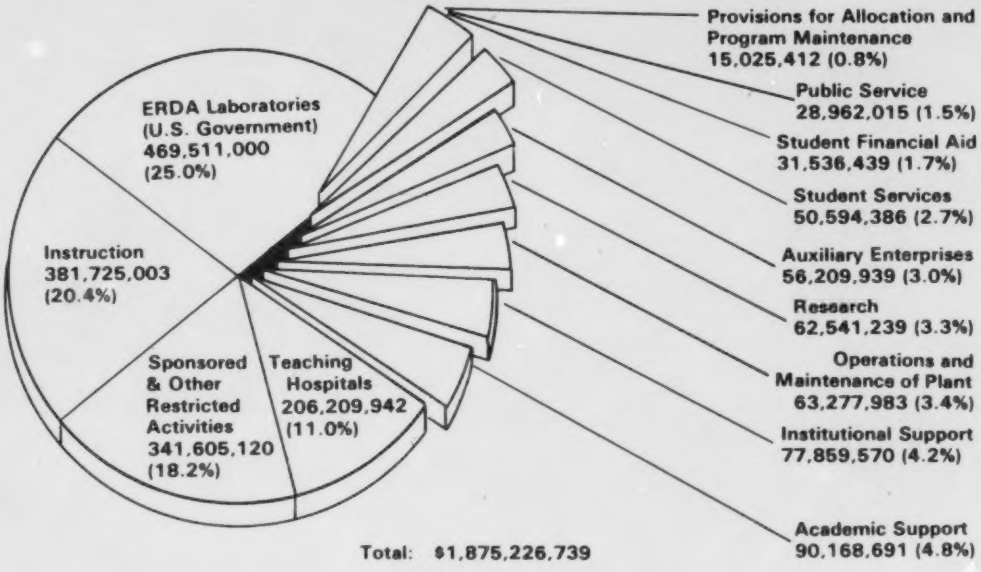
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INCOME



Total: $1,875,226,739

EXPENDITURES

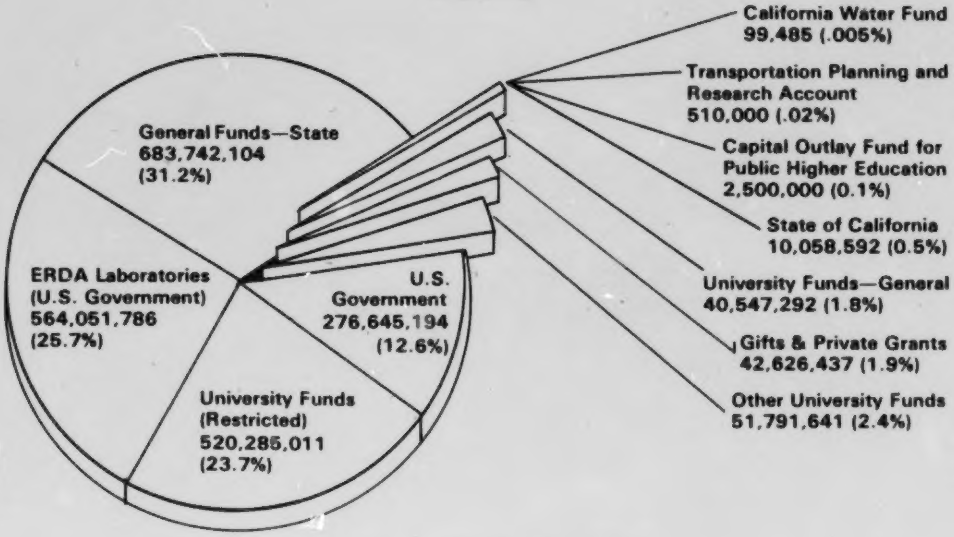


Total: $1,875,226,739

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGETS
1976-1977

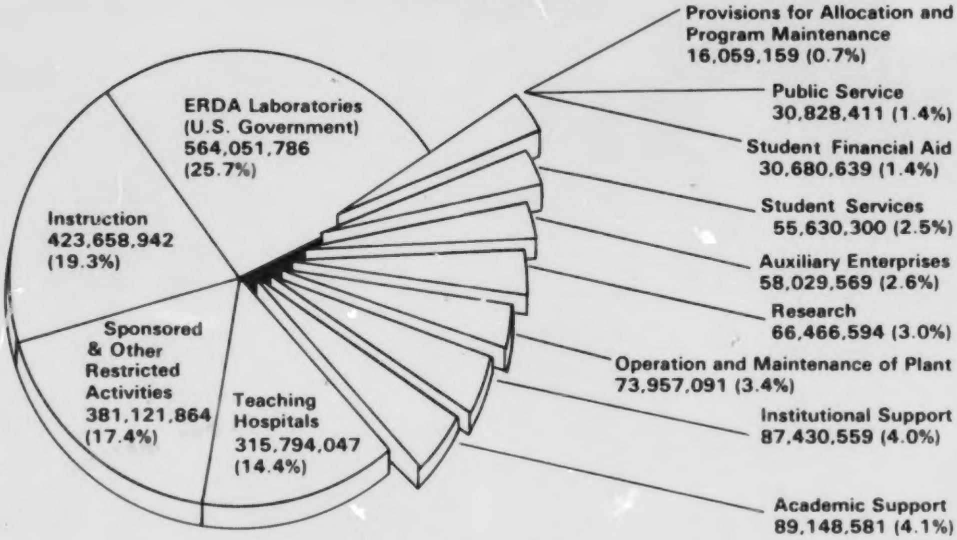
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INCOME



Total: $2,192,857,542

EXPENDITURES



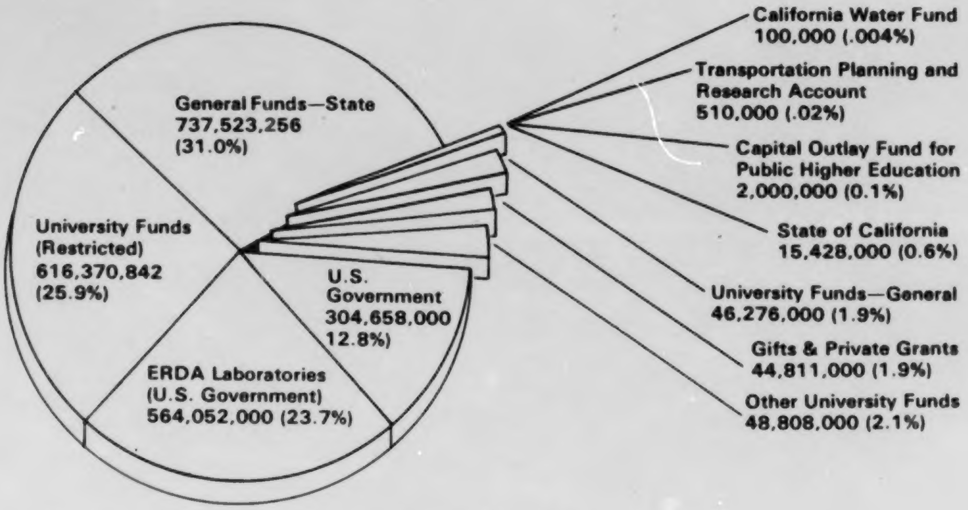
Total: $2,192,857,542

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BUDGETS
1977—1978

ESTIMATED

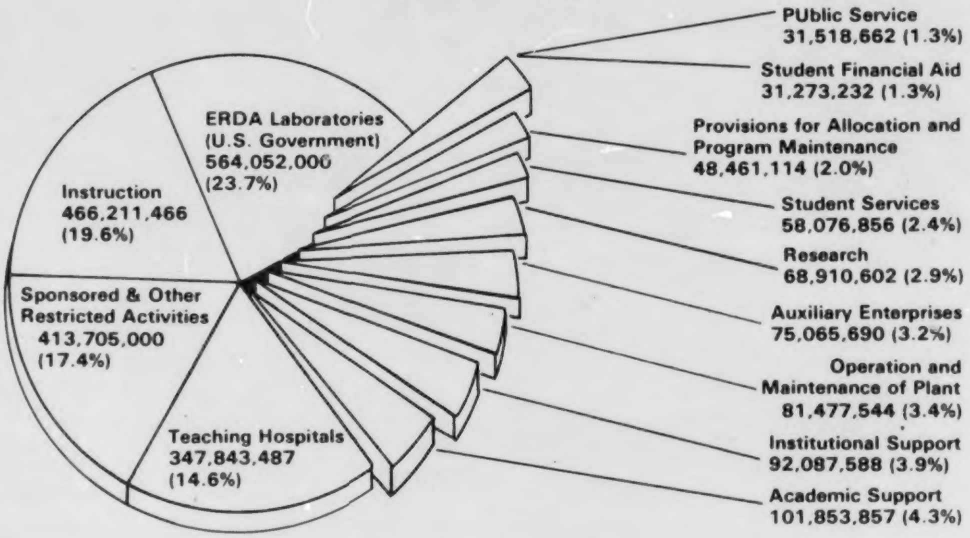
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INCOME



Total: $2,380,537,098

EXPENDITURES



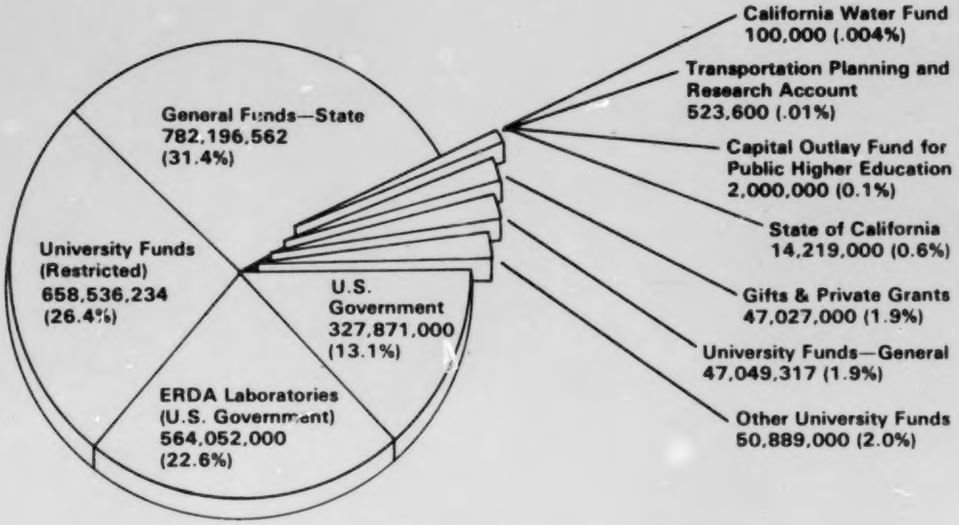
Total: $2,380,537,098

OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BUDGETS
1978-1979

PROPOSED

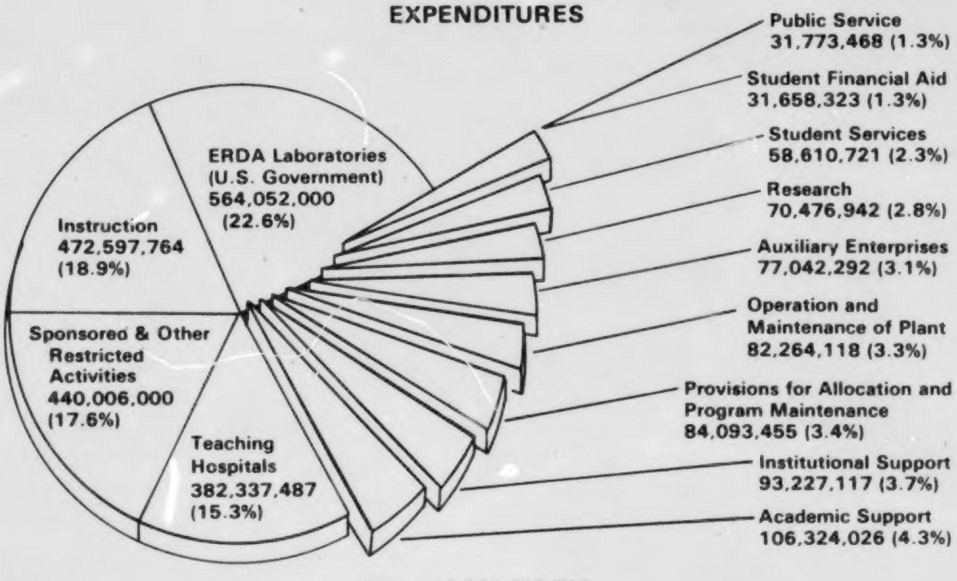
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INCOME



Total: $2,494,463,713

EXPENDITURES

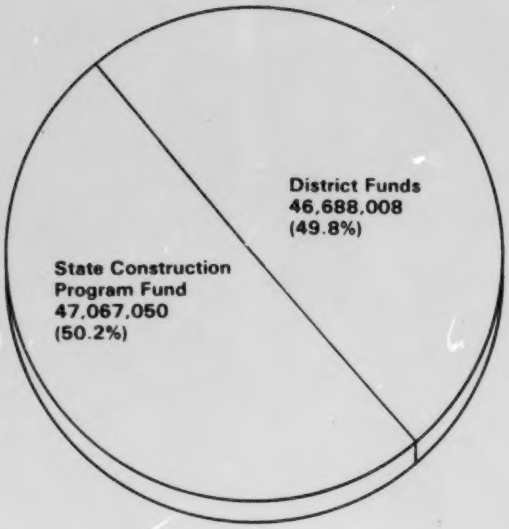


Total: $2,494,463,713

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

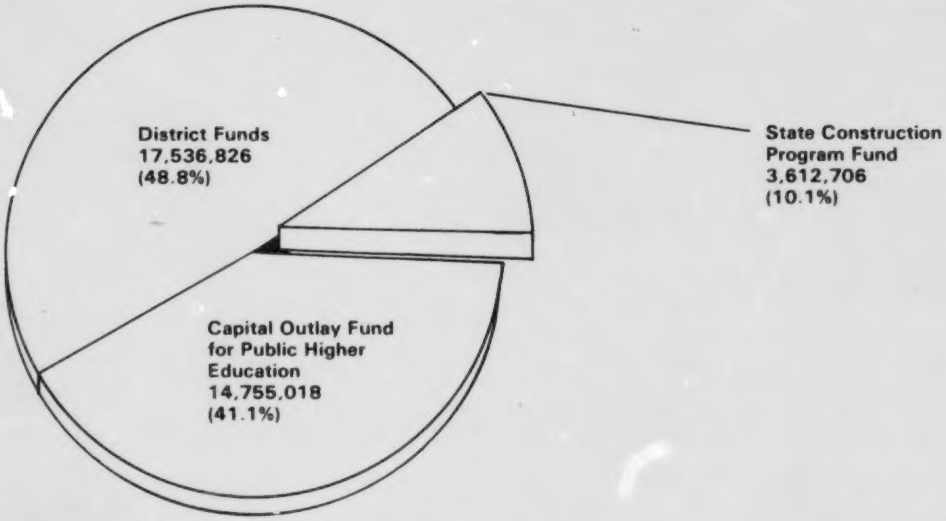
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1974-1975



TOTAL: $93,755,058

1975-1976



TOTAL: $35,904,550

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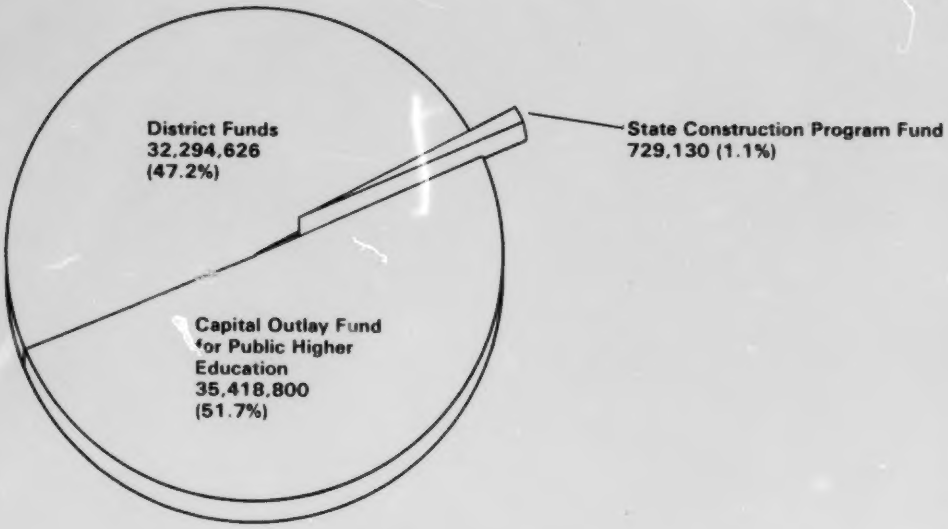
CAPITAL OUTLAY STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1976-1977

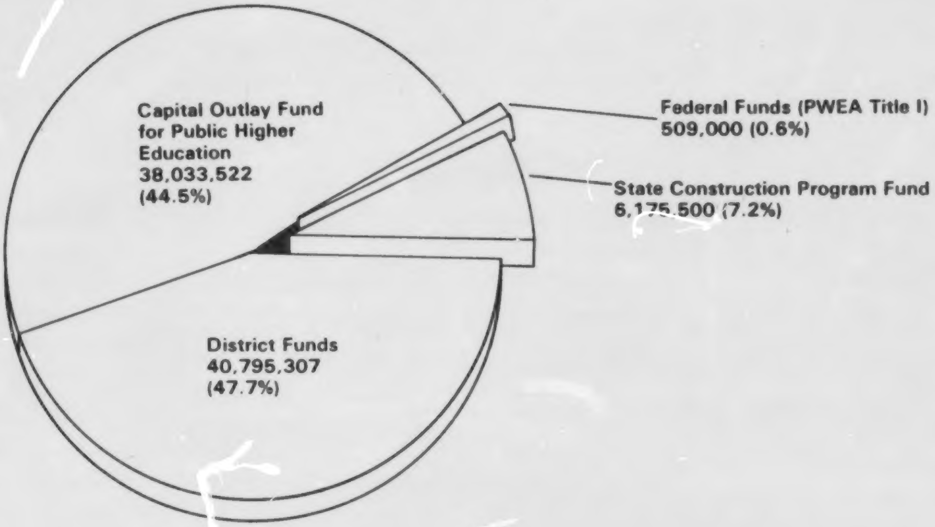


TOTAL: $68,442,556

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

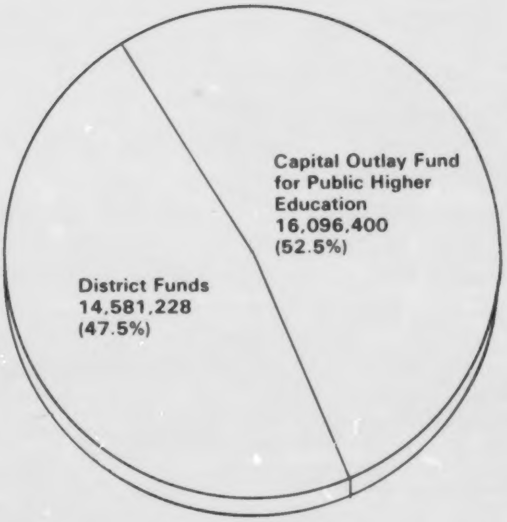
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1977-1978 ESTIMATED



TOTAL: $85,513,329

1978-1979 PROPOSED

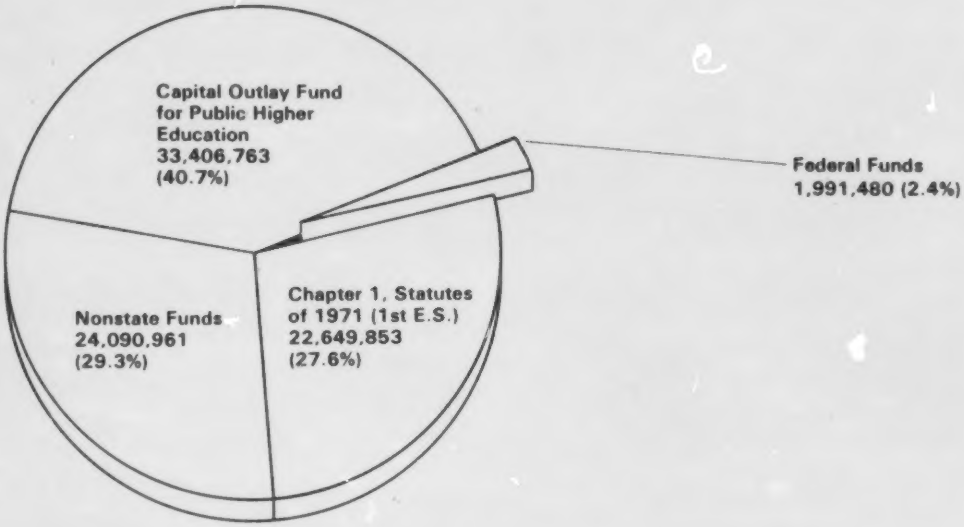


TOTAL: $30,677,628

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

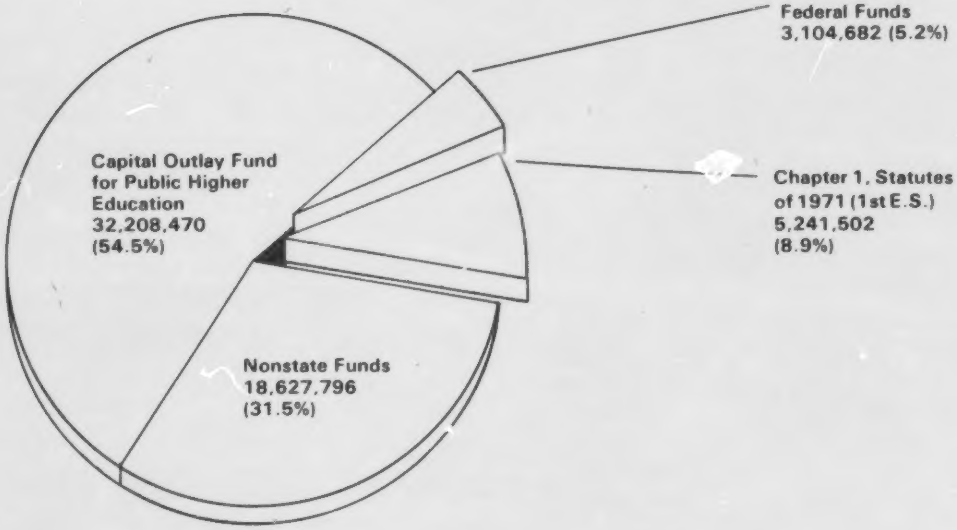
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

1974-1975



TOTAL: $82,138,297

1975-1976

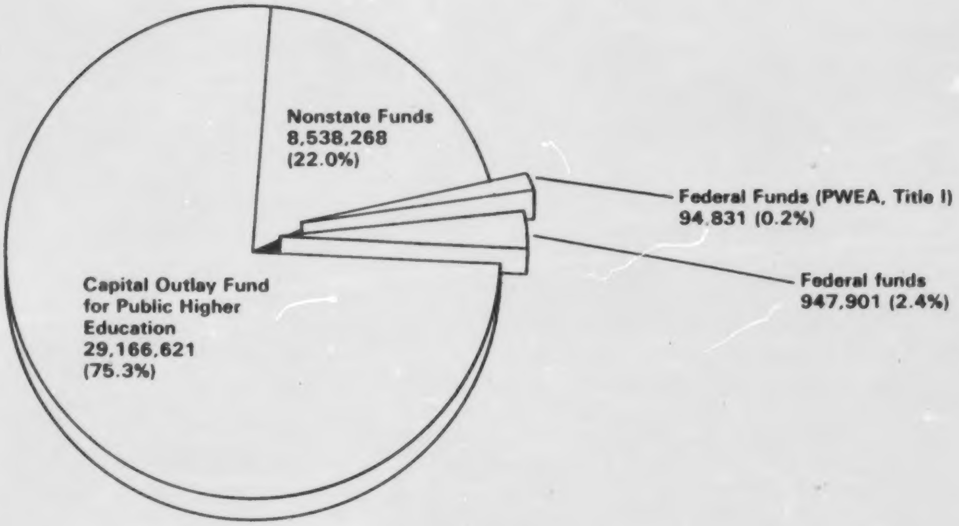


TOTAL: $59,182,450

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

1976-1977



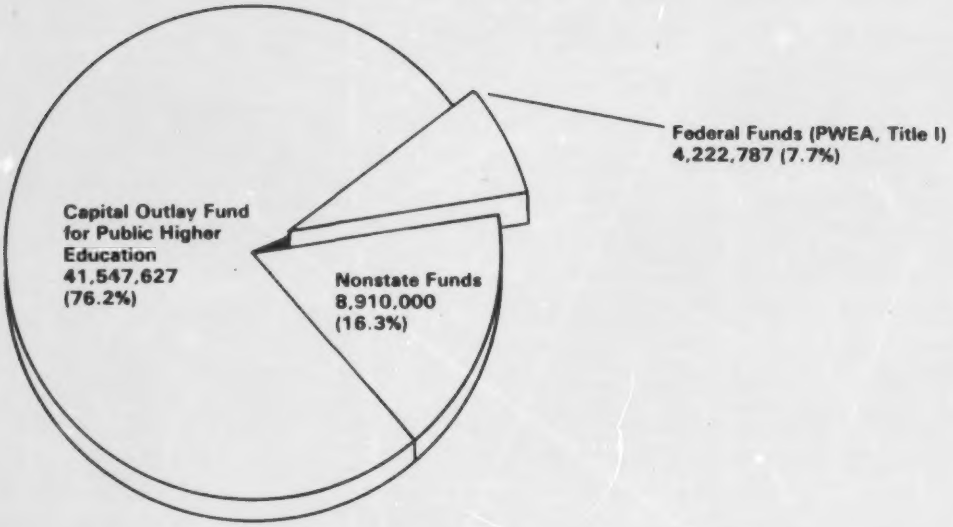
TOTAL: $38,747,621

343

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

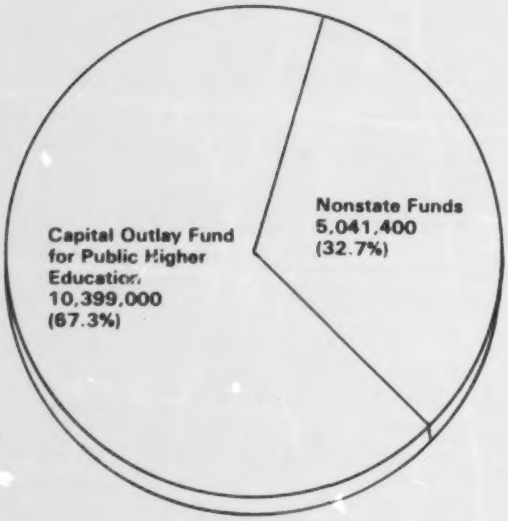
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

1977-1978 ESTIMATED



TOTAL: $54,514,418

1978-1979 PROPOSED



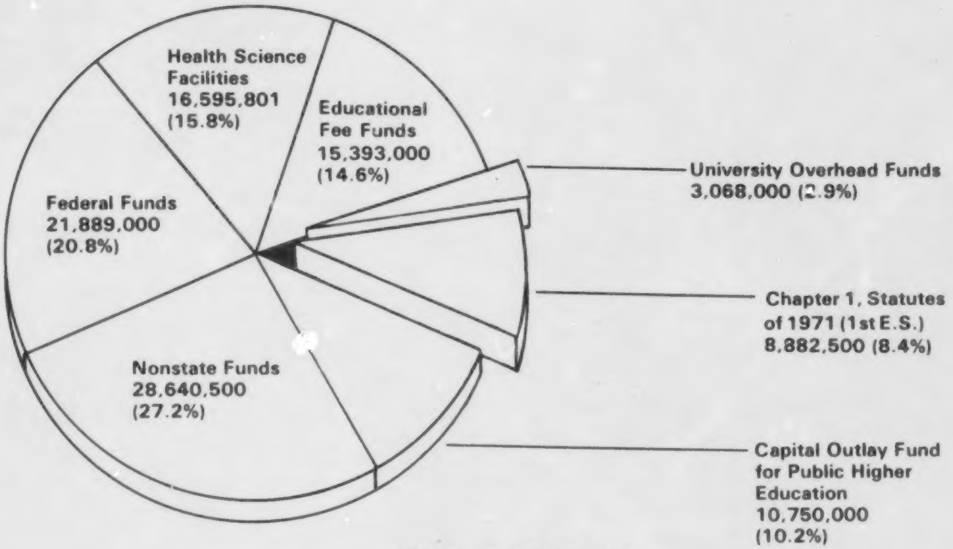
TOTAL: $15,440,400

344

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

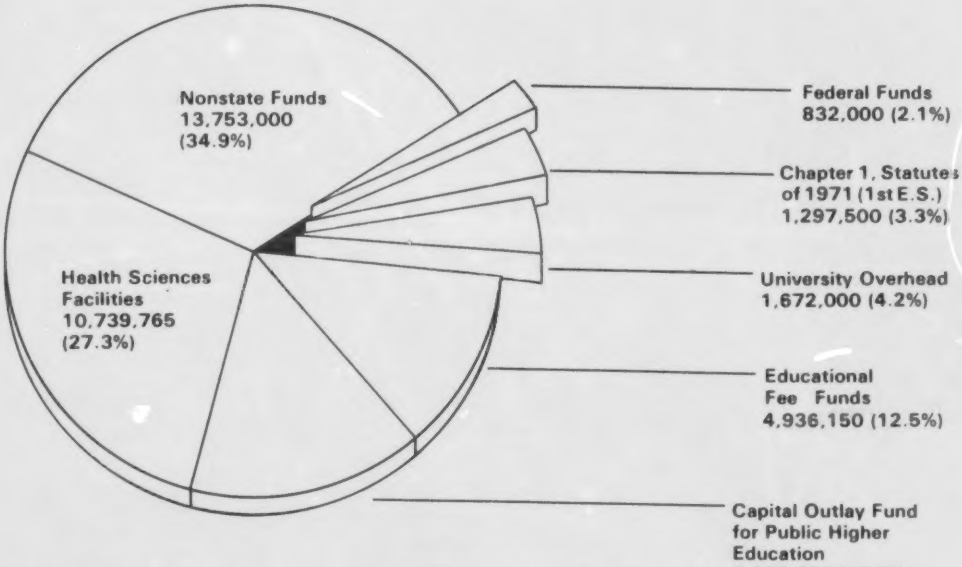
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1974-1975



TOTAL: $105,218,801

1975-1976

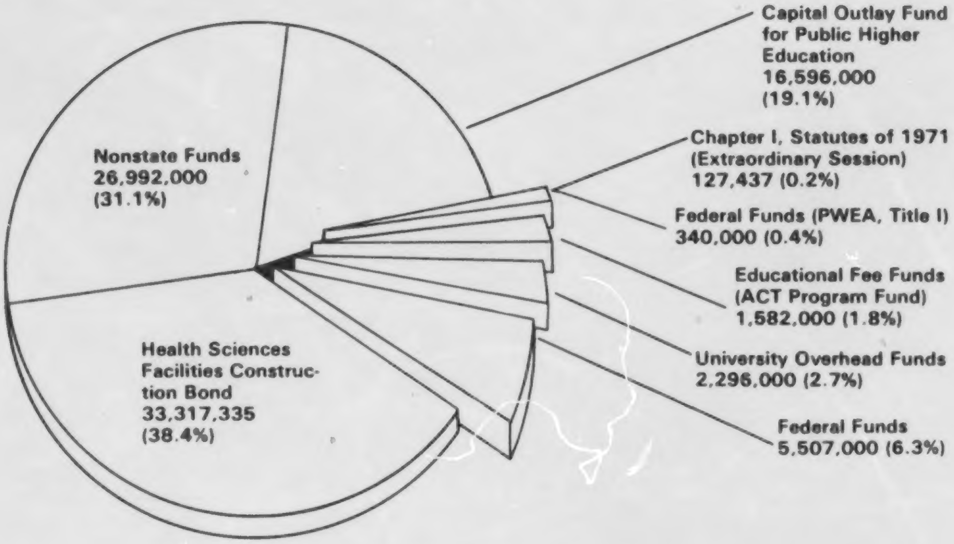


TOTAL: $39,376,415

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1976-1977

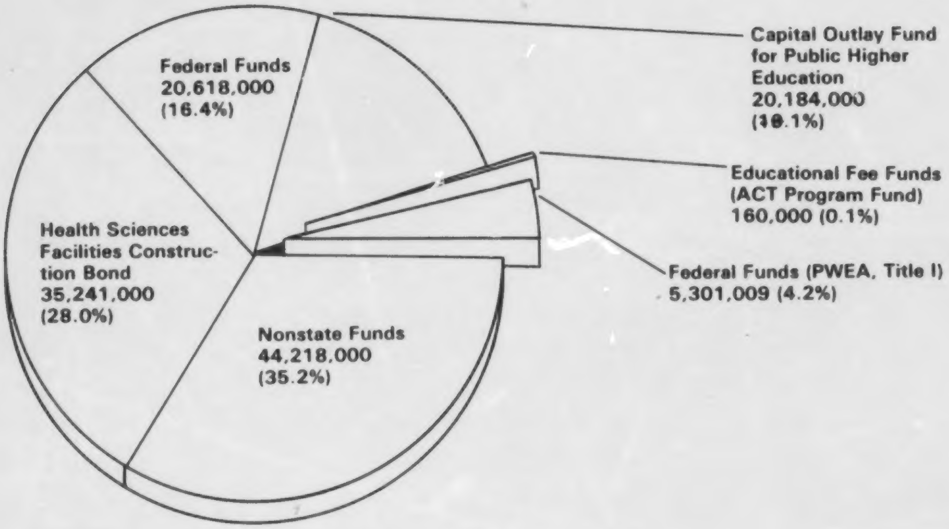


TOTAL: $86,757,772

CAPITAL OUTLAY
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

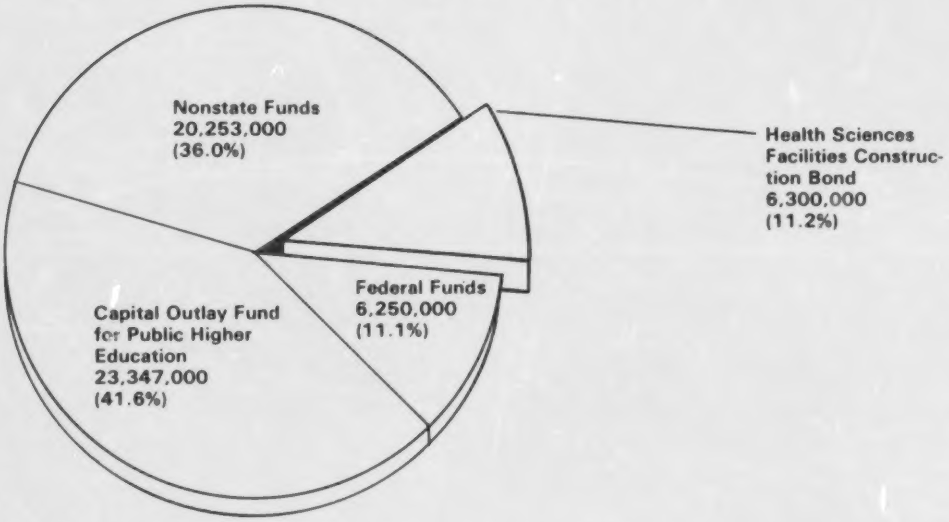
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1977-1978 ESTIMATED

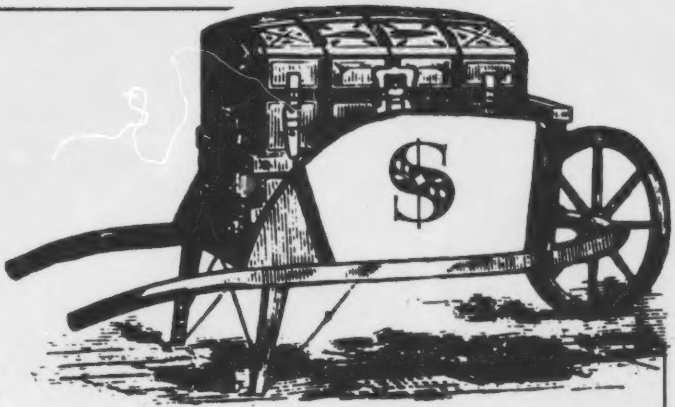


TOTAL: $125,722,009

1978-1979 PROPOSED



TOTAL: $56,200,000



STUDENT ASSISTANCE

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

Introduction

The State of California plays a significant role in aiding students who want to continue their education beyond high school but who, without financial assistance, would find it difficult or impossible to do so. Through the State's many programs, which complement and supplement other resources, financial assistance is provided to students who attend both public and private institutions.

State financial assistance is provided through programs administered by the California Student Aid Commission: State Scholarship Program, College Opportunity Grant Program, Occupational Education and Training Grant Program, Graduate Fellowship Program, Bilingual Teacher Development Grant Program, and Educational Assistance to Dependents of Deceased or Disabled Peace Officers.

The California Community Colleges also provide financial assistance through its Extended Opportunity Program and Services, while the State University assists its students through the Educational Opportunity Program, fee and tuition waivers, and a Work-Study Program. The University of California provides financial assistance to its students through the Educational Opportunity Program, loans, fee and tuition waivers, and various work-study programs. Finally, the Department of Veterans Affairs has an Educational Assistance Program.

In addition, the federal government funds a variety of educational assistance programs in all segments of higher education, including private institutions.

Financial assistance is usually provided to individual students through "packages" of assistance, put together at the campus level. The Student Aid Commission and campuses coordinate awards to individual students to the extent possible to assure maximum utilization of funds. The assistance package is made up of a combination of grants, loans, work-study, and other financial aid appropriate to each student's needs. In addition, the Student Aid Commission has been authorized to act as the guarantee agency for the Federal Insured Student Loan Program.

Information in this section was obtained from the Governor's Budget, 1978-79.

Budget Changes

The State of California continues to budget an increasing amount of funds that, when combined with federal, institutional, and other funds, provides a balanced and diversified financial aid program to students.

In 1978-79, State funds budgeted for the Cal Grant-Scholarship program will increase $5.5 million, 10.4 percent over 1977-78. The College Opportunity Grant program is budgeted at a level which is $2.6 million higher than 1977-78, an increase of 15.1 percent. The Occupational Education and Training Grant program is being increased by $353,000, 12.3 percent over the prior year. These increases are due to a combination of factors, including statutory increases in the number of grants authorized, the effects of college choice on the part of students, and anticipated tuition increases.

The Graduate Fellowship Program is budgeted at a level $719,000 higher than 1976-77, a two-year increase of 34.2 percent. This increase is attributable to two factors, the enactment of AB 715, Hughes (Ch. 1063/77) which expanded the program by $500,000 and the anticipated effects of inflation on the cost of the program.

State Scholarships

State Scholarships assist academically able, financially needy students to complete four years of college at institutions of their choice. Awards may be used for tuition and fees only. The average State scholarship is budgeted at $1,352 for 1978-79.

College Opportunity Grants

The College Opportunity Grant (COG) Program is targeted to meet the needs of low-income, disadvantaged students who have demonstrated a strong academic record while in high school. A special allowance assists a COG student in meeting the costs of living away from home. A COG student who attended a Community College may, in his or her last two years of undergraduate study, receive additional support for tuition costs at any accredited four-year college in California.

Occupational Education and Training Grants

Occupational Education and Training Grants (OETG) are unique in that they assist students preparing for vocational or occupational careers. Awards are made to students electing public, private nonprofit, and proprietary institutions alike. Students are enrolled in a wide variety of programs including, for example, surgical technician, correctional officer, and secretary.

Graduate Fellowships

The Graduate Fellowship Program provides tuition grants for disadvantaged and talented graduate students. Students who are chosen as graduate fellows may use their fellowships at any accredited school in California. As noted earlier, this program has been increased 25 percent by Chapter 1063, Statutes of 1977.

Educational Opportunity Programs

While the State has emphasized freedom of student choice in its financial aid programs by giving the student the option of which institution to attend, it has also provided assistance to students through institutionally based programs. The various educational opportunity programs allow campuses of the three public segments and Hastings College of Law to recruit, counsel, and otherwise assist specially selected low-income, disadvantaged students.

Federal Programs

In addition to the State and institutionally funded programs, California students also receive assistance from various federal student aid programs. These play a significant role in extending educational opportunities to Californians. The newest provides Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) to financially needy students and has substantially increased the amount of aid to Californians. All potentially eligible students applying for State financial aid are required to also apply for BEOG. The amount of BEOG received is taken into account in "packaging" financial aid for the student. BEOG thus provides the State with the flexibility to allocate funds to more students or to increase the total financial aid package that a student receives.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands)
1974-75 THROUGH 1976-77

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
College Opportunity Grants	$1,594	-	-	-	$1,594	$2,301	-	-	-	$2,301
Educational Opportunity Grants (EOP/S)	3,455	-	-	-	3,455	4,466	-	-	-	4,466
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG)	-	$9,181	-	-	9,181	-	$10,000	-	-	10,000
Grants to Veterans	-	38,735	-	-	38,735	-	63,000	-	-	63,000
Other Grants	-	5,217	-	-	5,217	-	6,329	-	-	6,329
National Direct Student Loans	-	3,100	-	-	3,100	-	5,800	-	-	5,800
Other Loans	-	225	-	-	225	-	2,300	-	-	2,300
College Work Study	-	6,594	-	-	6,594	-	12,000	-	-	12,000
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	-	-	$11,781	-	11,781	-	-	$5,120	-	5,120
TOTALS	$5,049	$63,052	$11,781	-	$79,882	$6,767	$99,429	$5,120	-	$111,316

	1976-77					1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
College Opportunity Grants	$4,886	-	-	-	$4,886	$5,195	-	-	-	$5,195
Occupational Ed. & Training Grants	173	-	-	-	173	372	-	-	-	372
Educational Opportunity Grants (EOP/S)	11,484	-	-	-	11,484	13,983	-	-	-	13,983
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG)	-	$60,000	-	-	60,000	-	$66,000	-	-	66,000
Other Grants	-	-	$2,685	-	2,685	-	-	$2,700	-	2,700
National Direct Student Loans	-	5,720	715	-	6,435	-	5,000	730	-	5,730
Federally Insured Guaranteed Student Loans	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Other Loans	-	-	2,585	-	2,585	-	-	2,600	-	2,600
College Work Study	-	13,780	3,000	-	16,780	-	15,000	3,000	-	18,000
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	-	-	6,280	-	6,280	-	-	6,300	-	6,300
TOTALS	$16,543	$82,500	$15,265	-	$114,308	$19,550	$89,000	$15,330	-	$123,880

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[1] Budgeted

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands)
1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	$1,026	-	-	-	$1,026	$1,232	-	-	-	$1,232
b. College Opportunity Grants	1,430	-	-	-	1,430	1,770	-	-	-	1,770
Graduate Fellowships	3	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	18
Educational Opportunity Grants (EOP/S)	3,061	-	-	-	3,061	4,263	-	-	-	4,263
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG)	-	$4,309	-	-	4,309	-	$11,905	-	-	11,905
Other Grants	-	6,432	-	-	6,432	-	3,172	-	-	3,172
National Direct Student Loans	958	7,989	-	-	8,947	990	7,956	-	-	8,946
Other Loans	29	340	$20,000	-	20,369	42	378	$20,000	-	20,420
College Work Study	59	4,251	591	413	5,314	59	5,069	694	$515	6,337
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	5,836	-	-	-	5,836	4,856	-	-	-	4,856
TOTALS	$12,402	$23,231	$20,591	$413	$56,727	$13,230	$28,480	$20,694	$515	$62,919

	1976-77					1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	$1,279	$120	-	-	$1,399	$1,602	-	-	-	$1,602
b. College Opportunity Grants	2,538	712	-	-	3,250	4,190	-	-	-	4,190
c. Occupational Ed. & Training Grants	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	372
Graduate Fellowships	20	-	-	-	20	25	-	-	-	25
Educational Opportunity Grants (EOP/S)	10,180	-	-	-	10,180	11,686	-	-	-	11,686
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG)	-	22,781	-	-	22,781	-	22,800	-	-	22,800
Other Grants	-	6,198	-	-	6,198	-	6,519	-	-	6,519
Fee Waivers	-	-	$176	-	176	-	-	$180	-	180
National Direct Student Loans (New)	903	6,006	-	-	6,909	705	4,645	-	-	5,350
National Direct Student Loans (Recycled)	810	5,939	-	-	6,749	897	6,577	-	-	7,474
Federally Insured Guaranteed Student Loans	-	-	-	10,193	10,193	-	-	-	$10,000	10,000
Other Loans	48	376	-	-	424	54	410	-	-	464
College Work Study	125	6,515	1,144	376	8,160	135	6,834	1,167	406	8,542
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	7,487	-	-	-	7,487	6,166	-	-	-	6,166
TOTALS	$23,390	$48,647	$1,320	$10,569	$83,926	$25,832	$47,785	$1,347	$10,406	$85,370

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[1] Budgeted

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands)
1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	$5,275	-	$1,273	$758	$7,306	$6,161	-	$2,396	$1,005	$9,562
b. College Opportunity Grants	1,486	-	-	-	1,486	1,859	-	-	-	1,859
Graduate Fellowships	185	$9,045	11,887	-	21,117	308	9,647	4,917	437	15,309
Educational Opportunity Grants (EOP/S)	-	2,966	-	-	2,966	-	4,181	-	-	4,181
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG)	-	2,221	-	-	2,221	-	5,932	-	-	5,932
Other Grants	-	1,020	16,794	-	17,814	665	21,787	2,883	25,335	
Fee Waivers	667	-	682	-	1,349	690	-	821	-	1,511
National Direct Student Loans	-	7,717	965	-	8,682	-	9,551	1,061	-	10,612
Other Loans	-	1,972	4,746	-	6,718	-	1,867	6,936	11,573	20,376
College Work Study	-	3,908	977	-	4,885	-	7,130	1,782	-	8,912
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	-	-	1,557	-	1,557	-	-	1,175	-	1,175
TOTALS	$7,613	$28,849	$38,881	$758	$76,101	$9,018	$38,973	$40,875	$15,898	$104,764

	1976-77					1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	$6,612	-	$2,396	1,005	$10,013	$7,470	-	$2,800	$1,902	$12,172
b. College Opportunity Grants	2,667	-	-	-	2,667	3,352	-	-	-	3,352
Graduate Fellowships	333	$9,647	4,917	437	15,334	350	$9,454	4,743	1,434	15,981
Educational Opportunity Grants (EOP/S)	-	4,181	-	-	4,181	-	4,548	-	-	4,548
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG)	-	9,100	-	13,230	9,100	-	13,230	-	-	13,230
Other Grants	-	665	21,787	2,883	25,335	-	449	23,511	3,002	26,962
Fee Waivers	905	-	1,014	-	1,919	912	-	2,002	-	2,934
National Direct Student Loans	-	9,551	1,061	-	10,612	-	7,570	841	-	8,411
Other Loans	-	1,867	6,936	9,258	18,061	-	1,418	6,969	7,233	15,620
College Work Study	-	7,130	1,782	-	8,912	-	7,955	1,591	-	9,546
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	-	-	1,175	-	1,175	-	-	1,040	-	1,040
TOTALS	$10,517	$42,141	$41,068	$13,583	$107,309	$12,084	$44,624	$43,517	$13,571	$113,796

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[1] Budgeted

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands) 1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Scholarships	$2	-	$60	-	$62	-	-	$60	-	$60
Graduate Fellowships	6	-	-	-	6	$6	-	-	-	6
Grants (Includes Legal Educational Opportunity Grants)	154	-	-	-	154	126	-	-	-	126
National Direct Student Loans	29	$258	24	-	321	41	$393	24	-	458
Other Loans	112	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
College Work Study	3	91	-	$33	127	5	245	-	$46	296
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	56	-	-	-	56	93	-	-	-	93
TOTALS	$362	$349	$94	$33	$838	$271	$638	$84	$46	$1,039

	1976-77					1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Scholarships	-	-	$52	$7	$59	-	-	$52	$7	$59
Graduate Fellowships	$7	-	7	-	14	$7	-	-	-	7
Grants to Veterans	-	$320	-	-	320	-	$320	-	-	320
Other Grants (Includes Legal Educational Opportunity Grants	246	7	-	32	285	268	7	-	32	307
National Direct Student Loans	-	571	-	-	571	-	758	-	114	872
Federally Insured Guaranteed Student Loans	-	949	-	-	949	-	900	-	-	900
Other Loans	139	-	-	-	139	-	140	-	-	140
College Work Study	7	233	-	88	328	5	209	-	38	252
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	83	-	-	15	98	83	-	-	15	98
TOTALS	$482	$2,080	$59	$142	$2,763	$363	$2,334	$52	$206	$2,955

[1] Budgeted

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands)
1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants										
a. Scholarships	$27,703	-	$20,500	$3,400	$51,603	$33,682	-	$24,750	$3,500	$61,932
b. College Opportunity Grants	2,397	-	-	-	2,397	2,921	-	-	-	2,921
Graduate Fellowships	779	$4,473	-	-	5,252	1,516	$2,000	-	-	3,516
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG)	-	6,600	-	-	6,600	-	6,600	-	-	6,600
Grants to Veterans	-	21,812	-	-	21,812	-	19,000	-	-	19,000
Other Grants	-	4,061	4,593	236	8,890	-	3,700	4,700	250	8,650
Fee Waivers	-	-	708	-	708	-	-	700	-	700
National Direct Student Loans	-	9,600	-	-	9,600	-	11,000	-	-	11,000
Other Loans	-	25,900	4,300	939	31,139	-	26,000	4,500	900	31,400
College Work Study	-	3,300	-	-	3,300	-	3,300	-	-	3,300
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	-	-	5,700	-	5,700	-	-	5,700	-	5,700
TOTALS	$30,879	$75,746	$35,801	$4,575	$147,001	$38,119	$71,600	$40,350	$4,650	$154,719

	1976-77					1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	$39,199	-	$24,600	$3,500	$67,299	$44,290	-	$25,500	$4,000	$73,790
b. College Opportunity Grants	3,509	-	-	-	3,509	4,023	-	-	-	4,023
Graduate Fellowships	1,652	$2,000	-	-	3,652	2,125	2,000	-	-	4,125
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG)	-	6,600	-	-	6,600	-	6,600	-	-	6,600
Grants to Veterans	-	19,000	-	-	19,000	-	19,000	-	-	19,000
Other Grants	-	3,700	4,500	250	8,450	-	4,000	4,600	250	8,850
Fee Waivers	-	-	800	-	800	-	-	900	-	900
National Direct Student Loans	-	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	11,000
Other Loans	-	26,000	4,300	900	31,200	-	26,000	4,400	900	31,300
College Work Study	-	3,300	-	-	3,300	-	3,300	-	-	3,300
Part-Time On-Campus Employment	-	-	5,800	-	5,800	-	-	5,900	-	5,900
TOTALS	$44,360	$71,600	$40,000	$4,650	$160,610	$50,438	$71,900	$41,300	$5,150	$168,788

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[1] Budgeted

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands)
1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

STUDENT AID COMMISSION[2]

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	($32,745)	($1,258)	-	-	($34,003)	($39,896)	($1,179)	-	-	($41,075)
b. College Opportunity Grants	(5,118)	(1,789)	-	-	(6,907)	(7,063)	(1,789)	-	-	(8,852)
c. Occupational Ed. & Training Grants	(811)	(170)	-	-	(981)	(967)	(170)	-	-	(1,137)
Graduate Fellowships	(973)	-	-	-	(973)	(1,848)	-	-	-	(1,848)
Medical Student Contracts	925	-	-	-	925	1,510	-	-	-	1,510
Supervised Clinical Training Grants	200	-	-	-	200	300	-	-	-	300
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents	9	-	-	-	9	15	-	-	-	15
Real Estate Scholarships	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	10
TOTALS	$1,135	-	-	-	$1,135	$1,835	-	-	-	$1,835
GRAND TOTALS, ALL PROGRAMS	$58,148	$191,317	$107,148	$5,779	$362,392	$69,940	$239,120	$107,123	$21,109	$437,292

	1976-77					1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
a. Scholarships	($43,450)	($3,777)	-	-	($47,227)	($48,084)	($5,278)	-	-	($53,362)
b. College Opportunity Grants	(11,233)	(2,802)	-	-	(14,035)	(12,892)	(3,868)	-	-	(16,760)
c. Occupational Ed. & Training Grants	(1,699)	(307)	-	-	(2,006)	(2,379)	(486)	-	-	(2,865)
Graduate Fellowships	(2,000)	-	-	-	(2,000)	(2,500)	-	-	-	(2,500)
Bilingual Teacher Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	315
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
Supervised Clinical Training Grants	400	-	-	-	400	500	-	-	-	500
TOTALS	$415	-	-	-	$415	$830	-	-	-	$830
GRAND TOTALS, ALL PROGRAMS	$96,808	$246,968	$97,712	$28,944	$470,432	$111,218	$255,643	$101,546	$29,333	$497,740

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[1] Budgeted

[2] Figures shown in parentheses for the commission are provided for information only. These amounts are distributed throughout the display.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (in thousands)
1974-75 THROUGH 1977-78

PROPIETARY AND SPECIAL POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS

	1974-75					1975-76				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
Occupational Education & Training Grants	$708	-	-	-	$708	$700	-	-	-	$700
TOTALS	$708	-	-	-	$708	$700	-	-	-	$700

1976-77						1977-78[1]				
	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total	State	Federal	Institutional	Other	Total
Cal Grants:										
Occupational Education & Training Grants	$1,101	-	-	-	$1,101	$2,121	-	-	-	$2,121
TOTALS	$1,101	-	-	-	$1,101	$2,121	-	-	-	$2,121

[1] Budgeted

OFF-CAMPUS CENTERS

OFF-CAMPUS INSTRUCTION

Introduction

The steady expansion of off-campus instruction has vastly expanded opportunities for Californians to pursue formal education beyond high school. An account of this activity—where the instruction takes place, what courses and programs are offered, how many students enroll, for example—constitutes an essential element in the record of California postsecondary education. Without a knowledge of the nature and scope of instruction which takes place off campus, the context for statewide policy determination is incomplete. Recognizing the need to take into account the wide variety of educational activities being conducted away from a campus, the *Education Code* directs the Commission to ". . . maintain and update annually an inventory of all off-campus programs and facilities for education, research, and public service operated by public and private institutions of postsecondary education."

The information for Fall 1976, shown in the table below, is based on responses from 94 percent of the accredited colleges and universities in California.

Segment	Number of Instit. Reporting	Percent of Total Instit. Reporting
University of California (Does not include UCLA and UC, San Francisco)	7 of 9	(78%)
California State University and Colleges	19 of 19	(100%)
California Community Colleges	102 of 102	(100%)
Independent Colleges Accredited by WASC	76 of 87	(87%)
Other Independent Colleges	118 of 174	(68%)

Significant Trends

During the fall term of 1976, off-campus instruction was offered at 4,408 reported locations through-out the State. The Community Colleges alone conducted classes at close to 3,000 different off-campus sites. As a group, the independent colleges offered courses at more than 500 locations, with three colleges operating 50 or more sites each.

The most common type of facility in which off-campus instruction if offered is the public elementary or high school (30 percent). Government buildings are used for 10 percent of off-campus courses, while church facilities, storefront or business locations, hospital facilities, and civic and community centers each comprise about 8 percent of off-campus facilities.

Most facilities used for off-campus instruction are either donated or shared with another educational institution. Three-fourths of all off-campus locations are made available at no cost to the campus offering instruction. Another 16 percent are leased. Only 2 percent of all off-campus sites are owned by the institution, although the Community Colleges still own 94 such facilities.

Over half of the 4,408 reported locations are less than ten miles from the home campus. Among the Community Colleges, some 229 sites are within a mile of the campus. The independent colleges go farther afield, offering courses at 162 locations which are 100 miles or more from the home campus.

About 40 percent of all off-campus locations offer only one course; another 37 percent offer between two and five courses. While the percentage of sites at which 20 or more courses are available may seem negligible, it is worth noting that there are 183 locations within the Community Colleges which offer at least 20 courses and 53 such locations operated by independent colleges or universities.

Credit and noncredit enrollments by location provide another measure of the relative size of current off-campus operations. It is the total number of registrations, however, that is most noteworthy here. Because of inconsistencies in reporting enrollment, the number of registrations is a more reliable indication of participation rates than headcount (number of persons) or FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) tabulations. A combined total of 556,850 credit and noncredit registrations were reported at off-campus locations for the fall term of 1976. This figure, it must be remembered, does not represent individuals, since one person may have enrolled in two or more courses.

The vast majority of off-campus locations operated by public colleges and universities do not offer enough courses in a program to allow a student to complete 50 percent or more of the requirements for that certificate or degree program. Even so, some 830 programs (those offering 50 percent or more of the required courses) are available at off-campus sites. Among the independent colleges, on the other hand, 396, or 75 percent, of the locations offer at least half of the courses required for a degree. In fact, twenty-two sponsored by independent colleges allow for the completion of ten or more different degree or certificate programs.

The most commonly offered programs at off-campus locations are in the fields of Business and Management (22 percent) and Education (18 percent). The independent colleges, for example, offer programs in Education at 250 different locations and in Business and Management at 173. Among the other most widely available programs are those in Public Affairs and Services, Social Sciences, Engineering, and Psychology.

Caveats—Please Note

Because a small percentage of schools with off-campus courses failed to return the survey forms, some of the totals in the following tables represent less than a complete count. It is also the case that enrollment records for off-campus noncredit courses appear at times to be rather casually maintained.

NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS PER CAMPUS BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

Number of Locations Per Campus	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
1-5	0	0%	2	11%	11	11%	24	52%	37	21%
6-10	0	0%	1	5%	14	14%	10	22%	25	14%
11-25	1	14%	5	26%	37	36%	6	13%	49	28%
26-50	3	43%	8	42%	28	27%	3	7%	42	24%
51-75	3	43%	3	16%	7	7%	2	4%	15	9%
76-100	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	1	2%	4	2%
More Than 100	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	2	1%
Total Number of Campuses*	7	100%	19	100%	102	100%	46	100%	174	99%

Total Number of Locations:

University of California	300
State University & Colleges	592
California Community Colleges	2985
Independent Colleges	531
Grand Total	4408

*Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%.

OFF-CAMPUS FACILITY OWNERSHIP BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

Facility Ownership	University of California		State Univ. and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
Owned Outright by Institution	4	1%	3	1%	94	3%	9	2%	110	2%
Owned (Mortgaged) by Institution	0	0%	0	0%	6	0%	2	0%	8	0%
Lease Purchase Agreement	0	0%	0	0%	46	2%	0	0%	46	1%
Leased or Rented to Institution	68	23%	70	12%	521	17%	63	12%	722	16%
Facility Donated to Institution	211	70%	491	83%	1980	66%	374	70%	3056	69%
Shared with Educat'l Organization*	1	0%	14	2%	216	7%	20	4%	251	6%
Shared with Postsecondary Inst.	1	0%	7	1%	25	1%	17	3%	50	1%
Other	15	5%	7	1%	97	3%	46	9%	165	4%
Total Number of Locations**	300	99%	592	100%	2985	99%	531	100%	4408	99%

*Not another postsecondary institution

**Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%

DISTANCE FROM MAIN CAMPUS TO OFF-CAMPUS LOCATION BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

Distance from Main Campus (miles)	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
1 or Less	3	1%	7	1%	229	8%	6	1%	245	6%
2-5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
6-10	49	16%	187	32%	1878	63%	59	11%	2173	49%
11-25	102	34%	174	29%	588	20%	98	18%	962	22%
26-50	76	25%	114	19%	153	5%	104	20%	447	10%
51-75	20	7%	46	8%	42	1%	73	14%	181	4%
76-98	1	0%	12	2%	37	1%	29	5%	79	2%
99 or More	49	16%	47	8%	40	1%	162	31%	298	7%
Out-of-State*	0	0%	5	1%	0	0%	0	0%	5	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	18	1%	0	0%	18	0%
Total Number of Locations**	300	99%	592	100%	2985	100%	531	100%	4408	100%

*Independent institutions did not report out-of-state locations.

**Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%

TYPE AND NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS FACILITIES BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

Type of Facility	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
College or University Campus	15	5%	55	9%	34	1%	21	4%	125	3%
Elementary or High School	86	29%	245	41%	867	29%	121	23%	1319	30%
Church Facility	2	1%	8	1%	286	10%	55	10%	351	8%
Military Base	5	2%	16	3%	60	2%	71	13%	152	3%
Hospital Facility	23	8%	44	7%	266	9%	50	9%	383	9%
Public Library Facility	0	0%	7	1%	58	2%	3	1%	68	2%
Storefront or Business	26	9%	24	4%	312	10%	9	2%	371	8%
Government Building	18	6%	49	8%	313	10%	50	9%	430	10%
Private Office Building	11	4%	18	3%	60	2%	50	9%	139	3%
Prison/Correctional Facility		0%	2	0%	25	1%	1	0%	28	1%
Museum Facility	5	2%	4	1%	11	0%	0	0%	20	0%
Hotel, Motel, or Inn	37	12%	38	6%	17	1%	36	7%	128	3%
Civic or Community Center	19	6%	25	4%	304	10%	9	2%	357	8%
Other Type Facility	53	18%	51	9%	350	12%	35	7%	489	11%
Television Courses	0	0%	6	1%	22	1%	20	4%	48	1%
Total Number of Locations*	300	102%		2985	100%	531	100%	4408	100%	

*Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%.

RANGE IN NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS AT OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

CREDIT REGISTRATIONS

Number of Registrations	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
0-50	199	66%	457	77%	1973	66%	345	65%	2974	67%
51-100	21	7%	79	13%	331	11%	85	16%	516	12%
101-200	6	2%	30	5%	217	7%	53	10%	306	7%
201-500	3	1%	9	2%	174	6%	36	7%	222	5%
501-1000	2	1%	2	0%	67	2%	8	2%	79	2%
1001-2000	1	0%	0	0%	30	1%	0	0%	31	1%
2001-5000	1	0%	0	0%	12	0%	1	0%	14	0%
Over 5000	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Unknown	67	22%	15	3%	179	6%	3	1%	264	6%
Total Number of Locations*	300	99%	592	100%	2985	99%	531	101%	4408	100%

Total Number of Registrations:

University of California	11,692
State University & Colleges	20,938
California Community Colleges	280,490
Independent Colleges	41,345
Grand Total	354,465

*Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%

RANGE IN NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS AT OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

NONCREDIT REGISTRATIONS

Number of Registrations	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
0-50	214	71%	562	95%	2203	74%	517	97%	3496	79%
51-100	11	4%	8	1%	261	9%	8	2%	288	7%
101-200	2	1%	3	1%	175	6%	2	0%	182	4%
201-500	4	1%	3	1%	99	3%	1	0%	107	2%
501-1000	1	0%	1	0%	33	1%	0	0%	35	1%
1001-2000	1	0%	0	0%	22	1%	0	0%	23	1%
2001-5000	0	0%	0	0%	11	0%	0	0%	11	0%
Over 5000	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Unknown	67	22%	15	3%	179	6%	3	1%	264	6%
Total Number of Locations*	300	99%	592	101%	2985	100%	531	100%	4408	100%

Total Number of Registrations:

University of California	5,489
State University & Colleges	3,144
California Community Colleges	191,663
Independent Colleges	2,089
Grand Total	202,385

*Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%.

NUMBER OF COURSES PER OFF-CAMPUS LOCATION BY SEGMENT
FALL 1976

Number of Courses Per Location	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
1	166	55%	388	66%	1116	37%	163	31%	1833	42%
2-5	60	20%	170	29%	1166	39%	229	43%	1625	37%
6-10	19	6%	24	4%	260	9%	53	10%	356	8%
11-20	5	2%	7	1%	159	5%	30	6%	201	5%
21-35	2	1%	1	0%	90	3%	20	4%	113	3%
36-50	0	0%	1	0%	42	1%	25	5%	68	2%
Over 50	2	1%	0	0%	51	2%	8	2%	61	1%
Unknown	46	15%	1	0%	101	3%	3	1%	151	3%
Total Number of Locations*	300	100%	592	100%	2985	99%	531	102%	4408	101%

Total Number of Courses Offered:

University of California	899
State University & Colleges	1,169
California Community Colleges	17,118
Independent Colleges	3,916
Grand Total	23,102

*Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS PER OFF-CAMPUS LOCATION*
FALL 1976

Number of Programs Per Location	University of California		State Univ and Colleges		Community Colleges		Independent Colleges		Total	
0	268	89%	520	88%	2,719	91%	135	25%	3,642	83%
1	12	4%	60	10%	149	5%	235	44%	456	10%
2	1	0%	6	1%	56	2%	79	15%	142	3%
3	2	1%	3	1%	14	0%	17	3%	36	1%
4	9	3%	1	0%	14	0%	15	3%	39	1%
5	2	1%	1	0%	9	0%	8	2%	20	0%
6	0	0%	0	0%	7	0%	5	1%	12	0%
7	1	0%	0	0%	5	0%	2	0%	8	0%
8	0	0%	1	0%	3	0%	4	1%	8	0%
9	2	1%	0	0%	3	0%	2	0%	7	0%
10	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	7	1%	9	0%
More Than 10	3	1%	0	0%	4	0%	22	4%	29	1%
Total Number of Locations**	300	100%	592	100%	2,985	98%	531	99%	4,408	99%

Total Number of Programs Offered:

University of California	139
State University & Colleges	600
Independent Colleges	1,006
Grand Total	1,843

*50% of the course requirements for the program may be completed at the off-campus location.

**Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS BY DISCIPLINE SUBDIVISION OFFERED AT OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS*
FALL 1976

HEGIS	Discipline Subdivisions	Number of Programs					
		UC	CSUC	CCC	IND	Total	Percent
0100	Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	0	16	0	17	1%
0200	Architecture and Environmental Design	1	1	0	2	4	0%
0300	Area Studies	1	0	0	0	1	0%
0400	Biological Sciences	4	1	3	0	8	0%
0500	Business and Management	18	15	194	173	400	22%
0600	Communications	3	1	3	14	21	1%
0700	Computer and Information Sciences	11	1	2	19	33	2%
0800	Education	2	18	53	250	323	18%
0900	Engineering	64	1	42	31	138	7%
1000	Fine and Applied Arts	3	0	8	4	15	1%
1100	Foreign Languages	2	0	4	4	10	1%
1200	Health Professions	2	18	25	47	92	5%
1300	Home Economics	0	1	13	0	14	1%
1400	Law	3	1	0	4	8	0%
1500	Letters	1	0	13	29	43	2%
1600	Library Science	0	0	0	2	2	0%
1700	Mathematics	2	0	5	7	14	1%
1800	Military Sciences	0	0	2	0	2	0%
1900	Physical Sciences	1	0	1	2	4	0%
2000	Psychology	2	4	8	120	134	7%
2100	Public Affairs and Services	9	14	26	121	170	9%
2200	Social Sciences	9	8	24	120	161	9%
2300	Theology	0	0	1	29	30	2%
3000	Commercial Services	0	0	9	0	9	0%
4900	Interdisciplinary Studies	0	2	51	28	81	4%
5000	Business and Commerce Technologies	0	2	22	0	24	1%
5100	Data Processing Technologies	0	0	1	0	1	0%
5200	Health Services and Paramedical Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0%
5300	Mechanical and Engineering Technologies	0	1	34	0	35	2%
5400	Natural Science Technologies	0	0	2	0	2	0%
5500	Public Service Related Technologies	0	9	17	0	26	1%
	Total Number of Programs Offered**	139	98	600	1006	1843	98%

*50% of the course requirements for the program may be completed at the off-campus location.

**Due to rounding of percents the total percent may not be exactly 100%.

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES

Introduction

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), part of the Admissions Testing Program of the College Entrance Examination Board, is used extensively by public and independent colleges throughout the nation as a means of evaluating applicants for undergraduate admission. All freshman applicants to the University of California are required to submit SAT scores, while applicants to the California State University and Colleges may submit scores from either the SAT or American College Test (ACT). Applicants for California State Scholarships, Cal Grant A, must also submit SAT scores. Nationally, nearly one million high school students took the SAT in 1976-77. Approximately 107,600 of these students (51,300 males and 56,300 females), were in California. Although the Scholastic Aptitude Test is taken primarily by high school seniors, it is also taken by a large number of juniors and a few others. The SAT has two basic components: a verbal test and a mathematical test. Scores are reported separately for each test on a scale of 200 to 800. Questions on the mathematical test are based on mathematics as generally taught in grades one through nine. Questions on the verbal test are designed to assess reading skills and understanding of word relationships. Information appearing in this section was obtained from the College Entrance Examination Board.

Significant Trends

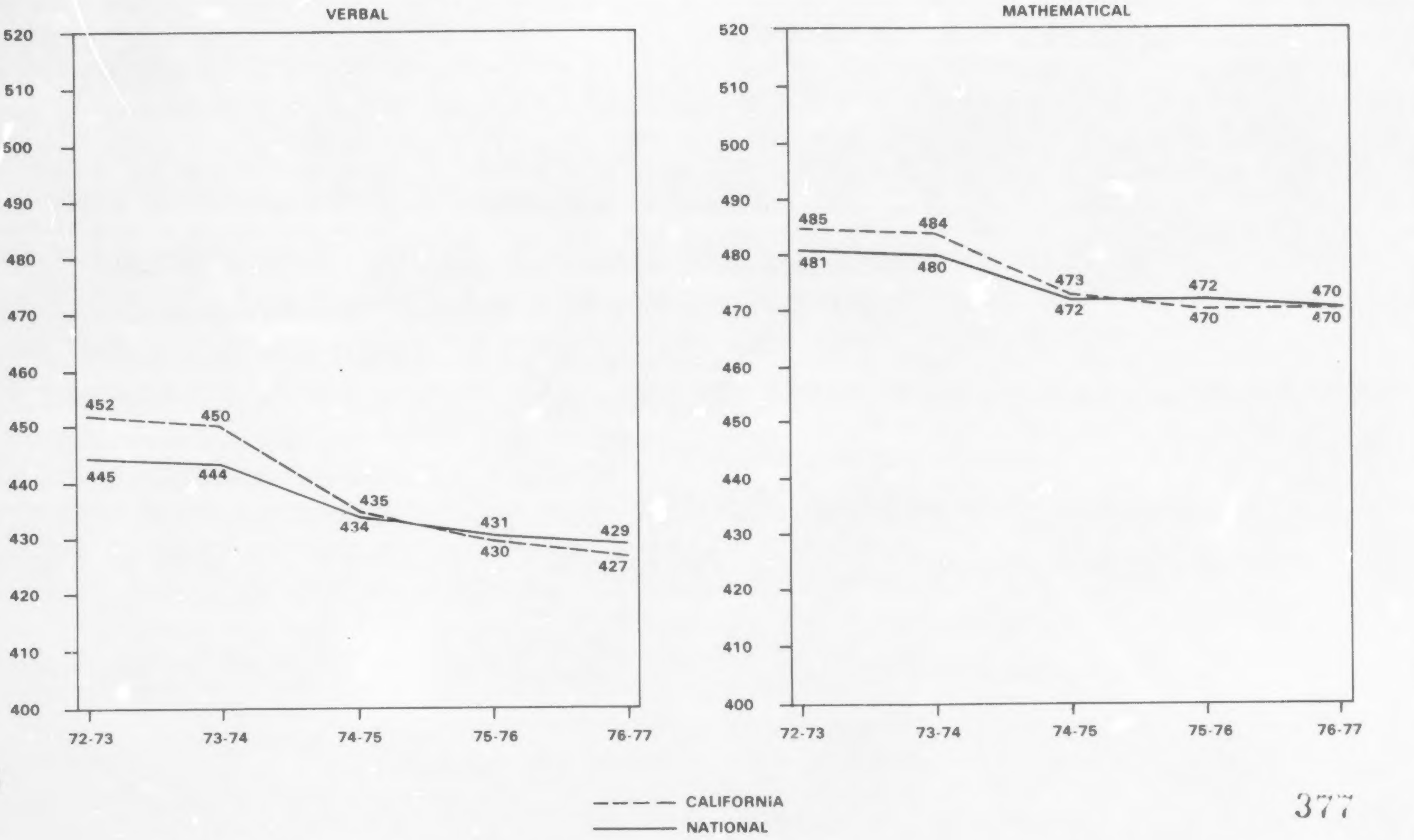
For the first time in five years, the number of students taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), declined, both nationally and in California. Nationally, the number decreased by 2.0 percent; although the percent decrease in the number of males (3.1%), was greater than the decrease for females (1.0%). A decline also occurred in California, with males experiencing a 1.8 percent decrease; and females a 0.2 percent decrease; for a total decrease of 1.0 percent. The total number of women taking the SAT continued to exceed the number of men, both at the national and State levels, for the third consecutive year.

Test scores continued their downward trend of the past five years, with California's drop in scores outpacing the national decline. National scores on the verbal section of the SAT declined 16 points, while California scores declined 25 points. National scores on the mathematics portion declined 11 points, while California's scores dropped 15 points. The greatest decline in scores over the period occurred between 1973-74 and 1974-75 testings. California scores dropped below national mean scores in both the verbal and mathematics tests in 1975-76. California scores remained below the national mean score on the verbal test in 1976-77, but matched the national mean score in mathematics.

Males continued to achieve higher SAT verbal as well as mathematics scores than did females throughout the five-year period, both nationally and in the State. California males scored higher verbal scores than national males in four of the five years, but achieved only the national mean score in 1976-77. In mathematics, California males received scores above the national mean throughout the entire period. The point spread between male and female (7-8 points) has remained narrow and constant on the verbal portion of the test over five years. A marked, and increasing point spread is evident on the mathematics test, however. A difference of 51 points between California males and females in 1972-73 was increased to a 57-point difference in 1975-76. Males maintained this mean score advantage in 1976-77. The disparity between average scores of men and women on the mathematics portion of the test widened at the national level from 42 points in 1972-73 to 52 points in 1976-77.

NATIONAL AND CALIFORNIA SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORE MEANS FOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

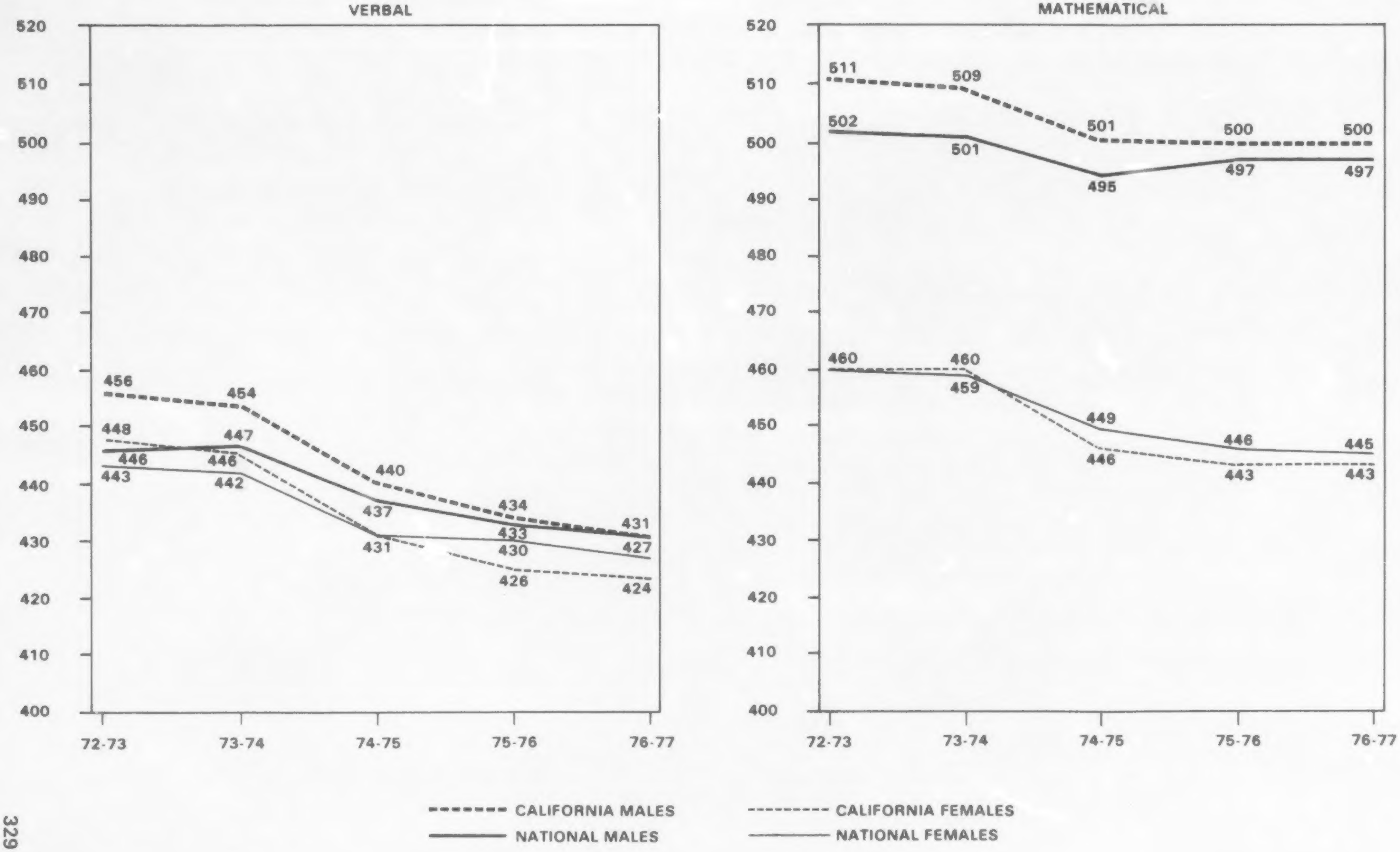
1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77



Sources: *College-Bound Seniors* (Annual National and California reports). College Entrance Examination Board.

NATIONAL AND CALIFORNIA SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORE MEANS BY SEX, HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

1972-73 THROUGH 1976-77



Sources: *College-Bound Seniors* (Annual National and California reports). College Entrance Examination Board.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

WILSON RILES
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE EDUCATION BUILDING, 721 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO 95814

OFFICE OF PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

OPPE INFORMATION BULLETIN NUMBER 5 (February 1978)

CALIFORNIA'S LAWS ALLOWING THE ISSUANCE OF DEGREES BY NON-PUBLIC ENTITIES

Did You Know?...
Any private person or private entity, operating within or from the State of California, issuing or granting academic or honorary degrees or offering education creditable towards a degree objective, must comply with at least one of the following statutes of the California Education Code:

- Section 94303(b) - the degree is limited to evidence of completion of education restricted solely to the principles of a church or religious denomination. Such is referred to as an *"exempted"* degree.
- Section 94310(a) - the degree is conferred by an institution which is accredited by a national or regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, or by the Committee of Bar Examiners for the State of California. Such is referred to as an *"accredited"* degree.
- Section 94310(b) - the institution has been approved by the California Superintendent of Public Instruction to award or issue specific degrees. Such a specified degree title is referred to as an *"approved"* degree.
- Section 94310(c) - the institution has been authorized to operate by virtue of making an annual public disclosure with the Superintendent, and the content of the disclosure has been deemed truthful and accurate. Such degree issued hereunder is referred to as an *"authorized"* degree.

"Recognition" - An Essential Consideration
Degrees granted or issued in conformance with any one of the above cited statutes are all equally legal under the law. Judgements of value and applicability of a certain degree are not made by the law or by the State. The appropriateness of a degree or the applicability of the degree to a job or the transfer of education credit is decided by those who must render such evaluations for those specific purposes.

Persons seeking to obtain an earned degree and those delegated responsibility for evaluating for recognizing a degree must determine for themselves the applicability and value of the degree, based primarily upon the requirements of law under which it was issued or granted. *A prospective student* needs to make certain that the degree and course work will be recognized by those who must make such judgements at other institutions, in licensing agencies, and in occupation personnel offices. *School boards, licensing agencies, college registrars,* and others who must determine value and applicability must obtain information sufficient to ascertain the legal basis for the issuance of the degree. To those ends, *the following is presented for clarification of California's laws relating to issuing non-public college degrees.*

"Degree" Defined

"Degree" means any "academic degree" or "honorary degree" or title of any designation, mark, appellation, series of letters or words such as, but not limited to, associate, bachelor, master, doctor, or fellow which signifies, purports, or is generally taken to signify satisfactory completion of the requirements of an academic, educational, technological, or professional program of study beyond the secondary school level or is an honorary title conferred for recognition of some meritorious achievement. Refer to California Education Code Section 94302(f).

Degree Prohibitions

A private person or entity may not issue or grant degrees in or from California without either an authorization or approval from the Superintendent or a statutory exemption. Violations are specified in Education Code Sections 94320, 94321, and 94336.

One cannot buy, barter (or offer, attempt, or conspire to do so) any degree. Likewise, one may not use, give, or receive (or attempt or conspire to do so), in connection with a business, trade, profession, or occupation, a degree or other document which has been purchased, obtained, fraudulently or illegally issued, counterfeited, materially altered, or found, or which serves to evidence the undertaking or completion of scholastic achievement if such has not been undertaken and attained. *Violations are deemed felonies* and are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The EXEMPTED Degree

Education Code Section 94303(b) exempts:

> "A nonprofit institution owned, controlled, and operated and maintained by a bona fide church or religious denomination if such education is limited to instructions in the principles of that church or denomination, or to courses offered pursuant to Section 2789 of the Business and Professions Code, and the diploma is limited to evidence of completion of that education, and the meritorious recognition upon which any honorary degree is conferred is limited to the principles of that church or denomination."

The intent of this law is obviously the separation of church and state. A bona fide church or religious denomination may provide religious instruction without standards and regulations being imposed by the state. The degrees issued must strictly and exclusively relate to the principles of the church.

An entity may not imply or state that there is any approval or recognition of the education or degree in any manner whatever by the state or any agency or agent thereof. Being exempt, the degree has no state approval or authorization status whatever.

The ACCREDITED Degree

Education Code Section 94310(a) allows:

> "The institution, which at the time of the issuance of a degree, has accreditation of the institution, program, or specific course of study upon which the degree is based by a national or applicable regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, or by the Committee of Bar Examiners for the State of California. The institution must file with the superintendent an annual affidavit by the administrative head of the institution stating that the institution is so accredited. Institutions authorized to operate under this subdivision may issue diplomas and certificates as well as degrees."

Accreditation is usually institutional; that is, accreditation provides an umbrella approval of the total institution and its programs by the accrediting agency. There are many accrediting agencies listed by the United States Office of Education, each authorized to accredit certain kinds of programs and degrees. Accreditation by an agency not listed by the United States Office of Education is not recognized as accreditation. Further, California law recognizes only final or full accreditation, not candidacy or provisional accreditation status. Accreditation is a nongovernmental activity, a peer review of an institution to assure that its educational operations reflect quality. Accredited institutions are meeting national standards rather than minimum state standards and enjoy wide acceptability in transfer of credit.

The California Superintendent of Public Instruction accepts the fact of accreditation as the basis for issuing an Authorization to Operate in California. However, the Superintendent has investigatory powers in cases where the institution may be violating the minimum standards established by the accrediting agency.

The APPROVED Degree

Education Code Section 94310(b) is cited in part:

> "The institution has been approved by the superintendent to award or issue specific degrees. The superintendent shall not approve an institution to issue degrees until it is determined, based upon information submitted to him or her, that the institution has the facilities, financial resources, administrative capabilities, faculty, and other necessary educational expertise and resources to afford students and require of students the completion of a program of education which will prepare them for the attainment of a professional, technological, or educational objective, including, but not limited to, a degree; and the curriculum is consistent in quality with curricula offered by established institutions that issue the appropriate degree upon the satisfactory completion thereof. This shall include the determination that the course for which the degree is granted achieves its professed or claimed objective for higher education. The criteria developed hereunder shall be such as will effectuate the purposes of this chapter, but will not unreasonably hinder legitimate educational innovation.
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> * * *
>
> Those institutions approved to issue degrees pursuant to this subdivision may also be authorized by the superintendent to issue diplomas for the completion of courses of study, within their approved degree program, but which do not fully meet the degree requirements. The superintendent may approve an application to issue honorary degrees, provided the applicant institution has full approval to issue academic degrees.

* * *

Approval of specific degree titles is made by the Superintendent. While "accreditation" covers an entire institution's operations, "approval" is not institutional or all inclusive of all programs offered by the institution.

The approval process is similar to the accreditation process. The institution completes an intensive self-study and submits a detailed report with other documentation to the Superintendent who impanels a special ad hoc committee to review and evaluate the institution. The committee, after a thorough review, inquiry, and visitation, produces a report to the Superintendent recommending that approval should be granted or denied. The Superintendent makes all final decisions and actions.

Approval of specified degrees means that for the specific degree title so approved:

(1) The institution has thoroughly studied itself.

(2) The institution has been looked at by outside, impartial specialists.

(3) The institution has demonstrated that it is trying and has the means to improve itself.

(4) What the institution says about itself provides a reasonably accurate picture.

(5) In the judgment of responsible agents of the educational community, the institution's own goals are soundly conceived, its educational programs have been intelligently devised, are capable of being competently conducted, are capable of fulfilling the goals the institution seeks, and indications are, in fact, the institution will accomplish them substantially, and the institution is so organized, staffed, and supported that it should continue to merit such confidence in the forseeable future.

(6) The institution is subject to the continuing review of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

There are no laws requiring the recognition of degrees or credit for courses. *However, the specified degrees approved by the Superintendent are in many cases fully recognized as comparable to degrees from nationally-accredited institutions.* The California Legislature established the 94310(b) provision of law for appropriate recognition of quality degree programs. The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Office of Education, will list in its directories those institutions possessing approval under 94310(b). Both the Psychology Examining Committee of the California State Board of Medical Quality Assurance and the California State Board of Behavioral Science Examiners recognize the approved degrees and courses as equal to accredited degrees and courses. The California Student Aid Commission considers funding for students enrolled in approved programs. The regional accreditation agency, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, has a policy of requiring that any institution must first possess degree approval status under 94310(b) prior to making application to it for accreditation. Other committees and hearings have produced reports favorable to the process and assurances under 94310(b). Many (there are no statistics available) personnel policies have been altered to include acceptance and recognition of work taken and degrees achieved from institutions obtaining approval of degrees.

At this moment, there are approximately 95 private accredited degree granting institutions in California, 170 private institutions which have filed under 94310(c) for authorization to operate as degree granting entities, and a mere 44 private institutions which have achieved approval of degrees by the Superintendent under 94310(b).

The AUTHORIZED Degree

Education Code Section 94310(c) is paraphrased:

An ownership shall file an annual affidavit of "full disclosure" describing the institutional objectives and proposed methods of achieving them, the curriculum, instruction, faculty with qualifications, physical facilities, administrative personnel, educational recordkeeping procedures, tuition and fee schedule, tuition refund schedule, scholastic regulations, degrees to be conferred, graduation requirements, and financial stability as evidenced by a certified financial statement for the preceeding year. An annual affidavit by the president or other head shall be filed stating that the institution owns and shall continue to own net assets, in cash and/or tangible assets, in the amount of $50,000 solely for the purpose of education. Those assets must be in California and must produce sufficient resources to achieve the educational objectives of the institution. A public accountant must provide a statement of net asset value. Additional annual affidavits are required to set forth minimum information cited under the statute.

Upon receipt of the affidavits, the Superintendent shall verify the truthfulness and accuracy of the content by impaneling a three-member team comprised of one representative of the Superintendent, one representative of the California Postsecondary Education Commission, and one representative of the school but who is not affiliated with the institution to be inspected. Authorization to operate may be denied if the affidavits are inaccurate.

> "Filing pursuant to this subdivision shall not be interpreted to mean, and it shall be unlawful for, any institution to expressly or impliedly represent by any means whatsoever, that the State of California, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, or the Department of Education has made any evaluation, recognition, accreditation, approval, or endorsement of the course of study or degree."

This statute is intended by the California Legislature to allow an entity, who can demonstrate some fiscal responsibility and who is willing to make a public disclosure and submit it for verification, to organize and operate as a degree-granting institution without the further imposition of specific degree program standards and requirements by the State. *For most private degree-granting institutions, this is the only realistic and reasonable means of beginning.* Many institutions then move towards approval of specified degrees and/or national accreditation. Many chose to remain in the "authorized" status to operate relatively free of government regulation.

Persons seeking information about degree-granting institutions operating in or from California may contact personnel in the Office of Private Postsecondary Education, California State Department of Education:

721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-3427

601 West Fifth Street, Suite 910
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 620-4256

Appendix B

ILLINOIS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Higher Education functions as a statutory coordinating board for all postsecondary education within the state. The board was established in 1957 and its structure and responsibilities were amended in 1961, 1965, 1967 and 1973. The board consists of 16 members: 10 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, 5 members representing public institutions, governing and coordinating boards and a member representing students. All public members serve six-year terms of office. The board has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination of all public universities, community colleges and private institutions. In addition, the agency conducts planning and coordination as a matter of policy for public vocational-technical and proprietary institutions. The board has statutory responsibility for program approval, individual institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations for all public senior and community institutions. Illinois does not have a secretary of education and the coordinating agency does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

The Illinois Community College Board serves as the coordinating board for 43 public community colleges in the state. The board operates within the planning and coordinating responsibility of the Board of Higher Education. There are 4 governing boards for public senior institutions in the state: (1) the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities with statutory authority over 5 universities, (2) the Board of Regents of Regency Universities with statutory authority over 3 universities, (3) the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University with statutory responsibility for 2 public senior universities and (4) the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois with statutory responsibility for 3 campuses.

Master Planning

In November 1973 the Board of Higher Education began discussions concerning the need to revise the state master plan for postsecondary education. In 1974 the board approved a list of topics to be studied in the master plan revision process and a procedural plan was adopted. The current operational master plan was approved by the board in February 1976, and is the fourth revision of the statewide plan since 1964. This master plan revision reflects the board's expanded efforts as a 1202 commission.

1202 Commission

The Board of Higher Education has been designated by the governor as the 1202 commission for the state. The board's membership was not augmented when it became a 1202 commission.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Illinois State Scholarship Commission serves as the state student assistance agency and Illinois participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education. A joint board committee composed of members of the State Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education has been established as a means for the two boards to consider matters of common concern.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 51 private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education and the Department of Registration and Education serve as the approval and licensing agency for all postsecondary institutions including proprietary schools.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Joint Education Committee is a statutorily created body composed of 3 members from the Board of Higher Education and 3 from the State Board of Education to improve communication and articulation between the education segments in the state.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Community Service and Continuing Education Council is mandated by federal law to advise the Board of Higher Education about the allocation of federal funds within the state. Although there are no statutory advisory committee, the board on its own initiative has established a number of advisory committees to the board in the areas of health education, faculty, students, citizens, nonpublic education, proprietary schools, a commission of scholars to advise on the quality of proposed doctoral programs and an educational television commission.

MICHIGAN

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Education, established in 1963, serves as a constitutional coordinating agency for postsecondary education and is the single agency for all public education including vocational and adult education. The board is composed of 10 members serving eight-year terms of office, with 8 members elected by the public and 2 serving in an ex officio capacity. The board has constitutional authority for planning and coordination for public senior, junior and vocational-technical institutions and as a matter of policy undertakes budget review and makes budget recommendations and approves programs for public senior and junior institutions. The extent of the board's authority for program approval was recently affirmed as advisory in nature by the Michigan Supreme Court in relation to the constitutional autonomy of the University of Michigan and Michigan State and Wayne State Universities.

The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board. The State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges is a constitutional advisory body to the State Board of Education. The Higher Education Facilities Commission serves as the authority to provide for tax exempt loans to independent nonprofit colleges for facilities acquisition, construction or remodeling.

Institutional Governing Boards

Institutional governing boards within the state include: (1) 10 boards of control or trustees of four-year public colleges and universities, each responsible for a single institution; (2) the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, a constitutional board, governing the University of Michigan and its 2 branches; and (3) the Board of Governors of Wayne State University and the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, both constitutional boards each responsible for a single public senior institution.

Master Planning

A complete inventory of all academic programs at state colleges and universities, community colleges and nonpublic institutions was completed in 1975. A state plan for higher education was approved in 1969 and is currently being reviewed for possible revision.

1202 Commission

The governor has designated the State Board of Education as the 1202 commission for the state.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority, part of the Michigan Department of Education, serves as the state student assistance agency and Michigan participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. The board approves occupational programs for the 29 public community and junior colleges.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities functions as the state-level organization for 35 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education has licensing and approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions within the state. The board also approves the charters for private degree-granting institutions.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

Although there are no such committees per se, there are articulation efforts sponsored by organizations and supported by Department of Education staff, such as regional meetings to review application procedures and eligibility requirements for financial aid for high school seniors planning to attend college.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The only statutory advisory committee not noted in the sections above is the State Board for Libraries that serves in an advisory and coordination capacity for all libraries in the state.

NEW YORK

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The University of the State of New York consists of all elementary, secondary and postsecondary educational institutions which are incorporated in the state and other libraries, museums, institutions, schools, organizations and agencies for education as may be admitted to or incorporated by the university. The term "university" as used here is a broad term encompassing all the institutions offering education in the state. The university is empowered to charter, register and inspect educational institutions; to license and supervise the professional conduct of practitioners in nearly all the professions; to certify teachers and librarians; and to apportion certain state financial assistance to public and private educational institutions.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York, established by the legislature in 1784, are responsible for the general supervision of and setting of policy for all educational activities within the state and preside over the university and the State Education Department. The regents and the university are established under the state constitution, and the 15 regents are elected by the legislature, 1 from each of the state's 11 judicial districts plus 4 elected at large, for terms of 7 years without pay. The chancellor and vice chancellor are elected from among their number by a majority of the regents and the regents have legislative, executive and judicial powers. The regents and the department have authority and responsibility for planning and coordination, degree powers and program approval for all sectors and levels of postsecondary education, including all degree-granting institutions. The president of the University of the State of New York is appointed by the regents and serves at their pleasure. The president serves also as the commissioner of education, the chief executive officer of the State Education Department whose duties are both executive and judicial.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are two statutory public institutional governing boards in the state -- the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York (35 junior institutions and 29 senior institutions) and the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York (7 junior and 11 senior institutions).

Master Planning

In November 1974, the regents issued a mandated progress report, Postsecondary Education in Transition. The report focused on the state of New York's postsecondary education enterprise during a period of economic, political and social uncertainty. In anticipation of the strong possibility of no growth or only limited growth in the near future, it examined issues such as institutional survival, patterns of state and federal financing of institutions and students, the maintenance of quality in times of competition for students and funds and enrollment goals for the state's postsecondary institutions through 1976 and projected the pattern of enrollments through 1990. In 1976, the regents adopted and submitted to the governor their 1976 statewide plan for the development of postsecondary education, Education Beyond High School, the fourth in a series of statewide plans required every four years.

1202 Commission

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York has been designated by the governor as the 1202 commission. Its membership was not augmented.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The New York State Higher Education Services Corporation serves as the state student assistance agency and New York participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The regents are considered to be the State Board of Vocational Education, since the federal government empowers them to administer funds and programs under the Vocational Education Act.

State-Level Organization for Private Colleges and Universities

The Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 105 private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Regents of the University of the State of New York is the approval and authority agency for all institutions in the state.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

In addition to internal activities concerning communication and articulation in the State Education Department, many schools and colleges have local or regional articulation programs in operation.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations with Staffs and Programs -- Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

There are two nongovernmental organizations in New York with memberships representing both the public and private sectors: the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York and the New York State Association of Junior Colleges.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Temporary Commission to Study the Future of Postsecondary Education in New York State has been established by the governor. Other statutory boards or committees currently operating are the State Boards for the Professions, with regulatory and licensure authority and whose executive secretary for each board is a staff member of the State Education Department, and the Commissioner's Advisory Council on Higher Education. Under state law, the regents have the authority to establish boards, task forces or advisory committees and at the present time numerous of these groups are serving in an advisory and consultative capacity to the regents and/or the commissioner of education.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Education, created by the General Assembly in 1963, is organized into two councils having members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for overlapping terms of six years. Of the board's 17 members, 9 serve as members of the Council of Basic Education and 9 as members of the Council of Higher Education with the chairman of the board serving on both councils. The board is representative of the general public and the public and private institutions of postsecondary education. There is a statutory office of secretary of education and the State Department of Education is a cabinet-level coordinating/governing agency having statutory authority for planning and coordination for Pennsylvania's postsecondary education segments consisting of 14 state-owned, 4 state-related and 13 state-aided colleges and universities; 14 community colleges; 111 private colleges and universities; and 38 proprietary institutions. The executive officer of the department, the secretary of education, is appointed by the governor and serves at his pleasure. The 14 state colleges and 5 branch campuses are governed by the Board of State College and University Directors subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education reviews policies, standards, rules and regulations formulated cooperatively by the councils and the department; adopts broad policies and principles and establishes standards governing education in the state; and annually reviews the budget requests of the department and of the educational institutions financed wholly or in part from state appropriations, recommending approval or disapproval to the governor and the legislature. The Board of State College and University Directors reviews budget requests and program proposals from the state-owned institutions, recommending approval or disapproval to the secretary of education, who has final statutory authority for budget and program approval. The State Department of Education recommends to the governor budgets of other publicly supported institutions -- state-related, state-aided and community colleges -- and has limited program approval responsibilities for these and all other segments of higher education.

Institutional Governing Boards

In addition to the Board of State College and University Directors, noted in the section above, the other institutional governing boards are the following (not including the nonstate-supported private institutions). The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State University has authority for the university and its 20 branch campuses. The Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh has responsibility for the university and 4 branch campuses. The Boards of Trustees of Temple and Lincoln Universities have authority for their respective institutions. Boards of trustees for 14 community colleges have authority for these institutions.

Master Planning

Pennsylvania has developed two master plans. The first in 1966, particularly concerned with enrollments, programs and finances, provided a framework for comprehensive long-range planning for the public segment. The 1971 plan, proposing an integrated system of higher education in which both state-supported and independent institutions are considered in the broad context of public service, is problem-oriented with attention directed toward specific issues in higher education. Consistent with the 1971 master plan and Act 224 of 1972, the State Department of Education developed the concept of regionalization in which the state was divided into 10 regions. Institutions from these regions formed 8 voluntary and autonomous regional planning councils, all of which have state board recognition and 5 of which have been funded in part by the department. A regionalization office has been established within the department to coordinate regional council activities. Present regionalization policy adopted by the state board represents a milestone in the development of cooperative interaction among institutions of postsecondary education in Pennsylvania.

1202 Commission

The Council of Higher Education serves, by gubernatorial designation, as the nucleus of the 25-member postsecondary planning commission (1202 commission) which also includes representatives of the institutional segments, vocational-technical education, faculty, students and the general public. The commission is presently developing a statewide plan for postsecondary education, responding to the major educational issues, which involves the existing boards, the State Department of Education, all higher education segments, the regional planning councils, the education community at large and representatives of the legislative education committees.

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State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency serves as the state student assistance agency and Pennsylvania participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania serves as the state organization for 79 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education has licensing authority for all postsecondary proprietary institutions. The department also has charter authority and approval over all new postsecondary education degree-granting institutions.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

"Project 81," a program to equip students in a better way with the competencies they need to function successfully as adults, coordinates various voluntary committees. Other related agencies are the Inservice Councils for inservice education of teachers.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs -- Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, with 118 members, represents both public and private institutions. In addition, the 8 regional planning councils, noted in the section on Master Planning above and 4 of which are fully staffed with offices, serve both the public and private sector.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Professional Standards and Practices Commission advises the board in three areas of professional practices: standards for certification of educators, standards of professional practices and procedures of due process with regard to suspension, annulment or revocation of professional certificates.

TEXAS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System was established in 1965 and serves as the statutory coordinating agency for postsecondary education in the state. Its responsibilities were most recently amended in 1975. Under law, the Coordinating Board has responsibility for central control and coordination of all public institutions of higher education in the state. The board is composed of 18 members representative of the general public who are appointed by the governor with senate confirmation for six-year overlapping terms. The board has statutory responsibility for approving or disapproving all degree programs and off-campus activities for public junior and senior colleges and universities. In the area of financial planning the board is directed to designate formulas for the use of the governor and Legislative Budget Board in their recommendations of legislative appropriations needed to finance public institutions of higher education. The board is responsible for authorizing elections to create public junior districts and the adoption of standards for the operation of public junior colleges. Texas does not have an office of secretary of education and the Coordinating Board does not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are now 47 public junior college districts in the state which operate 54 separate campuses. There are 16 statutory governing boards for senior institutions, half of which have responsibility for more than 1 institution and half for a single institution. Boards responsible for more than 1 institution and the number of institutions they govern are: (1) the University of Texas System -- 4 universities, 2 upper-level institutions, 4 health science centers, 1 systemwide nursing school and other research units; (2) Texas A&M University System -- 3 senior institutions and 1 college of marine resources; (3) Texas A&I University System -- 1 university and 2 upper-level institutions; (4) Texas Tech University -- 1 university and 1 medical school; (5) state senior colleges -- 4 universities; (6) Lamar University -- 1 university and 1 lower-division center; (7) East Texas State University -- 1 university and 1 upper-level center; and (8) University of Houston -- 1 university and 2 upper-level institutions. The boards of the following universities govern single institutions: Texas Southern, Midwestern State, North Texas State, Texas Woman's, Pan American, West Texas State, Stephen F. Austin State and Texas Eastern Universities.

Master Planning

The Coordinating Board in 1968 published a plan for the development of Texas higher education, Challenge for Excellence. That plan was updated in 1975 following an intensive restudy that evaluated developments in Texas postsecondary education since 1968 and projected statewide needs to 1980. Planning is concerned primarily with public institutions but considers resources and needs of nonprofit private institutions. Plans are recommended to the governor and legislature for their consideration.

1202 Commission

In July, 1976, the 1202 commission status was transferred to the Coordinating Board. To assist and advise the board in fulfilling its postsecondary education planning functions, an advisory committee with broad representation was appointed with a chairman, who is a member of the Coordinating Board, and 9 members. Five members are institution presidents and represent different types and levels of public and private institutions and the other 4 are the commissioner of education, the commissioner of higher education, the executive director of the Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education and the assistant administrator of the Texas Employment Commission.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Student Services Division of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education, functioning ex officio as the State Board of Vocational Education, has responsibility for administration of programs relating to vocational-technical education in Texas' public community colleges, Texas State Technical Institute and other public postsecondary institutions. The Coordinating Board has coordinating responsibility for the community colleges within which postsecondary vocational programs are offered. The Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education, with 21 citizen members, has wide-ranging advisory responsibilities including evaluation of programs, recommendation for the creation of new programs and curricula or improvement of existing efforts and recommendation of methods of funding vocational-technical programs.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas, Inc., serves as the state organization for 43 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Texas Education Agency has approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions. The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System has approval and licensing authority for certain private degree-granting institutions.

1977 Supplemental Information

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Joint Committee, a statutory body, is composed of 9 members including 3 from the Coordinating Board, 3 from the State Board of Education and 3 from the Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education. The committee functions to provide articulation and communication between the segments.

READER'S COMMENT FORM

Your views on this edition of the *Information Digest* will assist commission staff in improving the document's usefulness as a reference source, as well as a planning instrument. Your comments will be carefully reviewed by person's responsible for writing and publishing this document. Please use this prepaid, self-addressed mailer to send your comments concerning accuracy, clarity, completeness, organization, and readability to:

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